

ANAHEIM GAZETTE

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PYTHIAN KNIGHTS INVADE CORONA

EXPEDITION LEFT AT 6 LAST
EVENING BY SPECIAL TRAIN

Advices from Up-River Town Last Night Were That Triumphant Entry Had Been Made by Invaders—A Warm Night's Work, With Something Doing Every Minute—Santa Barbara Encampment Next—Itinerary of the Trip

Looking forward to a warm night's work at Corona, 150 members of the local lodge of Pythias, including 75 members of the uniform rank, and a number of Pythian Sisters, left on a special train for Santa Fe at 6 o'clock last evening headed for the up-river town. The knights were accompanied by the Pythian band of 35 pieces. Brig-Gen. J. O. Royer was in personal command of the knights, and great enthusiasm pervaded the party as the members looked forward to stern business ahead of them in the Riverside-county town.

At Orange the subordinate lodge of that town was picked up. The train backed to Santa Ana, where company 23 of Tustin and the Santa Ana subordinate were taken aboard.

Bearing 250 knights and ladies, the train proceeded up the canyon route to the pretty town of Corona, which was captured without a struggle. A parade was formed and headed by the Pythian band, and escorted by the Corona citizens to the number of several hundred, the knights marched up town, which was gaily decorated in their honor.

The business calling the knights to Corona was the organization of a new lodge of Pythias 100 strong. The coronation ceremony, initiation of so many candidates will consume, so it was announced, the entire night.

Late last night word came from Gen. Royer that the going was performing admirably, and that the evening was a continuous session.

The new lodge served a great banquet, which was attacked with vim and vigor and vivacity.

Circulars were distributed at Corona bearing the following:

Hurry, hurry, hurry. Corona, Cal., has been discovered by Brig-Gen. J. O. Royer and his bunch of Anaheim Boosters, will install the New Knights of Pythias Lodge Wednesday, June 7, 1911.

Anaheim, Santa Ana, Tustin and Orange Lodges are coming in special train. Two companies of U.R.K. of P. with band, arrive at 6:30 p.m.

Corona will meet Brig-Gen. Royer and his companions 100 strong with the Corona Band. Parade will be up Main street to Masonic hall, where the new lodge will be installed. Brig-Gen. Royer will be the installing officer and the Anaheim team will do the work. Get in line and be on time. Plenty to eat—no time to sleep. We will take care of you and give you the time of your life.

Don't forget the date, Wednesday, June 7th, at 6 p.m. sharp. Leave Corona 4:30 p.m.; arrive Santa Barbara 5:45 p.m.; arrive Camp Drifflin 5:47 p.m.

July 9th: Leave Camp Drifflin 7:30 p.m.; arrive Santa Barbara 7:32 p.m.; leave Santa Barbara 7:32 p.m.; arrive Oxnard 8:45 p.m.; leave Oxnard 8:50 p.m.; arrive Los Angeles 10:45 p.m.

Fares for round trip: \$1 for all Sir Knights in uniform; tickets good only on special both ways. \$3.00 for Subordinate Lodge members or ladies; tickets good for 30 days, will be honored by conductors on any regular train.

Any Sir Knights wishing to return during encampment week, or after, will, with a reasonable excuse obtain a duly signed permit from the Captain of his company, countersigned by Col. K. A. Miller, commanding the Third Regiment, present said permit to Brig-Gen. J. O. Royer, who will furnish said Sir Knights regular return tickets.

This special train will be equipped with everything for comfort—observation car for ladies, etc. The trip will be the most enjoyable and delightful ever made to Santa Barbara. All tickets honored on this special must be purchased from Brig-Gen. J. O. Royer, 3118 So. Grand Ave. on or before June 21st, 1911.

For Anaheim Lodge Committee, J. O. ROYER, Brig-Gen. C.S.O.

CASH-RAISING SAE

Attention is directed to the announcement of Louis Z. Kroeger, on the eighth page of this issue. Mr. Kroeger is inaugurating a cash-raising sale, and will offer the most surprising bargains ever heard of in this city. He will also have out today large posters telling people of the bargains offered at his establishment. The sale begins on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, and Louie will be on deck to extend the glad hand to his many friends throughout the county. Read the advertisement and note the bargains offering. Make a note of them, then go down to the store and take advantage of them.

WAS POOR, STOLE SHOES

Thirty Days in Jail, Will Never Do It Again

Manuel Telle was a penitent pauper as he sat in Recorder Howard's court on Monday afternoon charged with stealing a pair of shoes from Ahlborn & Raymond's store. He was locked up as he was attempting to get away with the footwear at 7 o'clock Monday morning.

"I was poor, and needed a pair of shoes," he said through an interpreter. "I did not know it was wrong to do so. I needed the shoes."

"You have a better pair of shoes on than I have," said the Judge, eyeing the man's spats with eagle optic. "Tell him he can go to jail for thirty days," he said to the interpreter.

