

Anaheim Gazette.

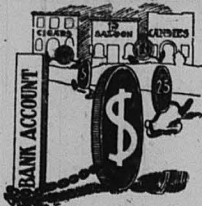


VOLUME XXXIX

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1908

NUMBER 3

CHAIN YOUR DOLLARS



Whenever you have a dollar that you have no absolute need of, it is a mighty good plan to plant it in a bank where it is on hand to work for you when you need it. When once you break a dollar, it quickly runs away—a nickel here, a dime there, and a quarter somewhere else. Dollars in bank form an emergency fund and are a great big lever with which to open the door of opportunity.

Place your dollars in this strong bank, where they will remain in absolute safety until you need them.

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FRANK SHANLEY, 2nd. V. Pres. O. ZEUS, Asst. Cashier. O. STORM, Asst. Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ANAHEIM, CALIF.

NEW LIBRARIAN ELECTED

City Library Board Receives Numerous Applications for Position

The board of trustees of the Anaheim public library held its regular meeting on Monday evening. It was decided to change the regular meeting night from the first Monday of the month to the first Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

It was found necessary to have rebound 48 books of fiction and 44 children's books.

The following bids were opened: For librarian and janitor combined: Miss Grace M. Parker, Santa Ana, \$65 per month; Miss Sophie Schindler, \$50; T. S. Armstrong, \$50 W. J. F. Postlewaik, \$50; Simon Lybarger, \$500 per year.

Janitor only: William A. Ross, \$30. Librarian alone: Miss Jean Adams, \$50.

The bid of T. S. Armstrong was, conditionally, accepted.

A petition bearing the names of patrons of the library, requesting that the board, if possible, secure the services of Miss Jean Adams, the present librarian, for another term, was received and filed.

A communication was received from Oscar Lawler, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of the state of California, stating he will be present to lay the corner stone of the new Carnegie library on Nov. 21st. The board extends an invitation to all to be present and witness the ceremony.

The following report of the librarian for the month of October was received and placed on the minutes: Circulation—Fiction 521, non-fiction 15, juvenile 135, magazines 24; total 695.

Volumes added by purchase 2, volumes mended 57, volumes lost 1, card holders added 9, card holders surrendered 1. Fines received \$1.55; expenses \$3.30.

LOS ALAMITOS

Shipments of beets from Buena Park and Smetzer by rail have been completed and it is estimated that the total crop of 65,000 tons for the factory here will be harvested by the 20th or 25th of this month. The percentage of sugar in beets now being harvested still runs high, the average to date being 19.56-100ths as against 20.2-100ths per cent average for the first two months of the season.

The greatest satisfaction is being expressed on all sides as to the outcome of the season's business, this being evidenced by the readiness with which contracts are being signed for the season of 1909. On all sides the disposition is to increase the acreage tributary to this factory over what it was last year and on the company's ranch it is planned to handle with company teams several hundred acres more than ever before.

Upon Senator W. A. Clark's recent visit to the factory, he expressed his gratification as to the good results being obtained; as he said, "plenty of beets, very sweet, lots of sugar at good prices." Everything relating to

the company's business appears to be very prosperous.

Users of sugar beet pulp are now making their arrangements to secure a surplus stock of it for storage in silos before the factory closes down. Nov. 2, 1908

BAY CITY

Bay City, Nov. 3.—Rowing crews of the Los Angeles athletic club are practicing daily on Alamitos bay, preparatory for the Thanksgiving day regatta.

A gang of workmen repairing the water pipe for the Bayside land company found leaks that were costing the company \$2 per day, according to the meter. The pipe runs under Alamitos bay and the salt water ate great holes in the iron castings.

DEATH OF MRS. WALLOP

After a lingering illness of many months, due to dropsy, Mrs. E. H. Wallop died at her home on Philadelphia street on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Deceased had been a resident here since 1883. She was a native of Pittsburg, Penn., and was in her 63d year.

Funeral services were held on Monday, when many friends and neighbors were present to pay their last respects to the departed. Rev. Mitchell preached the burial service, and the choir of the Presbyterian church sang hymns.

The pallbearers were H. M. Adams, V. U. Simpson, A. L. Lewis, A. S. Bradford, J. B. Rea and W. H. Spake. Deceased was a member of the Eastern Star, and was active in fraternal and charitable undertakings. She leaves a husband and four grown children to mourn her loss, Welborn and William Wallop, Mrs. Balfour and Miss Edith Wallop.

Deceased was favorably known throughout the community. She was kind to those about her, considerate of the shortcomings of others and was loved by a wide circle of friends.

TRE TRAVEL SECTION

The Travel section of the Ebell met on Saturday afternoon last at the residence of Mrs. Pearson. The meeting was called to order by the leader, Mrs. Spencer. Roll call was answered with facts concerning Constantinople. After a brief business meeting the following program was rendered: Origin of Venice, Mrs. Storm; Venice at Night, Mrs. Dyer; a paper, The Rialto, Mrs. Thompson; The Grand Canal, Mrs. Rehwoidt; paper, The Council of Ten, Mrs. Gates; St. Mark's Cathedral, Mrs. Spake; The Venetian Square, Mrs. Rose; A Gondola Ride, Mrs. Dutton; Reading of the Lecture on Constantinople begun: Readers—Mesdames Dyer, Pearson and Rehwoidt. Critic's report—Mrs. Dyer. The club was then addressed by the Misses Opdyk and Mitchell, representing the Stoddard lectures. The club adjourned to meet at the residence of Mrs. Nagel on Saturday, Nov. 14th, at 2:30 p. m. Roll call to be answered with facts concerning Constantinople. This section, whose membership is limited to twenty, now numbers seventeen.

ORANGE COUNTY FOR TAFT

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES HAVE LARGE MAJORITIES

Gill Carries County by 780 Votes, but Loses to Estudillo, Who Carries Riverside by 900—West and Melrose Have Big Majorities

Incomplete returns from Orange county give Taft a plurality over Bryan of 1050 votes as far as heard from, with a probability that this may be exceeded.

Judge West ran 300 ahead of his ticket, defeating Towner by 1300 votes.

Melrose defeated Miller by 850 votes. Melrose ran well up with the head of the ticket. As we go to press a dispatch from Santa Ana says his majority may go to 900.

Gill defeated Estudillo by 780 votes. Estudillo carried Riverside by 900 votes, and wins by a majority of 100 votes in a district giving Taft about 3000.

Anaheim Precinct No. 1

Total vote 282. Taft 120, Bryan 118, Debs 23. Smith 122, Sheppard 118, Richardson 22. Gill 139, Estudillo 102. Melrose 121, Miller 123, Anson 20, Reed 7. West 138, Towner 100. Senate No. 1, for 30, against 116 County hospital, for 87, against 76.

Anaheim No. 2

Total vote 190. Taft 97, Bryan 57, Debs 22, Chafin 4. Smith 97, Sheppard 62. Gill 76, Estudillo 87. Melrose 98, Miller 67, Anson 14, Reed 2. West 117, Towner 46. Senate No. 1 for 19, against 89. Primary elections for 72, against 45. Capital removal for 20, against 107. County hospital for 43, against 76.

Clinda Precinct

Total vote 228. Taft 110, Bryan 60, Hiseh 15, Debs 21, Chafin 16. Smith 106, Sheppard 73, Gill 87, Estudillo 90. Melrose 108, Miller 68, Anson 20. West 120, Towner 60. Senate No. 1 for 26, against 60. Primary elections for 41, against 44. Capital removal for 27, against 87. Road bonds 73, against 24.

West Anaheim

Total vote 194. Taft 99, Bryan 51, Hiseh 2, Debs 21, Chafin 20. Smith 85, Sheppard 64. Gill 84, Estudillo 67. Melrose 83, Miller 70, Anson 19, Reed 15. West 102, Towner 51. Senate No. 1 for 19, against 87. Primary elections for 72, against 43.

Piacencia

Total vote 115. Taft 70, Bryan 25, Debs 8, Chafin 11. Smith 68, Sheppard 24. Gill 49, Estudillo 38. Melrose 58, Miller 30. West 68, Towner 23.

Buena Park

Total vote 239. Taft 122, Bryan 67, Smith 118, Sheppard 74. Gill 94, Estudillo 98. Melrose 85, Miller 116. West 123, Towner 67. Senate No. 1 for 21, against 87. Primary elections for 62, against 53. Capital removal for 12, against 142. County hospital for 47, against 77.

Fullerton No. 1

Total vote 203. Taft 120, Bryan 65, Debs 8, Chafin 6. Smith 116, Sheppard 67. Gill 90, Estudillo 95. Melrose 109, Miller 70. West 127, Towner 58. Senate No. 1 for 23, against 89. Primary elections for 75, against 42. Capital removal for 17, against 107. County hospital for 57, against 50.

Fullerton No. 2

Total vote 136. Taft 80, Bryan 36, Debs 11, Chafin 6. Smith 81, Sheppard 39. Gill 63, Estudillo 55. Melrose 74, Miller 39. West 84, Towner 37. Senate No. 1 for 21, against 66. Primary elections for 50, against 28. Capital removal for 8, against 81. County hospital for 35, against 40.

Mrs. Ganes of Kansas City and daughter, Miss Lura Ganes, have been guests the past week of Dr. and Mrs. Adams. Mrs. Ganes is a cousin of the doctor, and they had not met in 21 years. They will make their permanent residence in Southern California.

Pay your county taxes at the First National bank.

Recorder Howard has been indisposed during the week with a bad cold, but is convalescing.

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TAFT SWEEPS THE COUNTRY

Election returns were received at Odd Fellows' hall on Tuesday evening. A large crowd gathered to hear the returns. Early in the evening it became apparent that Taft had swept the country.

Returns indicate that Taft has 306 votes in the electoral college, and Bryan 177. Taft has 64 more than the number required to elect, but falls a little short of Roosevelt's total of 336 four years ago.

Taft has a plurality of the popular vote in the entire country of about 1,500,000 against Roosevelt's 2,545,000 in 1904. Of the states called doubtful or debatable in the campaign, Taft has carried nearly all.

He has won New York by a plurality of about 190,000, due to the amazing downfall of Tammany and the democracy in the greatest city in the country.

Taft has actually carried the city of New York.

Thanks also to the democratic collapse in New York city, Governor Hughes is reelected by about 45,000 over Chanler.

Ohio appears to have given Taft a substantial plurality.

Indiana is close, but the plurality for Taft is indicated at from 5000 to 15,000 by the latest returns.

The latest returns indicate that Nebraska is a sort of democratic island in the western republican sea, Bryan's plurality in his home state being estimated at 8000.

Upon meager returns, Colorado, Nevada and Montana are for Bryan. The much-talked-of Bryan landslide in the west has not materialized. Taft's pluralities in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan and other states of this region are much reduced from the Roosevelt figures of 1904, but are still comfortably large.

Meager returns from the Pacific coast indicate a Taft sweep in all those states except Nevada.