"I shall never steal shoes again," said the prisoner with downcast eyes. Telle was discovered in Ahlborn & Raymond's store by Capt. Ahlborn at half past 6 o'clock. While the latter was engaged in the office, he heard a noise in the shoe department. He went to the door and discovered the Mexican walking out of the store with a new pair of shoes on. Examination revealed the fact that the footwear had been stolen. The thief was compelled to remove them, and he was permitted to depart. Subsequently returned and stole another pair of shoes. He was making off with them when Officer Germain placed him under arrest.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chambers celebrated their 27th wedding anniversary on Sunday, June 4th, by entertaining the Misses Frances and Nellie McCall of Illinois, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Look of Anaheim and Dr. and Mrs. Johnston and children. A sumptuous dinner was served in Mrs. Chambers' dining room, and which was done full justice to. The day was most enjoyably spent, and host and hostess were felicitated upon the happy event. All joined in expressing the hope that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers might long continue to celebrate their wedding anniversaries, and might ever remain honored members of all who know them. They were recipients of many handsome presents.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT

Man Slaps Waitress' Face, Goes to Jail for Sixty Days

George Peterson appeared in Justice Howard's court on Saturday charged with slapping the face of a young lady waitress employed in a Los Angeles restaurant. He had no excuse to show for his ungallant act, and was sentenced to sixty days in jail.

C. Watson, charged with disturbing the peace and intoxication, went over the river for 30 days.

Bernard Nea stole a pair of trousers from the S.Q.R. Store. The judge gave him the benefit of 30 days in jail to ruminate over the wickedness of this world's ways.

Dick Covington, an old offender, was sent over for 30 days to board at Hotel Rudlock. Dick blew into town with an abnormal thirst, and went against the record for drinking away booze. He was several laps ahead of the record when Marshall Kellenberger interposed a demurrer. Judge Howard did the rest.

William Bailey and Gus Pohl, two liquor hikers, were on Monday given thirty-day passports to the county jail.

Two Mexicans picked up on drunk and disorderly charges were exiled to the city bastille for a term of five days.

KILLED TWO RATTLESNAKES

Peter Weisel Encounters Reptiles in Santiago Canyon

Peter Weisel and a party of friends enjoyed an outing at Santiago canyon on Sunday, and during the day dispatched two rattlesnakes, one having eleven rattles, the other eight. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weisel, Mrs. Josephine Weisel, Dr. and Mrs. Housh, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Weisel, Miss Gretchen Weisel, Miss Harriet Redd of Los Angeles, Miss Kemper and Miss Paulsen.

Mrs. Josephine Weisel encountered the first rattler, which was lodged in a squirrel hole. Her attention was attracted by the rattle of the reptile. It retreated into the hole. Several buckets of water brought the snake to the surface, when it was dispatched. It sported eleven rattles. A second rattler was later encountered and was killed.

The larger reptile was brought home by Hans Weisel and its skin removed. It will be made into a belt.

BOY SCOUTS

As announced in last week's Gazette, the local Boy Scouts will hold their camp in Santiago canyon for a week, beginning Tuesday, June 20. Scoutmasters E. B. Douglas and Wayne Goble and Adjutant Raymond Elliott will have charge of the camp. The first day of the camp will be held at the County Park on Friday, June 23, and this will also be visitor's day at the Scout camp. Telephone communication can be had with the camp at any time through the park warden, so parents need have no fear about the isolation of the camp.

The time in camp will be devoted to camper-craft, semaphore and Myer or wig-wag signalling, first aid to the injured, lassoing, tracking, etc., and contests will be held at the close of the camp to determine proficiency in these very useful subjects.

WILL LURE OF DINERO GET GILBERT'S GOAT?

\$21,000, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST
TO BE TENDERED IN GOLD COIN

City Will Insist Upon Negotiating Option Upon Ranch on Which It Will Seek to Establish Sewer Farm—Reports that Another Site is Being Considered Are Unfounded—Should Gilbert Refuse to Deliver Title, Law Suit Will Immediately Result

Unfounded reports to the effect that this city is considering purchase of another site for sewer-farm purposes at the West End, and that it might be disposed to further negotiate with J. M. Gilbert for his 73-acre ranch, on which it holds an option, called forth indignant denials, on the part of councilmen and other city officials in close touch with sewer negotiations. Councilman Nebelung said yesterday that neither he nor Councilman Stock, who were quoted as favoring purchase of another site, would for a moment consider such action.

"So far as I know," he said, "no member of the board is in favor of such policy. The board does not stand for a legal fight in the courts necessarily, but we are first and last all the time pledged to protect the interests of the people of this city. When people talk of a compromise, we believe we should be met half way. There can be no compromise based upon surrender of the rights of our people. We shall strive to negotiate our option on Gilbert's ranch, and shall in a few days tender him the entire purchase price, with accrued interest to date. If he refuses to accept, it will mean that the case will be immediately taken to court."

As soon as bond money is available, which will probably be as soon as bonds are lithographed, the sum of \$21,000, with interest to date, will be tendered Gilbert at his home in Compton. It is believed by some that he will accept. The city has secured rights of way to the property for its sewer pipeline. His refusal to accept will mean prompt proceedings in court to compel him to execute title. It is also said that suit for damages may be instituted against him should he refuse to execute title.

Reports that the city had made overtures to another landowner for a site at \$450 per acre are also denied by city officials, as is also the rumor that the site offered by Phil Stanton at Brookhurst for \$300 per acre. The latter offer was absolutely turned down by the city, and the city is now in a growing city, and five years hence we shall have a population in Anaheim and environs of 10,000 people. "Sewers are absolutely necessary today, and the question has added importance attached to it each year. We are going ahead with our plans. I think the city must have people are unduly agitated over the question. Give them time, and this agitation will soon be over."

City Attorney Ames said yesterday there was nothing new in the sewer matter. To a question that one or more lawsuits might be instituted, he replied that that was a question which he could not discuss.