Bryan has made a much better race for the presidency than he did in either of his other campaigns, gaining both in electoral and popular votes, but has made no serious inroads upon the great republican fortress. He has done better in the west than in the east. In the west he has won his own state and other states which were for Roosevelt, but in the east he has made no headway and the majorities against him there are almost as large as they were in 1900.

One conspicuous factor of the result is the obvious failure of organized labor to make effective warfare upon Taft. The Gompers movement has failed almost everywhere. It apparently made no serious impression upon the republican majorities in such cities as New York, Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Cincinnati and Cleveland, where it threatened to do so much. It did throw enough votes in Ohio and Indiana to Bryan to make great reductions of the former re-

publican majorities, without affecting the results.

In view of this failure of that part of organized labor led by Mr. Gompers, the country will probably conclude that all efforts to make a political factor of organized labor in the United States must be ineffective, in the future.

New York city affords one of the greatest surprises of the election. Instead of giving Bryan the 100,000 plurality so confidently claimed by democratic bosses, Taft has actually carried the metropolis.

SCALE ABOLISHED BY QUAIL

That black scale can be reduced to a minimum in citrus groves where quail are allowed to abide undisturbed, is the belief of Dr. W. J. Chambers, who has offices in the Fay building in Los Angeles. In proof of his opinion the physician cites an experience at his home and has made known his discovery.

"Last May, during the hatching season," said Dr. Chambers, "one of my female quail died a week prior to completing the hatch. An incandescent light of eight-candle power was substituted and the result was fifteen baby quail. At first they were very wild and seemed not to understand human sounds, but finally became as docile as pet chickens. They were raised in my back yard and were allowed to run at large after the first week. A number of marigold bushes, which grow in profusion in the yard, were so infested with black scale that I decided to uproot them, but had postponed doing so because the quail worked persistently among the branches. Upon investigation I discovered them eating the scale and twittering happily. They would swallow the fully developed scale and would thoroughly clean the branches of all those undeveloped. I have noticed a diminution of the black scale in citrus groves where quail are allowed to congregate undisturbed, and I have found that about three dozen of the birds can keep the pest down to the minimum."

Herman Stern and "Bob" Mills entertained a number of their friends at a barbecue on Tuesday evening after the returns were in. A sociable time was participated in by all present.

Alex Henry rejoices in the election of Taft along with all good republicans. He states the reason he did not have his cannon booming for the great victory was because it blew up when he was celebrating Toga's victory in the Sea of Japan. After firing a salute to the Japs, Alex said to the boys:

"Let's give a shot for Rojestvinsky!"

The cannon seemed to take insult at the idea, says Mr. Henry, and it blew up in a thousand pieces.

A PRIMER OF CONSERVATION

WISE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES GREAT QUESTION

Prosperity of People Depends Upon Intelligence With Which These Resources Are Used—They Are the Final Basis of Our National Power

The savage knows and confesses his dependence upon the forces of nature. His whole life is circumscribed by the resources of forest, field and stream. Indeed, he feels himself a part of nature and scarcely separates his fate from that of his surroundings. The game of the prairie, the forest, and the river, the berries and herbs in their season, and the living waters supply him with food and drink. With the changing seasons he moves from place to place pursuing plenty. He winters in rude huts filled with smoke from fires of fallen wood, hardly less at the mercy of the cold than the hibernating animals. In the spring he wakes with nature, and his summers are prosperous and happy only as the wild crops of field and forest are plentiful. He rises and lies down with the sun. He survives only as he observes nature and fits himself to her ways.

But as savagery gives place to civilization, man frees himself more and more from those bonds which bound him so closely to nature. Slowly and painfully at first, and then far more rapidly and easily, he learns to control his material surroundings. He breaks the prairie with the plow, makes the beasts of the field his servants, sticks the pick into the mountain and the ax into the veteran of the forest. He now no longer waits upon the seasons. He builds himself a house against the cold and warms himself to the point of comfort in the midst of the winter blast. Instead of passively accepting the wild fruits as they ripen he compels the soil to yield a harvest a millionfold more abundant, and this harvest he stores up against days of want. Instead of migrating with the birds he fixes his home where he will and pursues his work and his pleasure in his own time.

Discovery and invention place new implements in his hands. With his intelligence quickened and his body trained by new experience and new occupations he continues to increase his mastery over time, temperature and place. New material riches become available. He is able to satisfy his wants more readily and more certainly than ever before. The standard of his living is raised. He now possesses and enjoys, besides all that his fathers required, a host of things of which they knew nothing. Wants multiply with prosperity, till his life becomes highly complex. He is lord of nature, because he has learned how to appropriate her sources.

But if the resources of nature should fall, where would be his mastery, then?

This is the point which we commonly overlook. Man has laid nature under tribute, and has become powerful because nature was rich. Impoverish nature and her tribute stops. Ingenuity, capacity, labor, are incapable of extracting wealth from the gutted mine, from the fire-scorched brush land, from the sun-baked stream bed, from the impoverished soil. Civilization is achieved by the use of the resources of nature; it can endure no longer than the resources upon which it depends.

Living as we do today in the midst of conveniences which give us apparent independence of nature, it is almost inevitable that we should lose sight of this truth. It is difficult for us to realize that we, standing at the height of western civilization, are in fact vastly more dependent upon tributary nature than is the savage of the South Seas. Suppose the coal supply should give out in the middle of winter? Suppose a huge conflagration should sweep our forests from the hillsides? Suppose sudden floods should lay waste our fertile farm lands, scoring them with gullies or heaping them with sand? Would not any single one of these calamities bring upon us incalculable losses and suffering?

And yet these suppositions are not imaginary. We need to look only a very little way ahead, as things are going now, in order to see them realized, in effect. True, the failure of our resources will not come suddenly, and such of our resources as can be renewed need never fail if we use them wisely. But the ex-

haustible resources, chief among which are the mines, are coming to an end as certainly as if the end were today, while those resources whose exhaustion is due not to necessity but to folly have no future unless we insure it by our own provision.

It is clear, therefore, that the question how we shall make the best use of our natural resources, renewable and not renewable, is a pressing question of the hour. Where renewal is impossible there is need of the strictest economy, and where renewal can be secured by prudence and foresight, the very existence of the nation demands that prudence and foresight be exercised.

This is the significance of the conference of governors on the conservation of natural resources held at the White House, May 13-15, 1908, which took up for the first time the problems of conservation in all its details.

In his conference address the president traced as follows the revolutionary changes which have taken place in our industrial life during the century and a quarter since we became a nation:

"From the first beginnings of civilization, on the banks of the Nile and the Euphrates, the industrial progress of the world has gone on slowly, with occasional setbacks, but on the whole steadily, through tens of centuries to the present day. But of late the rapidity of the process has increased at such a rate that more space has been actually covered during the century and a quarter occupied by our national life than during the preceding six thousand years that take us back to the earliest monuments of Egypt, to the earliest cities of the Babylonian plain.

"When the founders of this nation met at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, the conditions of commerce had not fundamentally changed from what they were when the Phoenician keels first furrowed the waters of the Mediterranean. The differences were those of degrees, not of kind, and they were not in all cases, even those of degree. Mining was carried on fundamentally as it had been carried on by the Pharaohs in the countries adjacent to the Red Sea.

"The wares of the merchants of Boston, of Charleston, like the wares of the merchants of Nineveh and Sidon, if they went by water, were carried by boats propelled by sails or oars; if they went by land were carried in wagons drawn by beasts of draft or in packs on the backs of beasts of burden. The ships that crossed the high seas were better than the ships that had once crossed the Aegean, but they were of the same type, after all—they were wooden ships propelled by sails; and on land the roads were not as good as the roads of the Roman Empire, while the service of the posts was probably inferior.

"In Washington's time anthracite coal was known only as a useless black stone; and the great fields of bituminous coal were undiscovered. As steam was unknown, the use of coal for power production was undreamed of. Water was practically the only source of power, save the labor of men and animals; and this power was used only in the most primitive fashion. But a few small iron depositories had been found in this country, and the use of iron by our countrymen was very small. Wood was practically the only fuel, and what lumber was sawed was consumed locally, while the forests were regarded chiefly as obstructions to settlement and civilization.

"Such was the degree of progress to which civilized mankind had attained when this nation began its career. It is almost impossible for us in this day to realize how little our revolutionary ancestors knew of the great store of natural resources whose discovery and use have been such vital factors in the growth and greatness of this nation, and how little they required from this store in order to satisfy their needs.

"Since then our knowledge and use of the resources of the present territory of the United States have increased a hundredfold. Indeed, the growth of this nation by leaps and bounds makes one of the most striking and important chapters in the history of the world. Its growth has been due to the rapid development, and alas! that it should be said, to the rapid destruction of our natural resources. Nature has supplied to us in the United States, and still supplies to us, more kinds of resources in a more lavish degree than has ever been the case at any other time or with any other people. Our position in the world has been attained by the

extent and thoroughness of the control we have achieved over nature; but we are more, and not less, dependent upon what she furnishes than at any previous time of history since the days of primitive man."—President's opening address at the conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources, White House, May 13, 1908.

A Few Statistics

We are now cutting timber from the forests of the United States at the rate of 500 feet B. M. a year, for every man, woman and child. In Europe they use only 60 board feet. At this rate, in less than thirty years all our remaining virgin timber will be cut. Meantime, the forests which have been cut over are generally in a bad way for want of care; they will produce only inferior second growth. We are clearly over the verge of a timber famine.

This is not due to necessity, for the forests are one of the renewable resources. Rightly used, they go on producing crop after crop indefinitely. The countries of Europe know this, and Japan knows it; and their forests are becoming with time not less, but more, productive. We probably still possess sufficient forest land to grow wood enough at home to supply our own needs. If we are not blind, or willfully wasteful, we may yet preserve our forest independence and, with it the fourth of our great industries.

Present wastes in lumber production are enormous. Take the case of yellow pine, which now heads the list in the volume of annual cut. In 1907 it is estimated that only one-half of all the yellow pine cut during the season was used, and that the other half, amounting to 8,000,000 cords, was wasted. Such waste is typical. R. A. Long, in his address on "Forest Conservation" at the conference, pointed out that 20 per cent of the yellow pine was simply left in the woods—a waste which represents the timber growing on 300,000 acres.

The rest of the waste takes place at the mill. Of course, it would never do to speak of the material rejected at the mill as waste unless this material could be turned to use by some better and more thorough form of utilization. But in many cases we know, and in many other cases we have excellent reason to believe, that most, if not all, of this material could be used with profit. It is simply a question of intelligent investigation and, more than all, of having the will to economize.

But there are other ways to conserve the forests besides cutting in half the present waste of forest products. The forests can be made to produce three or four times as rapidly as they do at present. This is true of both the virgin forests and the cut-over lands. Virgin forests are often fully stocked with first-class timber, but this stock has been laid in very slowly, on account of the wasteful competition which is carried on constantly between the rival trees. Then, too, in the virgin forests there are very many trees which have reached maturity and stopped growing, and these occupy space which, if held by younger trees, would be laying in a new stock constantly. As regards the cut-over land, severe cutting, followed by fire, has checked growth so seriously that in most cases reproduction is both poor and slow while in many other cases there is no true forest reproduction at all at present, and there is but little hope for the future.