It is confidently believed that the entire sewer matter will soon be transferred to the superior court. Gilbert's refusal to deliver deed will mean one lawsuit, and others may follow in quick succession.

DEFENDING ROSARIO SAIZ

Local Attorneys Putting Up a Fight for Their Client

Weisel & Dutton, attorneys for Rosario Saiz, yesterday made argument in the superior court for an order to take deposition of Gregorio Guzman before John E. Hoyle, warden of the San Quentin penitentiary.

Guzman is the man who is reported to have been in partnership with Saiz in the business of smuggling Chinese across the border, and is also said to have been present at Santos Carrizosa's sheep shearing camp near Huntington Beach on the night Saiz is charged with having shot and killed Juan Machado.

Guzman was tried and convicted in San Diego for shooting at a Deputy United States Immigration Inspector and sent to San Quentin where he now is. Judge West ordered that the deposition be taken at the same place as used at Saiz's trial which comes up at an early date.

Saiz is charged with assisting Alvaro Macias to escape from the county jail. The two men overpowered Sheriff Lower Calverley and escaped to Lower California. Macias was captured and sentenced to thirteen years in San Quentin. Saiz was recaptured by Sheriff Rudlock. He was held on a charge of murdering Machado.

Saiz has entered a plea of not guilty.

WATER BOARD MINUTES

Official Record of Proceedings by Secretary Armstrong

Anaheim, Cal., June 3, 1911.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the A.U.W.C. was held on the above date. Members present: Bradford, Drake, Hale, Dwyer, and Sherwood, Absent, Crowther and Porter.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Hale, seconded by Drake, a proposition of Henry Schaller was accepted in which Mr. Schaller agreed to dig the trench for a pipeline in place of the present unsatisfactory ditch along his property, and to fill in and level after laying of the pipe, on condition of the company supplying and laying the pipe.

On motion of Dwyer, the secretary was instructed to order from the Lacy Manufacturing Co. forty feet of 20 inch steel pipe, to be placed over baranca on Chapman Avenue.

A report of the finance committee was received and filed, and warrants were ordered drawn in payment of the various demands therein recommended.

The reports of the treasurer, superintendent and secretary were each in turn received and filed.

H. Stern appeared before the board on behalf of the heirs of Pierre Nicolas, deceased, and requested that legal steps be taken to include certain portions of their land in the irrigation district of this company. Mr. Stern was advised that a vote of the stockholders separating two-thirds of the capital stock issued would be necessary for the amendment of the Articles of Incorporation to include more land in the district, and that if such be obtained, the board would be governed accordingly.

Referring to a question which was brought before the board regarding the recent decision of the Supreme court, which decided that irrigation companies are not held for the cost of bridging canals when the canals were established before the street or road, the board decided that the question which is now before the Supreme court regarding the validity of city ordinances requiring ditch companies to place ditches underground, Mr. Keach stated that the decision recently rendered encouraged the hope that such city or ditch companies would be declared invalid.

The communication from the Amalgamated Oil company, advising that they would use their best efforts to comply with the request to give Superintendent Porter at least 24 hours notice of the investigation to make a run of oil from the property in order to allow him to examine the measuring of the oil.

Request of E. W. Brewer for permission to make a connection in the ditch at his property was granted, the ditch to be done under supervision of our superintendent.

A communication of Attorney Keach advising of the developments at the Long case was ordered filed.

Directors Dwyer, Hale and Sherwood were appointed a committee to investigate regarding proposed purchase of the property in order to meet pressing demands for increased facilities.

Communication of Fullerton City Clerk regarding Commonwealth Ave. ditch was referred to the ditch committee.

Applications on file for the transfer of stock were on motion granted.

Mr. Sherwood was authorized to procure renewal of the insurance on the office building for \$3000.00.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

H. S. ARMSTRONG, Secy.

UNVEIL MONUMENT

Woodmen of World Hold Memorial Services on Sunday

Woodmen of the World of this city and Fullerton on Sunday afternoon unveiled a monument to the memory of Oliver Bush, a departed member of the order, in the Anaheim cemetery. Following this ceremony graves of departed members were decorated with flowers and emblems of the order.

Members of the order assembled at Odd Fellows hall at 2 o'clock. Forming in parade, and headed by the Fullerton band, march was taken up to the cemetery, where ritualistic service was observed.

J. Frederick Ahlborn was orator of the occasion. In fitting phrases he referred to the high traits of character of the deceased, and dwelt at length upon the aims and purposes of the order.

On June 14 members of the order throughout Southern California will meet in Los Angeles for initiation exercises. The local lodge will have a class of five candidates.

Miss Rosa Horwitz entertained her classmates of the eighth grade at her home on Friday evening, when fifty young people enjoyed her gracious hospitality. The young folks gathered early and marched in a body to the residence of Prof. Vanderveer, where a photograph of the party was taken by Miss Hanna Horwitz, sister of the host, and they will be preserved by members as a memento of a very happy occasion.

WEEK'S NEWSY BRIEFS ITEMS OF INTEREST

PRETTY JUNE WEDDING AT RICHARDSON HOME YESTERDAY

Miss Isabelle Richardson Becomes Bride of Stanley R. Lewis, Prominent Young Business Man of Los Angeles—Stanton Residents Jolly at Barbecue and Fireworks—Pythian Sisters Elect Officers and Raise Money for Benefit of Mrs. Fruh

Miss Isabelle W. Richardson, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Richardson, was a very pretty June bride yesterday, when at 11 o'clock she became the bride of Stanley Robert Lewis, a prominent young business man of Los Angeles. The wedding was celebrated on the front porch, which was transformed into a bower of beauty, with twining roses, smilax and other flowers and evergreens making a handsome background to the picture.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mitchell of the Presbyterian church. Miss Helen Richardson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Earl Abbey was best man.