In addressing the conference of governors, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan said:

"No subject has been brought out more prominently at this conference than the subject of forestry, and it justifies the time devoted to it, for our timberlands touch our national interests at several points. Our use of lumber is enormous, but immense as would be the inconvenience and loss caused by the absence of lumber, the consequence of the destruction of our forests would be still more disastrous to the nation. As has been shown, the timber on our mountain ranges protects our water supply. Not to speak of changes in climate which might follow the denuding of our mountains, the loss to the irrigated country could not be remedied and the damage to the streams could not be calculated."

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Wedding Cakes a Specialty

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PRESERVATION OF WOODS

NUMBER OF PLANTS DOING A COMMERCIAL BUSINESS

Since Its Inception the Government Office Carrying On This New Experiment Has Made Rapid Strides

During the past few years greater advances have been made in the methods of wood preservation than many people realize. Lumber users have become convinced that in the chemical treatment of timber and the consequent lengthening of the wood's life that they can save both the great cost of materials and the labor in renewals.

Just a few years ago a prominent man, in a paper read before the Pacific Coast railway club, called attention to the pressing need of a thorough investigation of all processes used in the preservation of wood. At that time he deplored the fact that neither the government nor corporations would offer inducements to men competent to carry out such investigations. The particular problem which he had in mind was the treatment of piling to make it resistant to attacks of marine wood borers, such as teredo and limnoria. This problem is indeed a serious one, but probably no more so than that of preserving ties, poles and mine timbers, against decay.

About the same time that this paper was presented before the Pacific coast railway club, the United States forest service established an office, the duties of which would be to investigate known preservatives and processes and to devise means, if possible, whereby the present methods could be improved or cheapened, or new methods developed to take the place of those already in use. Since its inception, the office of wood preservation has made rapid strides. Up to the present time experiments have been carried on in co-operation with corporations, educational institutions, and individuals, to try out various theories in actual practice, and the results have proved of value not only to the co-operators, but to a large number of people having interests similar to those to which the particular experiment applied.

Preservative treatment is recognized as a paying proposition wherever construction timber is exposed to soil or atmospheric influences causing decay. This statement is fully attested by the rapid increase in the use of treated timber in recent years. The increase has been most notable in the case of railway cross ties. All of the larger companies in the west now use treated ties to a greater or less extent, and many of them operate their own treating plants.

It is also notable that the use of treated timber is confined principally to corporations requiring very large quantities of construction material. This is largely accounted for by the fact that the pressure system of impregnation in common use requires expensive retorts and machinery, and is not adapted to a plant of small capacity, thus making it impracticable for a concern using a small or moderate amount of timber to undertake treating.

Besides the plants operated by corporations for the treatment of their own construction timber, there are a number of plants which do a commercial business, but these being located at centers of distribution, where a permanent business is more readily assured, are not accessible to timber which goes direct from forest to consumer without passing through such central distribution point. For economy, the treating should be conducted at a point where additional transportation charges on account of the treating will be reduced to a minimum. The ranchman drawing his timber from the adjoining forest, should have on the ranch the means for treating his fence posts and similar materials. The mining concern should have at the mine a plant with capacity adapted to their need. An electric company whose lines extend over a considerable area and which draws its timber from various sources, may find a small portable plant best for treating poles.

For several years the forest service has been experimenting with a method of impregnating wood, which requires no expensive equipment, is simple in operation, and is adapted to a plant of any desired capacity. It is now known that all of the more porous woods can be treated successfully by this method. The method is called the "open tank" or "hot

and cold bath" process. The impregnation is accomplished by thoroughly heating the timber in a tank containing a liquid substance, then running off the hot liquid and filling the tank with cold, or transferring the timber from a tank containing hot to a tank containing cold liquid or allowing the whole to cool without change.

The theory of the process is that the air in the wood cells and intercellular spaces expands when heated and is partially expelled. Upon cooling, it again contracts, thus causing a partial vacuum, and the pressure of the air on the outside forces the liquid into the wood. The process may be applied with any of the preservatives in common use; as for instance, creosote oil and zinc chloride solution. The principle is the same whether the treating is done in a small tank holding a few fence posts and heated with a wood fire underneath, or in larger tanks fitted with steam coils for heating, pumps for handling the oil, and labor saving devices for handling the timber.

The results of the government's extensive experiments in wood preservation are published in circulars and bulletins, which along with any specific information desired, may be had by all interested persons who address the Forester at Washington, D. C.

CAPITAL REMOVAL INFAMY

SPECIOUS REASONS ADVANCED IN CLOSING DAYS OF CAMPAIGN

Ten "Reasons" for Removal Which Insult Intelligence of the Voter—Statement Made That the Removal Would Cost Them Nothing—Snowed Under at Polls on Tuesday

While returns of the vote on state capital removal are not, as we write, on Wednesday morning, complete, yet results so far received indicate the overwhelming defeat of the scheme. In the last days of the campaign a desperate effort was made to pull the scheme through, as the following circular will show. This circular letter, which was issued by the Berkeley chamber of commerce, is probably the most puerile political document ever issued in the history of the state. In a word, it insults the intelligence of the voter. We republish it as a campaign curiosity:

1. Economy to the State.—Moving the capital to Berkeley will result in a great saving of money to the state, as approximately ninety per cent of all the officials, commissioners and legislators in traveling to Sacramento first pass through Berkeley, thus being required to pay additional fare to reach Sacramento. Eighteen important commissions are located in San Francisco; these have constant business with state officials located at Sacramento. Either the commissioners or the officers are constantly on the road between San Francisco and Sacramento for consultation or other reasons. This is a waste of money as well as waste of time of the state officials.

2. Economy to the People.—If located at Berkeley, the capital will be within a ten-cent fare of almost one-half the population of the state. The great majority of the people of California, in order to reach Sacramento, first pass through Berkeley. The waste in time and money of the people of the state, caused by the present location of the capital, will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

3. Better Legislation.—With the capital at Berkeley much better legislation would result, because the nearness of Berkeley to the center of population would render it easy for citizens, boards of trade, and chambers of commerce to appear before committees of the legislature to advocate good laws and oppose bad ones. At the present time only an insignificant number of people can afford to spend the time or money necessary for this purpose. Moreover, greater publicity would be given to all the acts of the legislature, thus affording wider opportunity for discussion of proposed legislation.

4. The Law Library.—The state law library is the finest of its kind west of Chicago. It is now impracticable for any but the lawyers and judges of Sacramento to make use of this magnificent collection. With this library located at Berkeley, it would be available for the law students of the university. It would be within a half hour of practically

half the lawyers of the state; it could be used by the supreme and appellate courts; and would be accessible to the judges and lawyers of the interior, who make frequent trips to San Francisco.

5. The State Library.—The state library at Sacramento, one of the finest in America, is of little use where now situated. If located at Berkeley, it would be within reach of the masses of the people; it would be available for the professors and students of the university, and for the large numbers of teachers in the public schools who congregate in Berkeley in the summer to attend the university summer school.

6. University and Legislature.—It would benefit both the legislature of California and the state university. The legislature could see and realize more clearly the needs of the university and the presence of the university with its intellectual surroundings would be of advantage to the legislature, to the state officials and consequently to the state.

7. Capital Worthy of Great State.—The capitol is now located where few people ever see it. If a noble capitol were constructed at Berkeley, overlooking the Golden Gate, it would be visible from the homes of a vast population; it could be seen and visited without inconvenience, by the people of the southern and the northern portions of the state upon their frequent trips to the bay region; it would be in sight of every tourist visiting San Francisco. This would create civic pride, and better the standard of citizenship, and at the same time it would be of untold advertising value to the state.

8. Business Efficiency.—Not only economy and convenience, but good business efficiency dictate that the various branches of the state government, the state officers, the state commissions, and the legislature be located as conveniently together and as near the business center of the state and the center of population as possible.

9. A New Capitol Inevitable.—The present capitol is inadequate in size and not modern in construction. In the past few years three hundred and twenty thousand dollars have been spent in repairing it. A large appropriation is now needed to finish these repairs. The present charge for maintenance and repairs would pay the interest and sinking fund on an amount sufficient to build a new building. Since a new building must be built, it will be economy to build now, and save further useless expenditure on the present structure.

10. Cost Borne by Corporations.—This change can probably be accomplished without the expenditure of a single cent to the ordinary taxpayer. The new constitutional amendment (No. 1), with regard to taxation, which passed the legislature almost unanimously, is to be voted upon and will undoubtedly be carried at the coming election. This new scheme provides that all state funds shall be raised by a tax upon the railroads and other corporations in the state. Professor Plehn, the author of the bill, has estimated that this system will provide a large and constantly increasing surplus annually over ordinary expenditures. Even if five millions of dollars were expended upon the new capitol, it would be readily realized in this manner during the time necessary to construct the building. The result will be that a magnificent new capitol will be secured in a location the most central, convenient and economical possible, and that not one dollar of the cost of this capitol will come from the pockets of the farmer or small taxpayer.

There are probably more outrageously false statements in this circular than in any issued during the campaign. The assertion that the cost of removing the capital will not be felt by the taxpayers, but be borne by the railroads, is too transparent to warrant attention.

The state's property at Sacramento is valued at \$10,000,000, and the cost of removing the capital to Berkeley, would not have been less than \$15,000,000.

Happily the scheme was defeated, as was also senate amendment No. 1.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
WALDRING, KIRKMAN & MARTIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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ABSOLUTELY FREE

20 Acres

Of Rich Farm Land,
With Abundance of
Water Already Developed

We are about to place on the market what we are satisfied is the best and from every standpoint the most attractive subdivision of rich farm lands, with developed water, that can be found in

The Great San Joaquin Valley

and in order to bring the merits of this great tract of 10,000 acres before the public, we have determined upon a plan which will result in someone getting a deed to 20 acres, with abundance of water already developed, absolutely free. For further information regarding this unparalleled offer—an offer which costs you nothing and means just what it says, and which includes a great deal more than the 20 acres—send your name and address or call upon

California Irrigated Farms Company

901-902 Security Building, Corner Fifth and Spring, Los Angeles

TEAR OFF HERE

HOMELAND IRRIGATED FARMS CO.
901-902 Security Building, Los Angeles.

Gentlemen: Please mail me particulars of your great offer, which it is understood does not obligate me in any way.

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All Plumbing Repairs

We Contract to Furnish all the
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or Furnish the Materials only
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LOCATION—South of Santa Fe depot.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler

Graduated Optician

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In connection with complete stock of
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

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Commercial Hotel

FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM
AND BAR

Handsomely Furnished Rooms
Everything neat and clean

A home for the Traveling Public

A trial will convince.

JOHN ZIEGLER, Manager

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BRICKS

ALL KINDS OF MILL WORK

So. Los Angeles st. near S. P. depot

Henry M. Adams, Mgr.

Air Guns, Pocket Knives, Razors,
Hunting Outfits and Canvass
Goods, at

Richard Spoerl's Gun Store

Don't fail to get our
prices on

BICYCLES

and bicycle Sundries. The popular

Yale Bicycle

in all sizes. We can save you
Money.

Peerless Saloon

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Fine Wines, Liquors and
Cigars

Anaheim Beer on draft. Bottle
Beer and Case Goods

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ANAHEIM, CAL.

A Select Line of Goods is
always carried at

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Buy your drugs here and
you will be satisfied.

Near Post Office, Anaheim, Cal.

Pay your county taxes at the First
National bank.

The Weekly Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1870

Henry Kuchel, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION.....\$1.50 Per Year
Six Months.....\$1.00
Three Months.....50 Cts
Payable invariably in advance.

The Gazette is issued every Thursday morning.

Entered at the Anaheim Postoffice as second-class matter.

THE CEMENT AGE

Our remote forefathers lived in the stone age. Ours is the cement age. There have been the intermediate ages of iron, copper, and as some say, the golden age—an imaginary period when things were better than they ever have been or ever will be. Fifteen years ago only 185,000 barrels of Portland cement were used in this country. Last year more than fifty-two millions of barrels were used. Now the wizard inventor, Mr. Edison, is preparing mammoth iron molds by which he proposes to cast cement houses, very cheap, very comfortable, fire-proof, germ-proof, rat-proof—everything but execution proof.

President Roosevelt, in his zeal for reforming or improving everything, has recently appointed a commission to consider housing conditions in Washington. It might be well if Mr. Edison were one of its members. A cheap, clean habitation in the slums, it is believed, would greatly add to the health and moral well being of the inhabitants.

UNDERGROUND WATER

Underground streams in Southern California depend upon rainfall within their territory and do not come from distant sources, according to geological survey reports, received at Washington. The reports say the important subterranean basins in Southern California are supplied with water which falls on the immediate surface or flows through the ground in tributary streams. There have been theories that waters from the distant Sierras or the Colorado river, or the Pacific ocean may, by underground channels, or by seepage, reach the San Gabriel valley of the Pomona neighborhood.

Many of the largest irrigation systems now depend upon their subsidiary pumping plants to keep up the supplies during the summer and fall, and in a number of places pumped or artesian waters are the sole dependence of thriving communities.

A conservative estimate of the proportion of underground water to surface water now used during the late summer periods after dry winters, when the surface supply is lowest and the pumps are busiest, as three or four to one.

Notwithstanding the progress and excitement in navigating the air by balloons and aeroplanes, it is not believed by level headed men that the project will ever be practically or commercially successful. Stubborn facts, however, will not and should not prevent experimentation. There is other than commercial and practical success. The airship or the aeroplane at sea, enabling a fleet by an ascension to be advised of the proximity of an enemy fifty or a hundred miles distant; the same use of the airship on land with reference to an enemy, will result in a great economy of both life and money in scouting and reconnoitering.

THE INCONSISTENT TIMES

The Los Angeles Times in its support of Estudillo for state senator from the Thirty-ninth district sought to make capital out of the fact that Estudillo's election was necessary to preserve the tariff on California products.

Yet the Times opposed the election of McLachlan for congress in the Seventh congress district.

Query: Which is the more important, with reference to this tariff question: One member of the California legislature, who will have little or nothing to do with the tariff, or a congressman from a great orange and walnut district of California, who will have a vote at Washington when the tariff comes up for consideration?

Does the Times consider the election of James McLachlan less important than that of Estudillo?

Just before the civil war, this country was fourth in rank of wealth. England, France and Germany then outranked the United States. Now

our wealth exceeds that of any two of them and our manufactures all three of them.

This season a man was mistaken and shot for a squirrel in Maine, another for a deer in Wisconsin and a third for a bear in Montana. The season is not half over and there are several other specimens in the fauna of the woods that might be mistaken for man by quick-on-trigger hunters.

Nicholas Harris, Inspector of the California state board of optometry, is working in this district of Southern California, warning the public against patronizing the traveling peddler of eye glasses. While in this city yesterday Mr. Harris stated that President Detmers of the board of optometry has received a great many complaints from ranchers and old folks in the small towns of having fallen victims to the eye-glass fakers, who have been traveling around this part of the country and working the public for all it is worth. Mr. Harris has been retained by Mr. Detmers to make a complete inspection of this sort of work, and he finds that it is the same old eastern fake, but somewhat new here. The fakers make it a point to reach some unsuspecting party and then by misrepresentation they make the victims think they are about to die if they do not have their eyes tested and fitted to a pair of "Diamond Chip Crystallized Double By-Focal lenses." Then they run in a few more high sounding optical terms and take from their trial case a pair of testing frames and proceed to extract from the victim \$40 or \$50. If you have an old pair of glasses they will take them in on the deal. When you hand them the glasses they will make a careful examination of the mountings, and then hold them before their own eyes and wiggle them up and down in a professional way and tell you how you got skinned when you bought them.

Mr. Harris wishes to inform the public that most of these fellows are not licensed to practice optometry and are very dangerous to deal with. Deal with your local opticians or go to some one you know is licensed and reliable. For information concerning any optician, a letter addressed to President Fred Detmers, 354 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, will be quickly answered, and his rating furnished.

Note—There is no lense known as the "Diamond chip crystallized double by-focal."

HOW DO FOREST FIRES START?

What starts these forest fires? This question has been asked over and over again this summer by readers of the accounts of the destructive fires which have been raging in all parts of the country.

Campers and locomotives, is the usual answer. Many of the other things which start blazes in the forest are forgotten. It is true that perhaps one-half to three-fourths of the forest fires do begin as a result of the carelessness of some camper, or from sparks flying from locomotives, but there are a number of things which set the woods a-fire.

A complete report of forest fires on the private forests of the country and their causes is not kept by anyone. Uncle Sam, however, is most careful to account for the damage done by the blazes on his timberland under forest administration, aggregating about 168,000,000 acres, and each year the total area burned over, the timberland burned over, the amount of timber destroyed and its value, the cost of fighting fires, and the causes of fires are carefully checked up. These reports are made at the end of the calendar year, and the announcement of this year's losses will therefore not be known for more than two months.

Last year's figures, however, give a good idea of the things which cause fires in forests. Of the 1355 fires discovered on the national forests last year, all of which were checked by the rangers before they had burned over fourteen hundredths of one per cent of the national forest area, campers caused 346, while railroads followed next with 273; lightning came next, with 176; donkey engines used in lumbering operations, fourth, with 65; careless brush burning by homesteaders clearing land, 34; fires caused by incendiaries and those set by herders and hunters, 30. For more than 400 of the fires the cause is not known. This is not strange when it is remembered that a fire may smolder for days, if the air is

too thick to permit the smoke to be seen at a distance before it breaks out when fanned by a wind so as to reveal its presence to the watchful forest officer.

While campers caused more fires than locomotives last year, there are many seasons when the railroads hold undisputed claim to first place. Forest fires started by both are mostly unnecessary. If campers would exercise care in starting camp fires and be sure that they are extinguished before they are left, and if the railroad companies would use the most modern and efficient spark arresters, it is reasonable to think that the annual forest fire loss would be reduced more than one-half. Lightning ranks third among the causes of fires, and of course, man has no greater responsibility in this case than to put the fire out as soon as possible after discovery. Careless brush burning by homesteaders and persons clearing land is said to be the cause of many of the fires which have started this year, particularly those which have swept over the Lake States.

The ranger force on many of the national forests have been kept busy fighting fires which, if left to run unchecked, would have done incalculable damage. By quickening communication between important points by the construction of telephone lines, and building roads and trails, the national forests have been made more accessible during the past two years and fire fighting has been greatly facilitated.

Dr. Johnson said: "If possible have an orchard. I know a clergyman of small income who brought up a family very respectably which he fed chiefly on apple dumplings."

"You should pay the debt," said the editor, "you owe it to yourself." "Owe it to myself, do I? Well, in that case, I am willing to let it stand awhile longer."

Clearing Stubble Fields of the North-West Country

A problem of considerable importance in western Washington and Oregon has to do with what is called "the lumberman's stubble field"—tracts from which the timber has been cut and which, though desirable for agriculture, can be cleared of stumps only at a cost greater than the value of the land for agricultural purposes. Since the lumbermen harvested their wood crop these lands have remained unproductive, for fires have prevented forest reproduction.

It has been suggested that a saving can be made in the cost of pulling the stumps if the stumps of Douglas fir are used by distillation for the production of turpentine, tar, charcoal, and other products. There is no question that the fir stumps can be used in this way, but the saving effected, according to the rough estimates which are alone possible under the circumstances, would hardly exceed from one-tenth to one-fifth of the cost of clearing at present, which ranges from \$150 to \$225 per acre.

THE WEALTH OF YEARS

You are "getting into years." Yes, but the years are getting into you—the ripe, rich years; the genial, melting years; the lusty, luscious years! One by one, the crudities of your youth are falling off from you—the vanity, the egotism, the bewilderment the uncertainty. Nearer and nearer you are approaching yourself. You are becoming master of the situation. Every wrong road in which you have wandered has brought you, by the knowledge of mistake, so much closer the truth. You no longer draw your bow at a venture but shoot straight at the mark. Your possibilities concentrate and your path is cleared.

On ruins of shattered plans you find your vantage ground. Your broken hopes, your thwarted purposes, your defeated aspirations become a staff of strength with which to mount to sublimer heights. With self-possession and self-command return the possession and command of all things. The title-deed of creation is reclaimed. The king has come to his own again. Earth and sea and sky pour out their largeness of love. All the Past crowds down to lay its treasures at your feet.

Miss Elizabeth Whetfield has been assisting the force of clerks at Asher & Falkenstein's during the rush incident to the special mill-end sale.

Fruit Growers and Farmers ATTENTION!

Will Grow Fertilizer Vetch & Burr Clover

at

DICKEL'S



Columbia Double Disc Records

Fit any disc machine and double its value.

10 inch, 65c., 12 inch, \$1. Music on both sides—two records at a single price, sold at

Jos. Helmsen's

ANAHEIM, CAL.

HILL SISTERS

Fashionable Milliners

Are Showing a New Consignment of

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY

THE LATEST STYLES. POPULAR PRICES

East Center Street

Anaheim, Cal.

Palace Meat Market

Schumacher & Schneider

Proprietors

DEALERS IN

Choice Fresh and Salted Meats

Telephone Main 51

Meats Delivered to all parts of city

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD

FOR THE HUNGRY, AT

Wallace's Grocery Store

Try our "Sunrise" Flour, and you will have BIG HEAPS of Bread

ALWAYS GOOD

Phones Sunset 237
Home 1103

W. A. WALLACE, Prop.

Just the Scratch of a Match

With a Gas Stove, that's all that is necessary—just scratch a match, turn on the gas, and you have as much or as little fire as you want.

If you've never cooked with gas, you can't imagine the comfort and satisfaction. It makes play of cooking. Come in and let us tell you about it.

Anaheim Gas Company

Office at Miller's Hardware Store

Coffee Special

We are making a special effort to give the best values in Coffee obtainable. Our

GOLDEN WEST BRAND

is absolutely the highest grade that can be sold at 25c. a lb. And our WEDDING BREAKFAST cannot be duplicated at 35c. a lb. TRY one of these Coffees and you will be pleased.