Miss Lily Zeus played the wedding march from Lohengrin.

Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, at which friends and relatives of the high contracting parties were present. The bride was the recipient of many costly presents.

The happy couple left on the afternoon train for the north, where they will reside in Los Angeles.

On Monday evening bride and groom were guests at dinner given them by Miss Lily Zeus, at which a number of friends were present.

The bride is a handsome and popular favorite among a wide circle of friends. For two years past she has been teacher of the sixth grade at the grammar school, where she endeared herself to her pupils and associates.

The groom is associated with the Rowan realty company of Los Angeles, and is a young man of worth and high standing in the business circles in that city.

WEST SIDERS CELEBRATE

Town of Stanton Has Barbecue and Fireworks

Citizens of the town of Stanton enjoyed a barbecue on Saturday which was attended by several hundred people. Autos decorated with flags and emblems bearing the announcement that the town was born May 23 were everywhere in evidence, and a spirit of enthusiasm pervaded the locality. The barbecue took place at Magnolia school grounds, where a multitude was fed at noon.

J. C. Alcorn presided at the speechifying. Addresses were made by Phil Stanton, father of the town, after whom it was named, Attorney Hanlon of Los Angeles and John Pope.

In the evening the crowd was entertained with a display of fireworks.

PYTHIAN SISTERS

Elect New Officers and Raise Money for Worthy Purpose

Pythian Sisters on Saturday evening elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: Mrs. Huelster, most excellent chief; Mrs. Hedges, excellent senior; Mrs. Oliver Hill, excellent junior; Mrs. Will Houts, mistress of correspondence; Mrs. Myrtle Reaguard, manager; Mrs. Winters, inner guard; Mrs. McCann, outer guard; B. T. Beale, camp captain.

At a social meeting held on Tuesday evening \$60 was raised for the benefit of Mrs. Fruh. The money will be applied upon the lady's indebtedness to the loan and building association.

HIGH SCHOOL ITEMS

The exhibit of the manual-training and domestic science departments of the high school will be held tomorrow (Friday) June 9th. The exhibits will be held in the high school building and will be open to visitors all day. Visitors in the domestic science department will be served with light refreshments. All are welcome.

The annual class sermon will be preached in the high school auditorium next Sunday evening, by Rev. F. A. Ziegler of the Methodist church. Miss Ames has charge of the music, and under her direction a large chorus of picked singers will render several classical selections. Other church services will be dispensed with on this evening.

The Senior class play, "What Happened to Jones," will be presented in the opera house next Thursday evening, June 15, at 8:15. Very few people know exactly what happened to him, and the best and easiest way to find out is to go and see this play. Heyling Bros. will have the reserved seats, and they will be on sale on and after June 8 at 8 o'clock a.m. Price 50 cents. Tickets on sale by all members of the Senior class. Get them early. The cast of characters is as follows:

Jones, who travels for a hynn-bonk house.....Lynn Tipton
Ebenezer Goodly, a professor of anatomy.....Wayne Goble
Lara.....August Wilkie
Richard Heatherly, engaged to Marjorie.....Walter Spaeth
Holder, policeman.....Horace Howard
William Bigbee, an inmate of the

CHRISTIAN WORKERS

GATHER IN FORCE

ENDEAVORERS' CONVENTION AT SANTA ANA ATTENDED BY THOUSANDS

Greatest Meeting of Church Workers in History of County—Delegates Present from Many Parts of State—Prominent Speakers Will Address Meetings During the Week—Program of Exercises—Auto Ride to Points of Interest in the County

Two thousand Christian Endeavorers from all parts of California are in Santa Ana attending the twenty-fourth annual convention of that organization.

In general the plan of the convention is to devote the day sessions to conferences to be held in five of the Santa Ana churches, the First Presbyterian, the Christian, the South Methodist, the First Baptist and the First Congregational, all located within a radius of a block and a half, and the evening sessions of general meetings, a big tabernacle tent at the corner of Second and Main streets. The big tent will hold 3500 people.

Yesterday was devoted to registration and getting the delegates settled in the homes to which they have been assigned. The local committee has established headquarters in the Masonic building at the corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets at which place registration, information and entertainment matters will be settled and a check room and postoffice established.

Wednesday evening the visitors were welcomed to the city by Rev. J. A. Stevenson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church for the churches and by Superior Judge Z. B. West for the citizens and the city. The evening was presided over by Rev. E. F. Hallenbeck, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of San Diego.

Thursday morning the first of the conferences will be held, each conference to be in charge of the following State officers: President J. P. Welles of Los Angeles, general secretary, A. W. Johnson, San Francisco, vice presidents, J. Chester White, Los Angeles; E. W. Chapman, Sacramento; George Blair, Redlands.

Thursday afternoon will be devoted to a business session; Friday morning to conferences; Friday afternoon to recreation; Saturday morning to conferences; Sunday afternoon to a mass meeting to be addressed by Rev. J. C. Pinkerton, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Los Angeles.