Home 2063, Sunset 1831

CASH GROCERS

Kincaid Bros.

Your dairy cows are either making money for you or eating their heads off. Figure it out. Would it not pay to use less of high cost fodders and more sugar beet pulp at the low price of 50 cents per ton. And don't wait too long before arranging to silo some of it for use after the Los Alamitos factory closes down. 2w

Walnut Growers, Attention!

See us before selling your walnut crop. We guarantee your satisfaction. Asher & Falkenstein, Anaheim, Cal. sep24-tf

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the city taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and on all real property in the City of Anaheim, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, 1908, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November, next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m. Unless said taxes are paid prior to the last Monday in November, 1908, at 6 o'clock p. m. five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof. Said taxes are payable to the undersigned at his office in the City Hall, in said City of Anaheim, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., and between the hours of 2 p. m. and 5 p. m. N. F. STEADMAN, Marshall and ex-officio Tax Collector of the City of Anaheim. 10 t

NEWS AND BUSINESS

Pay your county taxes at the First National bank.

Mrs. Rehine arrived on Friday from Boise, Idaho, and will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Charleston.

Sugar Beet Pulp, the "mainstay" of the dairy business, at 50 cents per ton from Los Alamitos sugar factory.

County Recorder Geo. Peters was in town on Monday afternoon on a brief business mission.

George Reilly of Orange was in town a day or two ago on a business mission.

For Sale—A good, well improved 10-acre ranch with 20 shares of water; an income of \$2300. W.N. Paine, Olive, Cal. oct15-4t

The lady and gentleman who picked up library book opposite H. H. Gardner's store Oct. 10, please return to public library.

Do you know you can increase the flow of milk from your cow by feeding sugar beet pulp at 50 cents per ton from LOS ALAMITOS SUGAR COMPANY?

For Sale or Exchange—Fine Tourist automobile in first-class condition, top, Gabriel horn and complete set of tools; will exchange for vacant land. Apply to H. Vossbeck.

For Sale—Cabbage plants. G. Greder, Los Alamitos road, 2 miles south west of Anaheim. 2t

Lawn hose and lawn sprinklers of the best makes at Nagel's.

A Great Bargain—25 acres good soil on Los Angeles street, very close in, only \$200 per acre. You will have to hurry if you want this snap. See H. Vossbeck.

Mr. Nearing arrived on Sunday evening from North Dakota, accompanied by his brother, sister and mother. They will locate on Mr. Nearing's holding south of town.

County Clerk Williams was here on Saturday delivering election supplies. He also visited other precincts in this end of the county on a similar mission.

C. H. Fischer and wife returned to Anaheim this week after an absence of a year and four months in Seattle and other points north. Mr. Fischer contemplates purchasing property and going into business here.

Wm. McLaughlin would like to meet the Halloweeners who poured lye upon his lawn, and says he would show them what an old-fashioned Halloween party looks like. Reports of other acts of youthful mischief-makers have been received, and arrests may follow.

Maj. L. L. Vestal of Santa Ana, Seventh regiment, N.G.C., has forwarded his revolver scores to Sacramento that will entitle him to the highest decoration for the revolver shooting given by the state guards. He made 215 points out of a possible 250 at fifteen, twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five yards. Last year but three men in the state received the gold bar for revolver scores over 200.

J. W. Marshall, a cousin of Dr. Adams, has arrived from Spokane, Wash., accompanied by his wife, and will become a permanent resident.

Mrs. Burmeister of Los Angeles visited with friends in town the first of the week, a guest of Mrs. Melrose.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Marlette of San Diego are visiting here with their daughters, Mrs. Dan Cook and Mrs. Geo. P. Nance.

Mrs. Richmond and son Glenn, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Heath and Mr. Westcott of Los Angeles were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Konig.

The Lois Rebekah lodge will have a special drill at its meeting tomorrow night, Nov. 6, and members are urged to attend.

Rev. L. G. Jacobs, the newly appointed pastor of the Grace Evangelical Lutheran church, has arrived, and will conduct services each Sabbath at 2:30 in St. Michael's church.

Miss Freda Backs and Misses Blanche and Maude Michle, accompanied by Messrs. Vall, Backs and Scheider, journeyed to the canyon Sunday for the day.

O. P. Bunyard was in from the west country on Saturday with Geo. Miller, feeling the people's pulse, for the final political round-up of the season.

W. S. Taylor was in town on Saturday, having just dropped down from Beatty, Nev., where he states his mine still continues to look good to him.

Dr. Freeman was over from Fullerton the first of the week meeting with a number of friends. The doctor was a member of the Indiana legislature during Hendricks and Blue-Jeans Williams' administrations, and possesses a fund of reminiscences of the politics of that time. He is also well informed upon politics in California, and votes the ticket straight—or nearly so. He is for the right, and against the wrong.

Mr. and Mrs. Wickett were very happily surprised on Thursday evening by a number of their friends who called to pay their respects upon the 34th anniversary of their wedding. The evening was pleasantly spent in social converse and a bountiful supply of refreshments were discussed. The host and hostess were recipients of hearty congratulations upon attaining another milestone in their journey through life, together with best wishes for the continuance of the long and happy wedded life.

Mrs. Mary Hatchitt, a widely known and revered woman, died Saturday evening at the home of her brother-in-law, C. C. Chapman. Mrs. Hatchitt was the aunt of Miss Ethel Chapman, the queen of the recent carnival of products held at Santa Ana. Her death will be deplored by a wide circle of acquaintances both in California and in the east, who extend sympathy to the bereaved family. Funeral services took place on Monday in Los Angeles and were private.

Mrs. Jepson and son, George Jepson, of Los Angeles visited with Mrs. Konig during the week.

Housewives, BUY of your grocer and BOOST "LOS ALAMITOS" sugar. 2w

A gang of Southern Pacific track men have been laying new ties on Santa Ana street and otherwise improving the road.

A West Orangethorpe-avenue rancher is ahead a sum of money on Taft's election. He wagered \$100 to \$20 with a local resident on the Ohion, and offered \$1000 to \$200, but found no takers.

The Ebell society will hold its regular meeting at the Masonic hall on Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Election of officers. Members will respond to roll call with quotations from Hamlet.

J. H. Barbour, gamekeeper for the Lomita gun club, who was found guilty of malicious mischief in killing a dog belonging to Fred Nelson of Garden Grove, was Monday sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, which he paid.

C. E. Jones returned on Tuesday from Victorville after an absence of two weeks. He reports mining prospects looking bright, the Gold King being engaged in driving a tunnel which has reached a depth of 200 feet.

Levi Mann and wife returned on Monday from Los Angeles, where they have been visiting relatives the past six weeks. Levi came down to vote for Taft and Gill. He is moving into his new residence on Olive street.

The steam laundry closed its doors on Saturday. Mrs. Clark who managed the laundry for some weeks past returned to Santa Ana, where she resumed her position with the steam laundry at that place. An opinion prevails that the local establishment has been acquired by the Santa Ana laundry people, and will not be reopened. The laundry was characterized by unfortunate management at the start, and although its original owners strived hard to make it successful, the venture was not a success.

Traveling Passenger Agent Moore of the Santa Fe was a business visitor in town a day or two ago. Mr. Moore was in charge of the Bryan special around the kite and absorbed more democratic doctrine than he ever heard before in his life. The trip of 170 miles was made without mishap. Thirty-one stops were made and at the end of the run the unfriended members of the party gave a vote of thanks to him for his uniform courtesy, which is a by-word among all travelers on the coast.

B. Mouliot, one of the best-known dairymen and farmers of the west country, was in town on Monday. Mr. Mouliot at 52 imagines himself growing old, and recently disposed of his large herd of dairy cattle, and intends taking life easy. He is well fortified for any rainy day which may come, and in the years of toil and endeavor which have marked his residence in Orange county he has amassed a competency, and is entitled to a vacation. He may take up beet culture next year, and may good luck continue to abide with him.

Francis Holcomb celebrated his eighth birthday at the home of his parents on Saturday afternoon. Sixteen youngsters gathered to participate in the festivities and partake of a generous amount of candy, cake, ice cream and other sweets. Games were played, including drop the handkerchief, Button, button, who's got the button, Cat and mouse and others. A large pumpkin hung suspended over the dining table, in honor of Halloween. Smaller pumpkins were used in decorating the table, which simply groaned under its weight of goodies.

While returning to this city in his automobile one evening last week, Mr. Wuesthoff ran into the iron post which marks the dividing line in the road some miles west of town, between this county and Los Angeles county. The post was hidden by a growth of weeds which concealed it from view. The machine was badly damaged. Mr. Vossbeck who was an occupant of the auto was thrown quite a distance by the impact but escaped serious injury. Mr. Wuesthoff remained at the wheel and beside a shaking up also escaped injury. Friends were telephoned to and the two gentlemen were brought home later in the evening. The machine, valued at \$2300, was brought in for repairs. Mr. Wuesthoff asserts that a damage suit against the county may result.

The Bean Guessing Contest

came to a close Saturday night. The jar contained 8596 beans. The following are the

LUCKY WINNERS

Ladies' first prize, \$3.50 Waist—
8525, Miss McDill

Ladies' second prize, \$2.50 Purse—
8450, Mrs. H. Kuchel

Gentlemen's first prize, \$2.50 Hat—
8596, Mr. D. Gervais

Gentlemen's second prize, \$1.25 Shirt—
8600, Charles Reinland

All of this city.

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WHERE QUALITY COUNTS

CHARLOTTE ADAMS CORNEILLE

Voice Builder

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Piano

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We have the Cleanest, Neatest and most Tasty

Grocery Department

In Orange County. X X X Kindly pay it a visit

Have you attended our exhibit of Blankets, Quilts and Outing Flannels? If not, why not? Blankets and Quilts, largest assortment, from 50c each to \$7 each. Our Dress Goods Department has only the latest patterns at reasonable prices. Entire new stock. Your inspection respectfully solicited. Come and let us show you. New Stock of Clothing—Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats to suit your taste and pocketbook. Our Shoe Department is new complete. We carry Shoes in width from A to E E. We can fit everybody from infancy to old age. Shoes from 25c a pair to \$6 pair a pair. : : : : : : : : : :

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SILVERWARE
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PRICES
REASONABLE
CONSIDERING
QUALITY

THE HOME OF ART AND DESIGN

Our stock of High Grade Jewelry, Valuable Diamonds and Incomparable Silverware has been so increased that we have just installed a large modern fire proof and burglar proof safe. We are showing the most complete line of Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass and Diamonds ever shown in this county. We carry a complete line of Holiday Novelties, Toilet Sets and Rings and everything to please the most fastidious.

B. HARTFIELD

112 West Center Street

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

Anaheim high and Throop polytechnic will have their first debate of the season at the opera-house on Friday night, Nov. 20. The question to be debated is, Resolved, That free trade should be established between the United States and Philippine islands. Throop chose the affirmative and Anaheim will support the negative. Debaters, Raymond Nebelung and Robert McAuley.