Rev. E. P. Ryland of Hollywood, Rev. Hugh A. Gilchrist of Mt. Hermon, Rev. Jesse P. McKnight of Los Angeles and Rev. Hallenbeck of San Diego are the evening speakers. Rev. Hallenbeck delivering the closing address, will close the opening address.

Friday afternoon those who have been Christian Endeavor members for ten years or more, are to be taken in automobiles to the County Park in Santiago Canyon, where the annual baseball game will be played. The tickets cost only the intermediates will attend the game. The game will be run to Balboa, Huntington Beach and Long Beach.

Fresno and Oakland are already fighting hard for the next convention. Fresno has the edge, as he is entitled to the convention since his club has won the intermediates and the same afternoon will be held at the same place.

The Santa Ana committee will provide for the entertainment of all delegates whose railroad tickets cost over \$10 for the round trip. Scores of Santa Ana homes will be opened to receive the visitors.

Those who have not yet contributed may do so by calling upon the committee and signing up for amounts consistent with their generosity and this purpose.

It is expected that by Saturday night \$800 will be raised. The town owes the committee a vote of thanks for this good work.

DR. RICH DEAD

Fullerton Physician Passes Away Suddenly

The sudden death of Dr. C. L. Rich, one of the best known physicians of this county, and until recently surgeon for the Santa Fe at Fullerton, Saturday night came as a surprise, though it was known that he had been in failing health for some time. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure, with complications due to epilepsy. The deceased physician was a native of Vermont and his parents reside in Arizona. He leaves a widow. As a boy he lived at Orange. A short time ago he resigned as health officer of the city of Fullerton. He was known as a skillful surgeon, and had operated on many cases in Orange and Los Angeles counties. He was 38 years old.

The Child's study circle of the Lora school will meet Friday, the 9th, at 3 o'clock at the school house. Very important business. Every one come.

Concordia singers and their families to the number of forty enjoyed a picnic in Santiago canyon on Sunday. A fine dinner was a feature of the day. A number of songs were rendered by the society in its usual excellent style.

ABOUT SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Problems Confronting Western Towns Engage Attention

The problems of sewage disposal in our western towns are requiring more consideration each year. The increase in population in the outlying districts is constantly lessening the possibilities of discharging the sewage upon unused tracts. The pollution of our streams is more carefully guarded against; hence the necessity of securing better methods of disposal.

Difficulties that have to be contended with by the average city are numerous, viz.: Inadequate funds to investigate the disposal; the opposition given by the public of the district in which the sewage must be treated; the improper attention frequently given to such disposal plants after completion. In many instances the method of clarification, when installed, has proven satisfactory. The increased flow of sewage and the manner of discharge are frequently neglected, which results in missing the results sought. It is hardly necessary to go into a technical discussion of the septic process, further than to say that it is due to micro-organisms of zymotic origin.

The city of Lodi, which is situated in the northern part of San Joaquin county, found itself confronted with the necessity of caring for its sewage. After a deliberate examination of the probable channels by which it might dispose of its effluent, it was decided to clarify the sewage by means of septic treatment, and to that end the following described plant has been constructed. The tanks and filters are of reinforced concrete construction. The septic tank was built in two units, placed side by side. Each unit has a width of 20 feet, a length of 80 feet, with a mean depth of 5 feet. Along the upper end of the tank is carried a supply-chamber; the sewage being fed into the tanks from the bottom of the trough in such a manner that either unit, or both, may be operated. The bottom of each unit is designed with a sludge trough, so that all the sedimenting substances may be removed without disturbing the general effluent. At the lower end of the tank the sewage is drawn off into an aerating chamber through eight water gates. This chamber is so designed that the effluent may, if required, be quite extensively aerated.

Means have been provided in the septic tank for the location of baffle-boards, so as to retain the mat in any position. Also for the placing of screens at the weirs. After passing through the tank, the effluent is carried to the dosing chamber, from which it is discharged on to the contact filters. These filters are constructed in triplicate, each having a width of 20 feet by a length of 80 feet, with a depth of 4 feet. They are situated side by side and are arranged so that the dosing chamber surfaces for all filters.

The concrete floor of these filters was laid with sufficient grade for drainage, and on the floor was placed a continuous line of tile inverts connected with an outlet through syphon. Upon these inverts was placed a 30-inch layer of broken stone. The time-troughing syphons used are of the Pacific tank manufacture, and are so arranged that the tanks are charged and discharged consecutively; the time of discharge and the period of feeding of the bacteria being subject to regulation.

From the contact filter the effluent is carried to the sand filter, entering a distributing chamber. The sand filter is 195 feet wide by 250 feet long, having a depth of 30 inches. This filter has not the concrete floor as provided in the other, but was constructed with a 2-inch layer of fine rock firmly tamped to grade. Proper slope for drainage was provided. Upon this floor is first placed tile inverts, over which is laid a 9-inch layer of 1/4-inch crushed rock. At the lower end of this layer is placed a 5 by 3 foot forebay, by 10-inch piping, regulated by gate valves from the roof of the tank. From here it flows over a weir into a dosing chamber.

The dosing chamber is a concrete basin 27 by 33 feet and 18 inches deep. This is designed with an automatic gate at the outlet which empties the basin each time it completely fills. With such an arrangement, the effluent is turned intermittently down a concrete flume 36 inches wide. This flume passes over the center of a gravel filter bed and then turns to run down the high side of the irrigation farm. Water is taken from the flume by small openings spaced 10 feet on centers. The quantity is regulated by wooden slides covering the openings, and stop boards fitting in grooves in the flume. When the water is to be used for irrigation on the farm, the automatic gate can be caught open, allowing the septic effluent to flow continuously down the flume to the farm.

The filter beds were made by filling in an excavation with clean unscreened creek gravel. They have an area of 4,400 acres and an average depth of almost three feet. Four-inch drain tile spaced in rows 10 feet apart feeds the bed on the surface. Staggered rows of 4-inch tile drain the filter into a 10-inch line, which extends along the low side of the irrigation farm and empties into a ditch, the final outlet of which is in Alameda Creek.

The irrigation farm covers about 8.0 acres. It occupies all the remaining portion of the disposal works site. It will be planted to suitable crops, probably alfalfa, in proper season.

The ultimate capacity of this system is designed for a population of 8,000, giving sewage at the rate of seventy-five gallons per capita per day. The outfall sewer flowing full will carry about 2 1/2 times this amount of sewage for maximum over the average flow. The disposal works are designed with only one half the ultimate capacity since the present population of Pleasanton is only 2,000. This can be easily increased by adding units to the septic tank and increasing the area of the filter beds. At present, one unit of the tank will treat the sewage with an eight-hour storage.

With this scheme of disposal the entire effluent of the sewage can be efficiently handled and at the same time the farm can be operated to the greatest advantage for raising crops. It is expected that the revenue from this source will, in a large measure, pay for the cost of maintenance of the disposal works. The contract price for the entire disposal plant was \$6,667.00.

[By Paul Bailey, with Haviland & Tibbitts.]

FOLLY OF EQUAL RIGHTS

Anti-Suffragettes Continue Argument Against Women Voters

We have been favored with another broadside against woman suffrage from the camps of the anti-suffragettes. Those of our readers who like this provender may find interest in the following excerpt:

One of the greatest and best of women (Queen Victoria) a short time before her death said: "I am most anxious to enlist everyone who can speak or write, to join in checking this mad folly of woman's rights, with all its attendant horrors, on which my poor feeble sex is bent, forgetting every sense of womanly feeling and propriety. Women are not fit to rule. God created men and women different. Then let them remain each in their own condition. Woman would become the most hateful, heartless and disgusting of human beings were she allowed to unsex herself, and where would be the protection which man was intended to give to the weaker sex?"

IRRIGATION IN IDAHO

Largely Increased Area Is Devoted to Agriculture

The total number of farms irrigated in Idaho in 1909, according to a bulletin at hand from the census bureau, was 16,012, against 9,188 in 1899, an increase of 6,824, or 74.3 per cent, which is about the same as the ratio of increase in the population of the whole number of farms in the state during the same period of time. Hence the per cent of farms irrigated remains practically unchanged, being 52.1 in 1909 and 52.6 in 1899.

The total acreage irrigated in 1909 was 1,425,542 acres, as against 608,718 in 1899, an increase of 816,824 acres, or 134.7 per cent. As the improved acreage in farms in the state in the same period of time increased 96.2 per cent, it is evident that farmers are irrigating larger parts of their cultivated lands. This period under ditch in 1899, the increase being 1,036,074 acres, or 76.8 per cent in the 11 years.

The acreage included in all projects completed, or actually under construction, in 1910, was 3,547,949 acres. The number of independent enterprises was 3,081 in 1909 and 1,834 in 1899, an increase of 1,247, or 67.9 per cent. The total length of main ditches was 7,521 miles in 1909 and 4,846 in 1899, an increase of 2,675 miles, or 55.3 per cent. These increases are much smaller than the ratio of increase in irrigated lands, that the new enterprises and the new ditches are much larger than those of 1899.

The total cost of irrigation systems to July 1, 1910, was reported as \$40,989,682, as against \$5,116,227 in 1899, an increase of \$35,873,455, or 701.1 per cent.

The average cost per acre of irrigation in 1910 was \$17.18, as compared with \$3.79 in 1899, an increase of \$13.39, or 353.3 per cent. This great increase in cost per acre irrigated is due in part to more difficult conditions, and in part to the fact that more permanent construction. The average annual cost of irrigation operation and maintenance per acre increased from 24 cents in 1899 to 64 cents in 1909, or 166.7 per cent, showing that the newer works are more expensive in use as well as in first cost.

The acreage irrigated in 1909 has been classified according to the State and Federal laws, under which the works were built or operated, as follows: United States Reclamation Service (act of Congress August 17, 1906), 47,500 acres, or 3.3 per cent of the total acreage irrigated in 1909; United States Indian Service (various acts of Congress), 1,886 acres, or 0.1 per cent of the total; Carey Act (act of Congress August 18, 1894), 162,418 acres, or 11.4 per cent of the total; irrigation districts (State law providing for organization districts), 140,930 acres, or 9.9 per cent of total; cooperative enterprises, 628,102 acres, or 44 per cent of total; enterprises supplying water for hire, 44,872 acres, or 3.1 per cent of total; private and partnership enterprises, 402,834 acres, or 28.2 per cent of total.

The works built by the United States Reclamation Service and those built under the Carey Act are to be turned over to the water users, as soon as they are paid for. When the first named have been turned over on about 1 per cent of the irrigated land will be served by works not controlled by the water users.

Streams supply 1,400,097 acres, or 98 per cent of the total acreage; lakes supply 6,157 acres, or 0.4 per cent; wells supply 1,877 acres, or 0.1 per cent; springs supply 19,679 acres, or 1.4 per cent; and reservoirs supply 732 acres, or less than 0.1 per cent.