An East-Broadway citizen wins a year's shaving at a downtown barber shop. He bet that if Bryan were elected 80 per cent of the banks in the country would be closed four months after he took his seat. The barber accepted the wager, and when it dawned upon him that the 4th of July occurred four months after March 4th, he gracefully admitted defeat.

A FOUNDATION OF A FEW DOLLARS



Has been the nucleus of many a fortune. The way to accumulate money is to keep track of what you spend. You can do this perfectly by paying through checks on

The German American Bank

That will give you an account of and receipt for every dollar you pay out. Besides paying by check is a decidedly more dignified way of doing business. No account is too small to receive consideration.

EUCALYPTUS IN CALIFORNIA

CARE OF THE TREES FOR FIRST FOUR OR FIVE YEARS

Care of the Planting After the Cutting of the Crop—The Second Cutting Shows an Increase in Quantity—Danger of Loss by Fire

The value of a plantation of eucalyptus trees when ten years old will depend most largely on the care that it received during the first four or five years of its growth. To receive the greatest returns possible from a planting necessarily means that the greatest possible number of perfect trees must be brought to maturity. Consequently, one of the most essential points in regard to the growing of perfect trees is that they start to grow erect with clean trunks the first few years. Some trees will naturally start in this way, while others, producing a number of lateral branches on their trunks that nature can not remove in the natural pruning of the trees; therefore, men should be sent through the plantations each year removing all limbs that have a tendency to deform the trees. After the third or fourth year the trees will have grown to such a height that to remove the limbs may prove impractical in most cases.

At this period (the fourth or fifth year) there enters a new problem: the removal of the poorer trees for wood and stakes to allow the remainder a larger area of soil to draw upon and a greater space above the ground to extend their branches. At this time the trees on an acre can be reduced to a certain number, leaving these to grow for telephone poles, ties, and lumber, or the entire grove may be cut for stakes and wood. Each owner will have to figure out for himself the time at which his grove will bring him the greatest returns, whether for poles, ties, wood, stakes or lumber. At present in the Imperial valley it would be profitable to cut a five year old grove for stakes, while in the northern part of the San Joaquin valley or the lower part of the Sacramento valley it would be more profitable to let the grove grow for from ten to fifteen years for ties, fence posts, wood or lumber.

If the leaves are not to be distilled for oil, the brush should be piled and burned as soon as the wood, ties, posts or logs have been removed. To obtain the best results and largest growth from the stumps in the form of sprouts, it is absolutely necessary that the crop be removed from the planting as soon as possible after it is cut and then the leaves and brush be burned at once, or otherwise the sprouts will start to grow and a large number will be killed or injured in removing the crop or burning of the brush at a later date.

Sprouts will start out from the stumps in from three to six weeks from the date the trees are cut down in any month of the year. The number of sprouts to the stump is generally large, as is recorded in another part of this bulletin. To obtain the largest profits from the sprout growth in the shortest length of time it is necessary to go over the planting when the sprouts are from six months to a year old and remove all but from two to four of the largest and most erect growing, leaving them well spaced around each stump. If all of the sprouts are allowed to remain their growth is retarded, as there will be a struggle to live. Finally, a number of the stronger ones is all that remain, but nature's thinning is an inferior one because she allows too many sprouts to remain on each stump for all or any of them to mature into trees of a profitable growth to the owner.

That the number of cords per acre at the second cutting is greater for the same length of time is due to the fact that where there was originally but one tree, there grows up a large number of sprouts, which should be thinned out to from two to four of the strongest. These sprouts make a more rapid growth than their parent tree, due to the fact that they have a fully developed root system, which is capable of supplying the food to a mature tree.

Every person who is looking in to the proposition of the growing of the eucalyptus commercially comes at some time to the question of loss by fire. The writer has seen a large number of trees of the sugar gum and red gum species standing but slightly scarred about their trunks

after the grass had been burned about them. A few of the smaller trees were completely defoliated, but in most cases sprouts grew out along the branches, and in cases where the trunks were so damaged that the trees were killed above the ground sprouts grew up from the roots.

The trees in danger from fire are those in wind-breaks around hay field or in groves where the trees have been set at such distances apart that their crowns are unable to form a canopy that will shade the ground enough to check the native vegetation from growing. In groves set 8 by 8 feet apart or less, it will be only a year or two, with an ordinary growth, until their crowns will have formed a complete canopy that will cast a dense shade, nearly eliminating the growth of any native vegetation. Then the only material to be found on the forest floor will be a small amount of weeds and leaves, over which a fire could pass but slowly, causing very little, if any damage. However, in all cases precautions should be taken to keep fires out of the plantings, as the least damage to the trees goes against the profits of the grove.

The question of whether a certain species of eucalyptus will send up sprouts after the seedling trees are cut off, is asked by many prospective growers. We fail to know of a species that will not sprout after being cut or one that will not sprout at any time of year after the trees are cut down; a stump sometimes dies without sprouting, but it is an exception, not common to any one species.

At Chico, Butte county, in the Sacramento valley, the climate is too severe for planting as a commercial enterprise, though the most resistant species grow fairly well.

The largest grove of eucalyptus sideroxylon known to the writer is situated at Garden Grove, Cal., and is twenty-six years old. There are several other species growing in that vicinity.

In the vicinity of Orange there are several species used in wind-breaks and street trees.

On the Bixby ranch, northeast of Orange, there has been set out this last spring over seventy acres of land in the foothills to many different varieties.

Eucalyptus globulus predominates in the country around Santa Ana and Tustin.

There is a large planting of eucalyptus corymbolus near El Toro on the Santa Fe railroad line.

From Santa Ana to Del Mar, practically the only species growing is the sugar gum. At Del Mar there are a large number of trees of the species globulus set out some ten years ago, and nearly all of these trees show the effects of the ocean winds.

The sugar gum is in the largest numbers of any of the eucalypts around San Diego as a street and shade tree, while there are other species grown in abundance.

The Santa Fe railroad company has purchased a ranch at Del Mar, San Diego county, which covers nearly 8000 acres, which they eventually expect to cover with eucalyptus trees for ties, bridge timbers, etc., to be used along their roadways and in their coaches. This last spring a start was made by the company in the planting. Eucalyptus rostrata, resinifera and tereticornis are thought of very favorably by the company.

The company has sent one agent to southern Europe to make a study of the methods employed there in the growing of the eucalypts commercially; and another has been sent to Australia to make a study of the trees in their native country.

Pomona has many groves of eucalypts. From Pomona to Riverside there are many groves, wind-breaks and short avenues.

The trees of the eucalyptus botryoides and bastard mahogany species are very erect in growth, but branched; the bark of the trunks of the old trees is reddish brown in color, rough and nearly persistent; the limbs are generally smooth, shedding their bark in long strips.

The leaves are lance-shaped, leathery in texture, in color the upper surface is a dark green, while the lower surface is much paler. The flower clusters are borne laterally on compressed stalks. The seed cases are five to seven in number, deep, cup-shaped and stemless. The timber of this species is considered by the Australian writers to be one of the best of the eucalypts, when it is grown where there is plenty of water. This species is growing around Santa Barbara and

Montecito, also south along the coast. The young trees at the forestry station, fourteen months old, made an average growth of nearly 13 feet, and a tree six years old has a height of 38 feet ten inches and a diameter of 7½ inches.

This tree makes the best of wind breaks and is also one of the best eucalypts to use as a shade tree.

Eucalyptus citridora is of an erect habit of growth in protected places, but branches more or less in unprotected situations. This species has a tendency to put out most of its limbs on the windward side.

The deciduous bark of the old trees is of a cream color, mixed here and there with dark shades of lavender, due to the unequal flaking off of the bark, which generally occurs in June and July, while the trees are in bloom. The drooping branches with their long, narrow and slightly curved leaves, which are dark green on both sides, give the trees a weeping effect. The leaves when crushed give off a very fragrant lemon scented aroma, from which the species derives its name.

The buds with their deciduous calyx caps are nearly egg-shaped, while the mature fruit is nearly spherical, with the valves, four in number, enclosed. The seed ripens during the summer months. It is flat in shape, nearly the size of the blue gum, but has a yellowish colored center.

The range of this species is limited to the warmer parts of the state because it is not able to withstand frost. It thrives best along the coast from Santa Barbara to San Diego county. Trees of this species can be found in many of the towns, if there are parks or wealthy residents. Some fine specimens are to be found in West Lake park, Los Angeles; at San Dimas, in the citrus region, a large number of these trees has been set out.

J. B. Neff has two fine specimens of this species, twelve years old, in front of his house; the trees have made a growth of a little over sixty feet.—By Norman D. Ingham.

UTILIZE THE WHOLE TREE

Wood Pulp and the Enormous Waste From the Saw Mills

To insure a pulp wood supply to meet adequately the future needs of the country seems one of the most important of the many forest problems of the United States. Statistics collected by government experts, however, show that there are possibilities in the field of invention for the relief of the drain on the country's remaining pulp wood forests by devising means of utilizing saw-mill waste.

It is estimated that there are 4½ million cords of slabs destroyed in refuse burners of the lumber mills of the country each year. The wood used for pulp last year amounted to approximately 4 million cords, about a quarter of which had to be imported. The mill-waste estimate is based on a recent canvass of some of the larger mills of the country by the United States forest service, which established the interesting fact that mills having an aggregate cut of 5440 million board feet had a final waste of 1,870,000 cords of slabs after the best had been used for lath. Assuming these mills to be representative, it is seen that there is still considerable waste in forest products at the mill even after the earnest efforts of lumbermen during the last ten years to bring about a closer utilization of the whole tree.

These figures make it look as if American inventors, who are performing wonderful feats in other fields, should get down to the consideration of methods to make these waste slabs available for the pulp makers. Work along this line would also be likely to show the way for utilization of thousands of tons of sawdust which are now wasted each year.

It is true that some utilization is being made of mill waste at present, but in most cases it is only the larger and more modern plants that are even making any attempts in this line. Then, as it is, the plants which use the waste slabs, after laths are made, often waste the sawdust, and those which use the sawdust waste the slabs. The slab residue from the lumber cut of the country is estimated to amount to about 14 million cords, of which about 6 million, with an average value of \$1.40 a cord, is sold for fuel, 3½ million burned by the mills for fuel, and 4½ millions sent to the refuse burners. This last figure shows the enormous quantity of forest pro-

duct that is pure waste.

The iron furnace slag heaps have been seized upon by the brick maker, and the screening dump of the coal mines has become a valuable source of raw material for the briquette manufacturer. Experts say that it may prove possible to make just as good use of the waste heap of the lumber mills if slabs and sawdust can be converted into pulp.

WILL INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK

The directors of the Santa Ana valley irrigation company have called a meeting of the stockholders for January 21, at which time the raising of capitalization from \$100,000 to \$500,000 will be voted on. This will be the first step toward extensive development of water in the Santa Ana canyon, in connection with the Anaheim Union Water company. These two concerns furnish water for 30,000 acres of the finest land in Orange county. The proposed improvements will cost about \$350,000.