WHITE FLY MENACE

Danger of Importing Pest from Hawaii

That the fruit interests of California may be protected from the white fly, it is possible that the importation of fruit from Hawaii into this State will be prohibited.

"It will not do to allow indiscriminate shipping of fruit from Hawaii to California," said A. R. Meserve, horticultural commissioner of Los Angeles this week. "Particular care must be taken to prevent the white fly of Hawaii from obtaining a foothold here. This pest, from what we hear, seems to infest many Hawaiian products."

"The white fly was found even in a shipment of chili peppers recently landed at San Francisco from the islands."

"I do not know that it will be necessary to put into effect such drastic measures as the barring of all Hawaiian fruit. If necessary, however, I believe that this should be done."

Mining Precious Metal

Great Increase in Output During the Year

The complete returns for mine production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in 1909 in the Western States are just being published by the United States Geological Survey as a separate chapter of "Mineral Resources of the United States." The report has been greatly delayed owing to cooperation between the Survey and the Bureau of the Census in obtaining the returns and the elaborate schedules required by the Census.

Arizona's production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in 1909 was valued at \$4,053,023, a gain over the 1908 production of \$2,241,048. Of the total value for 1909, \$39,506,930 represented copper production, and of this \$18,305,361 is to be credited to Cochise County.

California's production of gold, silver, copper, and lead in 1909 was valued at \$28,841,050, an increase of \$4,035,909 as compared with the 1908 figures. The increase is shown in the figures for all four metals, as follows: Gold, \$1,476,311; silver, \$218,085; copper, \$2,328,928; lead, \$12,635.

Colorado's production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in 1909, as reported to the Geological Survey, was valued at \$33,907,140, an increase of \$1,958,418 over that of 1908. Of this total for 1909, \$21,989,336 represented gold, which, however, was a decrease of \$311,291 as compared with the 1908 figures. Silver also decreased \$90,510. The copper output, however, increased in value \$100,165, lead increased \$910,810, and zinc increased \$1,349,244.

Idaho's production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in 1909 was valued at \$15,660,849, an increase over 1908 in spite of the fact that fewer mines were in operation. The gold production increased slightly, silver and copper decreased, and large increases were recorded in both lead and zinc.

Montana's production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in 1909 was valued at \$51,429,694, of which about 79 per cent represented copper. The figures show an increase over those of 1908 of \$9,292,984. The increase in the values of the several metals produced were as follows: Gold, \$733,870; silver, \$948,146; copper, \$7,347,392; zinc, \$428,345. Lead values decreased \$64,769.

An unusually large amount of development work was reported in Montana copper in 1909.

In Nevada the value of the production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in 1909 was \$30,072,932, an increase of \$11,254,704, or 60 per cent over the corresponding value in 1908. The gold yield furnished nearly \$5,000,000 of this total increase, and the copper yield nearly \$5,500,000. Silver, lead, and zinc also showed increases. The 1909 figures for Nevada are given in the following table:

	1909	Increase over 1908
Gold	\$1,939,963	\$4,877,022
Silver	\$5,710,152	\$760,666
Copper	\$7,536,942	\$5,477,902
Lead	\$428,345	\$118,838
Zinc	\$162,721	\$110,276
Total	\$30,072,932	\$11,254,704

The report is prepared by Messrs. McCaskey, Helker, Yale, and Henderson, of the United States Geological Survey, and can be obtained upon application to the Director of the Survey at Washington.

HOLBROOK OUT ON PROBATION

R. I. Holbrook, a college graduate, and for seven years a teacher, has been given probation by Judge West in the Superior Court. Holbrook was accused of passing a \$15 check drawn upon the Bank of Escondido, where he had no account. Several months ago he managed to cash a \$20 check that had been through the banks and was marked paid. Holbrook told Judge West that whiskey was his undoing. About a year ago he began to drink, and love of the liquor and for the companions it brought him led to his downfall. He said he had a wife and two babies at Escondido. His wife is suing for divorce.

Holbrook was attempting to purchase a grocery store at Anaheim when he was arrested four months ago. He presented a \$2500 draft on an Escondido bank to show his good faith. Probation was granted on the request of J. S. Perry who cashed Holbrook's \$15 check.

Doesn't Remember Him Now
"Uncle Mose," said a drummer, addressing an old colored man, "they tell me that you remember seeing George Washington. Is that right?"
"Yes, sah," said Uncle Mose, "it was right; I uster 'member seein' him, but since I 'ined de church, sah, 's done forgot him."

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ATTACKING 8-HOUR LAW

Frank Miller Brings Test Action in Riverside

RIVERSIDE, CAL., June 1, 1911.—Reasons why the Griffin eight hour law is invalid were presented to Judge Denmore of the Riverside superior court Wednesday, when an argument consumed the entire day.

The question was before the court on the appeal of F. A. Miller, of Glenwood Inn, from a decision by Justice of the Peace Webb that Miller had violated the Griffin law by employing his head waitress, Miss Emma Hunt, nine hours a day on May 24, two days after the law took effect.

The facts are not in dispute. Miss Hunt did work and Miller did violate the law in order to test its validity. In that test, every employer in the state is interested, and will be pressed to the supreme court.

A. A. Adair and W. A. Purlington represent Miller and the hotel keepers who are supporting him.

District Attorney Lyman Evans defended the law. He did not earnestly dispute the facts, but he argued that the law is unconstitutional and that the right of the legislature to be the judge and asserted that its action was not beyond its police power when used for public good.