Drying preparations simply develop dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions, which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, fumes, smokes and snuffs and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm will master catarrh or cold in the head easily and pleasantly. All druggists sell the 50 cent size. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

The Balm is used without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation. Ely's Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury nor other harmful drugs.

Ordinance No. 209.

An Ordinance ordering to be done the work of widening Broadway street in the City of Anaheim.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim do ordain as follows: Section 1. That the public interest and convenience require and that the said Board of Trustees hereby order to be done widening Broadway street, in said City, in accordance with Resolution of the Board of Trustees, passed at a meeting of said Board of Trustees, held on the 22nd day of October, 1908, and it is hereby ordered that said work be done in accordance with said resolution of said Board of Trustees.

Sec. 2. That, subject to removal by said Board of Trustees at any time for cause, M. Nebelung, J. J. Schneider, W. H. Spake and they are hereby appointed commissioners to assess the benefits and damages, and have general supervision of said work until the completion thereof, in compliance with an act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March 6, 1889, and entitled, "An act to provide for laying out, opening, extending, widening, straightening or closing up in whole or in part, any street, square, lane, alley, court or place within municipalities, and to condemn and acquire any and all land and property necessary or convenient for that purpose."

For their services said commissioners shall receive as compensation the sum of \$2.50 per diem for the days upon which they are actually engaged in performing said services. Each of said commissioners shall, in accordance with the performance of their duties, file with the Clerk of said Board of Trustees an affidavit and a bond to the State of California, in the sum of five thousand dollars, to faithfully perform the duties of his office in the manner and form required by law.

Sec. 3. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and cause the same to be published once in the Anaheim Gazette, a weekly newspaper of general circulation printed, published and circulated in said city of Anaheim, and thereupon and thereafter the same shall be in full force and effect.

G. J. STOKES, President pro tem of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was introduced at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, held on the 8th day of October, 1908, and that it was duly passed at a meeting of said Board of Trustees held on the 22nd day of October, 1908, by the following vote:

Ayes: Trustees Stock, Gates, Kroeger and Plicus.

Noes: None.

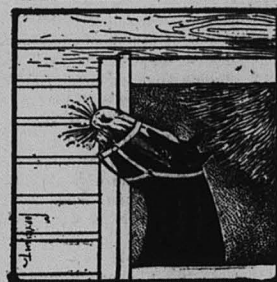
And I further certify that the President pro tem. of said Board of Trustees signed said ordinance on the 22nd day of October, 1908.

EDWARD H. STOKES, City Clerk of said City of Anaheim.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

THE ELECTRIC SHOE STORE, 111 West Center Street, has received a large new line of shoes of all different styles, and will give you a FREE CHANCE on a beautiful hand painted PICTURE, with each purchase of 50c. and up, from Nov. 5, to Dec. 25. It will be left to the lucky number on the night of Dec. 24. Come one and all and get a chance.

WM. HEYING, Prop.



KEEP A LOOK OUT

on your horse's feed. Be sure and give him the right kind. He will give you better service and you won't need to call a veterinary surgeon.

WE HAVE BALED HAY

in our store room that's as sweet as the day it was mown. There isn't a bit of danger when using our feed. It's good the year round.

Get our prices on Hay, Grain, Seeds and Poultry Supplies before buying. It will pay you.

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Best Brands of Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beers Cordials, Brandies, Ale and Porter.

Patronage of those wishing only high class beverages solicited.

E-RU-SA. ONLY LAWFUL PILE CURE

Because it does not contain narcotics, mercury, cocaine, lead or any poisonous drugs. Because E-RU-SA CURES PILES. U. S. Dispensary recommends every ingredient of E-RU-SA. Other pile medicines contain above named injurious poisons and their sale is illegal. Sec. 8, Cal. Drug law: The sale of opium, morphine, cocaine, or preparations thereof IS PROHIBITED unless upon prescription except FLUID preparations of opium, containing LESS than 2 grains to the ounce, (Paregoric). Cal. Pura Drug act says: "Any mixture of drugs is unlawful if it bears any false or misleading statement." U. S. Dispensary says of Narcotics, "They are NOT supposed to exercise ANY specific curative influence." Only druggists of Highest Standard sell and endorse E-RU-SA namely: For sale by O. A. Mullnix, Ph.G., J. P. Hatfield, Ph. G.

NO ENGINEER TO PAY

No Engine to Fix when You Allow an Electric Drive to Cut Down Your Expenses

An electric motor consumes just the proper amount of power to do its work. When the work is light, power expense is light. Aside from starting and stopping and occasional oiling, it needs no attention. Ask us about motors—it will pay you.

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REGARDING GRAPE CULTURE

PUBLICATIONS OF THE VITICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Effective Part of Work at Present is Spreading Knowledge Among New Arrivals and in the New Districts

Another important phase of the viticultural activities of the University of California consists in an ever-increasing correspondence with grape growers and wine makers. Advice is given, suggestions made and where practicable, vineyards and cellars are visited on request.

Perhaps the most important part of our work at present consists of spreading the knowledge, gained in the older districts by veteran growers, among new arrivals and in new districts. The repetition of costly mistakes is thus often prevented. More of this work should be done, but the small number of observers and experts prevents very great expansion at present. Instead of two or three trained viticulturists, the extent of California and the magnitude of its industries require a dozen. It is to be desired that an efficient expert, trained in the science and practice of grape growing and wine making, should be stationed in every large viticultural section, ready to advise all who apply. The expense would be compensated a hundredfold by preventing the frequent repetition of many costly mistakes. Easily avoidable loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars occur every year through ignorance of the best methods of pruning, grafting, sulfurizing, fermenting, packing and all the various operations of the vineyard and cellar.

Men suitable for such work in California are difficult to find. It requires an amount of practical experience and technical training which few possess. These requirements must, moreover, be coupled with personal qualifications of industry and judgment that make their possessors too valuable in other pursuits to make it possible to retain them unless they can be assured continuous employment at good salaries.

In the period of three years from January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1907, ten bulletins and five circulars have been published by the viticultural department. These represent the principal portion of the work which has been so far completed as to be of immediate use to growers and wine makers. Minor topics and incomplete investigations are discussed shortly in the present bulletin.

Phylloxera

This vine disease is well established now in nearly every large grape-growing section, except those of Southern California. There are still large areas of vineyard, however in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys which have thus far escaped the pest. The slowness with which it has spread in these regions is remarkable when we compare it with the rapidity with which vineyards were attacked and destroyed in Europe, and also in Sonoma, Napa, Santa Clara and other of the coast counties.

There are several obvious reasons

which account in part for this slow extension. The various grape growing districts are scattered throughout a wide plain, more or less isolated from each other by miles of grain or pasture lands.

Many of the vineyards are planted in sandy soil, where the progress of the pest is always slow. The natural power of resistance to this disease possessed by the Flame Tokay, though not sufficient alone to save it permanently, is no doubt a factor in saving vineyards of this variety from rapid destruction. There seems some reason to believe that this variety under special conditions, when growing in deep, rich soil, especially if somewhat sandy, might be kept sufficiently vigorous by careful cultivation and fertilization indefinitely. It would be unsafe to trust to this for immunity, however, unless the vineyard were situated where it could, if necessary, be given a winter submersion of three or four weeks every few years.

It is a mistake to suppose, however, that rich soil or ordinary irrigation give any practical degree of immunity. Vineyards in the richest and most copiously irrigated regions of the San Joaquin valley have already been destroyed by the pest. What the effect of alkaline soil has in this respect is as yet undetermined. When we have made every allowance for the known factors which operate to delay the spread of the phylloxera in the great central valleys of California, they do not seem sufficient to completely account for its slowness. Even the fact that the vineyards and wine-growing regions are widely separated by fields where no vines grow is insufficient to account for the slow spread of the insect, when we know that the winged form may be transported by the wind 20 or 30 miles and still infect the vine on which it is deposited.

The most plausible theory seems to be that the winged form is absent or extremely rare in the interior of California. In fact, the winged form is produced most abundantly on American species of vines, growing in cool, moist situations, and especially when rains occur in June and July. As such conditions never occur in the interior valleys, it is not strange that the winged form should be rare. No record exists of winged individuals having been seen in California except in the coast valleys.

If this theory is correct, the only means the insect has of spreading from one vineyard to another in the great valleys is by crawling from vine to vine or by being carried on cuttings or roots. This makes the delay of the extension of the pest by proper quarantine measures particularly useful and effective.

These measures are of two kinds—those which can be carried out by each grape grower himself, and those which require the enforcement of ordinances by quarantine officers. The first are as important and more generally practicable than the last.

If no winged insects occur there is no danger of introducing the pest on cuttings, for these never carry the root form. As their absence, however, is not proved anywhere, and as cuttings may come from regions where they do exist, it is the part of wisdom to disinfect all cuttings before planting.

The easiest and most effective method for the use of the grape grower for disinfection of cuttings is by means of bisulfid of carbon. The method of using the bisulfid is as follows: Place the cuttings in a barrel or vat or a box made tight by means of a thick coat of paint or of paper pasted on the inside. On top of the cuttings place a saucer or other shallow dish, into which to pour the bisulfid of carbon. An ordinary saucer will hold enough for a box of 27 cubic feet or a 200-gallon vat. For larger receptacles it is better to use two or more saucers. Deeper vessels will not do, as the evaporation is not sufficiently rapid. After pouring the bisulfid into the saucer, cover the box with an oiled canvas sheet or other tight-fitting cover, and allow to stand for from forty-five to ninety minutes. At the end of this time there should be a little of the bisulfid left. If it has all evaporated this is proof that insufficient was used. No flame lights should be used, as the liquid burns easily and the fumes form an explosive mixture with the air. Late in Switzerland, a cellar was wrecked and a man killed by an explosion of vapors of bisulfid owing to the neglect of this precaution. Care should be taken not to spill any of the liquid on the cuttings, as it may kill them. It is ad-

visable to cut off about half an inch of the lower end of the treated cuttings before planting, as the vapor injures the open pith.

Besides disinfecting the cuttings in this way, all the packing material in which they come should be burnt, or, if valuable, dipped in boiling water. Practically, it is impossible to disinfect rooted cuttings by this means satisfactorily on account of the difficulty of killing all the phylloxera without seriously injuring the vine roots.—By Frederic T. Blettli.

Walnut Growers, Attention!

See us before selling your walnut crop. We guarantee you satisfaction. Asher & Falkenstein, Anaheim, Cal. sep24-tf

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Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Drugists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

Anaheim Union Water Company. Location of Principal place of Business, Anaheim, Orange County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1908, an assessment of two dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before Nov. 23, 1908, to the secretary of the corporation, at the office of the corporation in the Backs building, Los Angeles, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1908, will be advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, the 19th day of December, 1908, to pay delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. KRICK, Secretary of Anaheim Union Water Company. Location of office, Backs building, Los Angeles St., Anaheim, California.

NOTICE

of filing report of Commissioners appointed to open a street through Original Building Lots 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 in the City of Anaheim, from the west line of Los Angeles street to the east line of Lemon street.

Notice is hereby given that the commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, State of California, to assess the benefits and damages and to have general supervision of the proposed work of opening a street through Original Building Lots 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 in said city, from the west line of Los Angeles street to the east line of Lemon street, having made their assessment of benefits and damages, have made and filed in the office of the undersigned their written report, together with a plat of the assessed district.

All persons interested are hereby notified and required to show cause, if any they have on or before Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1908, why said report should not be confirmed by said Board of Trustees.

All objections must be in writing and filed with the clerk of said Board of Trustees. Each person signing an objection will attach thereto his or her post office address. Office of the City Clerk, October 24, 1908. EDWARD H. MERRITT, City Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim.

SUMMONS

In the Justice's Court of Los Alamitos Township, County of Orange, State of California. Job Denni, Plaintiff vs. Joseph Loretz, Defendant.

The people of the State of California send Greeting to Joseph Loretz, Defendant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Los Alamitos Township, Orange County, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in said township, the complaint filed therein within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within the township in which this action is brought; or if served out of said Township but within said county, within ten days; or within twenty days if served elsewhere. And you are hereby notified that unless you so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered and take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint as arising upon contract, or will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the costs of suit. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1908.

WILL R. McALLEP, Justice of the Peace Los Alamitos Township, County of Orange, State of California. Richard Melrose Attorney for Plaintiff. aue27-2m

SUMMONS

In the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California. Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Orange.

Burdette Chandler, Plaintiff, vs. C. R. Brown, Defendant. The people of the State of California send greeting to C. R. Brown, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1908. W. B. WILLIAMS, Clerk. A. J. KING, Attorney for Plaintiff. Sept. 17-2m

Does your Checking Account Pay Interest? If not, see;

The American Savings Bank

—of Anaheim—

Pays Interest as follows:

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By special arrangements the last named accounts are subject to check without presentation of pass book.

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How To Gain Flesh

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's Emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

PROFIT IN CATALPA TREES

SOIL MUST BE RICH AND RATHER MOIST

Catalpa Is Especially Adapted For Wood Crops of Short Rotation—Favorable to a Very Speedy Growth

Greater skill and attention to details are required to grow catalpa profitably than perhaps any other tree. In the first place, the seed of young trees must all be of the particular species known as hardy catalpa; the others, for the production of wood, are not worth the planting. The soil must be rich and rather moist, and must not contain too much alkali. Whenever the young trees are making a low branching growth so that they will be unsuited for posts or poles they should be "cut back," that is, cut off close to the ground, when two or three years old, just as if they were large enough for market. Several sprouts immediately spring up from each stump and grow vigorously, and the competition for sunlight stimulates height growth and encourages natural pruning. This enables the tree to form a straighter stem with fewer branches. At the end of the season the sprout is nearly as tall as the three-year-old tree would have been.

The many disappointments in growing catalpa are attributable largely to unfavorable site and stock of an inferior kind of catalpa. Crooked, limby trees also often result when the trees are not cut back, and where the limbs, after attaining some size, are broken off, decay enters and the heart rot so injurious to the tree begins.

When trees are cut back the plantation must be sprouted, either by removing the undesirable sprouts while green, or by cutting them out the following winter with an ax. All but the strongest one or two sprouts are removed.

After ten years under best conditions the first crop has gained the size at which it can be cut most profitably for posts. Each tree should then produce one first-class post, worth 12 or 14 cents, one second-class post worth 8 cents, and two or three staves worth 3 cents each. From the small and crooked limbs considerable firewood is secured, which, in a large plantation is sawed into stove lengths and piled convenient for shipping at the same time that the posts are sawed. After all material of value has been removed, men go through the plantation with long poles which are pushed ahead of them under the brush. When a considerable amount has been collected the pole is tilted upright, forming a neat pile of brush, for burning. The plantation is thus kept free from obstructions. A vigorous root system has now developed, and future crops are grown from sprouts in 8 years.

In catalpa, heartwood forms early. This is in marked contrast with some woods, black walnut for instance, which contains but little heartwood until after the tree is fifty years old. On account of its tendency to mature early, catalpa is especially adapted for wood crops of short rotation. Other favorable qualities are its speedy growth, its power of enduring frequent cutting back, and its light weight. The wood is strong, straight-grained, and durable.

The Yaggy plantation, four miles northwest of Hutchinson, Kan., comprises 500 acres of catalpa, and is one of the most successful and profitable in the country. The trees are planted at intervals of four feet in rows six feet apart, or 1800-1900 per acre. Thus, if each tree yielded posts to the value of 30 cents, an acre would yield \$544.50 every six years. This does not include the firewood. Excellent shipping facilities are afforded by two railway lines which run through the plantation and have established a station which is named for Mr. Yaggy. Connection is made with other railroads at Hutchinson. Mr. Yaggy estimates the income from his plantation for the first crop to be as follows (the seedlings were home grown). Interest on the investment, not included in these figures, should be considered:

Investment—Cost of land per acre, first year, \$22; cost of seedlings per acre, 80c.; cost of transplanting per acre, \$3.20; cost of cutting back per acre, third year, \$2.50; superintendents, implements, fire guards, etc., \$3.96; cutting and marketing an acre, \$20; total, \$52.46.

Returns—Value of posts per acre, \$315.21; value of firewood, \$12; total gross returns, per acre, \$327.21.

The Yaggy plantation is cut by the strip system. A total of 62½ acres is cut annually, but the strips are so distributed throughout the plantation that the openings are not conspicuous. The farm contains also 300 acres of apple trees, but catalpa is counted the surer crop. A year ago the late freeze almost completely destroyed the apple crop, and to offset its loss a double portion of catalpa was harvested.

While it is true that no other forest tree except eucalyptus has been grown in large plantations with so great profit as catalpa, it is equally true that, with the exception of cottonwood and black locust, none other has been the source of so great disappointment. Catalpa can be grown profitably only with a beforehand knowledge of the habits of the tree, and a care that the site and the market are favorable; after that there should be the exercise of as good management and as strict attention to detail as would be required to run any other factory and store house combined. That is the practice of forestry.

BELL ADDRESSES LARGE CROWD

Leader of State Democracy Discusses Political Issues

Theodore A. Bell addressed a street meeting in front of the First National bank on Thursday morning. He came up from San Diego on the owl, leaving the train at Orange, where he was met by local democrats. Accompanied by a number of friends he passed through town to Fullerton, where he made an address. Returning here, he spoke for nearly an hour upon political issues, as viewed from the democratic standpoint. He dwelt upon the tariff, saying the party stood for the removal of the tariff upon trust-made goods. No change would be made, he said, with the citrus schedule if the democrats were successful. He upheld his party upon the question of national guarantee of bank deposits, and cited the instance of the Market-street savings bank in San Francisco, as well as other banks which failed, wherein millions were lost to depositors, and arguing that these depositors as well as all others should have reasonable guarantee that their money would be returned when called for. James D. Phelan, he said, one of the largest bankers on the coast, favored government guarantee of deposits.

Bell spoke at some length on the Japanese question, saying there were 75,000 Japs in California, or one-fifth the male adult population.

He had just returned from a tour of Ohio, Indiana and New York, and brought good tidings, he said, to California democrats in the claim that all would be for Bryan on election day. Mention of the name of the democratic leader was greeted with cheers.

Bell drove to Orange, accompanied by a string of autos, and spoke at that place at 11:30. He spoke at San Bernardino in the evening.

J. F. Ahlborn was chairman of the meeting. The Fullerton band discoursed music.

FIRE THREE SHOTS AT WIFE

Ex-Convict in Santa Ana Jail on a Serious Charge

G. G. Southern, resident of Wintersburg, was arrested at midnight on Saturday night at his home and placed in the county jail pending investigation of a charge against him of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. On Monday a second charge was sworn to against Southern, the complaint alleging assault with intent to kill. The first complaint was sworn to by A. Langto, a deputy constable for that district, and the second was by Southern's wife. The story is that Southern arrived home late Saturday night under the influence of liquor and began abusing his wife and finally took three shots at her with a revolver. The woman ran to the nearest neighbor's house and gave the alarm and Deputy Constable Langto was sent for. When Langto arrived, Southern met him in the front yard, and as Langto sat in his buggy, Southern fired at him with a shotgun, the charge passing close to Langto's head. Then a bystander seized Southern, and with Langto's assistance Southern was disarmed and placed under arrest and taken to the county jail. Monday afternoon Southern was

arraigned and his first preliminary examination set for Monday, November 9th, and the second for November 11th.

Southern has been in trouble before, having been convicted of murder in the second degree April 8, 1896, for the killing of Mariana Cuero, an Indian, whom Southern shot.

Southern was sent to San Quentin and served several months when a new trial was granted and in this trial the jury disagreed July 20, 1898, and Southern's case was dismissed January 16, 1899. The killing for which Southern was tried and convicted took place in Santa Ana on October 12, 1894.

GREAT INTEREST TO SHEEPMEN

Reduction in Grazing Rates for Sheep on National Forests

Following out a statement made a year ago at the meeting of the national wool growers' association in Salt Lake City, Gifford Pinchot, forester, and A. F. Potter, assistant forester, in charge of the branch of grazing in the United States forest service, have just announced a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent in the rates for sheep grazing on the national forests of the west. This reduction in the schedule of grazing rates will take effect for the coming season of 1909. The changes in market conditions which have made the sheep business less profitable this past year, especially the greatly reduced prices offered for wool and the depreciation in the value of mutton, make the announcement of great interest not only to those who are interested in the sheep business but to the men of every allied industry. In 1907, when the promises for a reduced schedule were made it was with the understanding between the stockmen and the forest service that the grazing rates would not be changed for minor fluctuations in the market which would naturally occur from year to year, but would apply only in case of radical or unusual changes. The new schedule does not affect the cases where the minimum charge of 5 cents per head has already been allowed or, a specially low rate has been fixed on account of some local condition. In most cases the revised fees will mean a reduction of about one per cent per head.

In fixing the rates for grazing by different kinds of stock, the local conditions, the effect of grazing by different kinds of stock on forest growth, the demand for the use of range by owners of different kinds of stock, the needs of the homesteader, and the profits of the business have been taken into consideration.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS

Miss Edna Young, R. B. Wood, Mrs. Saela Garcia, Frank Everet, Ralph Mitchell, Mrs. W. M. Carter, Mrs. Elena Lensis.

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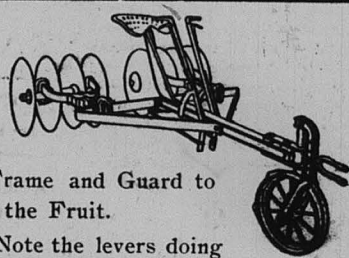
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If you are in need of a good Cook
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be first class in every way.

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Furniture, Stoves, Floor Coverings

Big Cash Reduction on the large stock of the I. R. HORTON FURNITURE CO. You will find almost every thing for the home, from the lowest priced to the very best. Closing out some lines, reducing others.

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Window Shades, all sizes—Dining Tables and Sideboards, Baby Chairs and Walkers, Parlor and Library Tables, Roll Top and Ladies' Desks; Cribs and Go-carts, with dozens of other articles.

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