Purlington made his chief point on a decision of the supreme court of California in the case of Darcy against the mayor of San Jose, in which the court held that where classifications are made by the legislature no one thing properly belonging in the classification may be omitted without invalidating the law.

He pointed out that the Griffin law names hotels but omits boarding houses, rooming houses and lodging houses which outnumber the hotels in the state and employ a greater number of females all employed in exactly the same kind of labor as the hotel employees.

Adair's argument was an incisive study of the intent and effect of the eight hour law. If the law was intended to conserve the public health or the health of the sex that has physical disadvantages and maternal responsibilities it falls because it almost divides the women of California into two classes.

One must bear the restriction of eight hours a day, or 48 hours a week while the other half may work in the fruit industry, or doctor, lawyer, broker, insurance or such offices, 16 hours a day, without regard to the kinds of labor done.

Applied to hotels, the particular industry in the case, it was shown that Miss Hunt was on duty nine hours, but that she sat nearly half the time and that her work, as that of other hotel employees is light.

As against this was contrasted the ability of every horticultural interest about Riverside to employ women without any restraint and at the hardest kind of labor.

It was pointed out that an employer might not employ a female as a stenographer for more than eight hours a day but he could employ the same person in a cannery for 16 hours.

This, he declared, clearly stamps the law as class legislation and unconstitutional.

He also pointed out that the law prevents a female from enjoying the power to contract labor as a property right, though this is guaranteed by the constitution; that it makes an employer criminally responsible for the acts of another who is permitted her own discretion; that it is beyond the police power of the legislature; that it permits one class of employers to do things which it prohibits to another. In support of this he cited numerous decisions of the courts of various states.

One of Estudillo's most potent illustrations was the case of the law on American plan hotels. They must, like all hotels, keep open seven days a week. The law fixes a weekly maximum of 48 hours and this gives a hotel a waiter's day of but six hours and 52 minutes.

Should a waitress be serving a guest at the hotel, the law compels her to quit instantly with the dishes perhaps half served. At the same time a stenographer in a lawyer's office may have completed the same six hours and 52 minutes and may continue ten hours more, if she chooses.

But the law declares that the hotel keeper shall be punished if the waitress exceeds her last minute, while the lawyer is immune.

Miller has brought about the test because women fill the executive positions in all the departments of the Glenwood Inn and their service has been most efficient; but they cannot do the work in a limit of six hours and 52 minutes daily, he holds. If they cannot they must go, it is said.

In such a case, both lose and Miller, because of the principle involved, has chosen to make it a fight for the women. It is not a question of wages for the women are well paid and enjoy many advantages; but if Miller wanted to double their wages, he claims, it would be futile, for the law is rigid. They could not work seven hours one day and nine the next under the Griffin law. They must not work more than eight hours any day nor more than 48 hours any week.

This leaves the employer and the employee helpless, unless the courts intervene and declare the law unjust, according to the defense.

Miller asserts he might have dodged the law, but that he isn't inclined to play the hypocrite and a variation of a minute would be just as much a misdemeanor as an hour.

He believes the law an injury to women and proposes to fight it until public sentiment appreciates what he believes is its harm, eventually driving women out of work or into fields menacing to mortals.

Miss Hunt, the head waitress, has been with the Mission Inn for many years. She receives \$75 a month, a room with bath and piano and almost as much in tips as she receives from salary; yet if the law stands she is deprived, according to the defense, of all this and her case is typical of hundreds of others.

It is claimed no one has been a greater help in building up Mission Inn than Mrs. Richardson, sister of Miller, but although she is a stockholder and director in the corporation

owning the business she cannot escape the eight hour law and its limitations prevent her from continuing in her executive position.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

California Veterans Trying to Get Meeting for Los Angeles in 1912

With the first inspection work and the Memorial day observance out of the way, the next activity of G. A. R. Department headquarters will be to inaugurate a campaign to the end of having a large California delegation attend the national encampment this year.

Department Commander Parker says that the national encampment will convene at Rochester, N. Y., on August 21st and the California Department train will be scheduled to leave San Francisco on the 15th of that month. Details have not so far progressed that announcement can be made at this early date over which line the train will run. Until that is determined, it cannot be told either whether the rendezvous for the northern delegates will be held at Stockton or at Sacramento, dependent of course upon the railroad routing.

California is especially interested in having large and influential delegation at the Rochester encampment because of the effort that will be made to secure the 1912 national encampment for Los Angeles. If successful it will be the second time in the history of the order that a national encampment of the soldiers' order will have been held in California. The 1903 national encampment held in San Francisco is recalled with the greatest pleasure as one of the most notable national encampments.

"California stands a very good chance to secure the 1912 encampment," said Department Commander Parker. "California gave New York last year a hard rub in the contest which ended in favor of Rochester and which ended in favor of Rochester and which ended in favor of Rochester."

But with a description paper and has already \$800 in signatures to defray the cost of taking the drum corps of veteran soldiers as escort of the California delegation to Rochester. This is the drum corps of old soldiers that created so much enthusiasm and drew so much attention at the department encampment last April. The old soldiers will come to California very generally anyhow for the Panama Canal Exposition in 1915, and if we can secure their visit, as I hope we may, for the national encampment in 1912, the State will be just doubly benefited from the visit of such a large body of men. At the time of the 1903 encampment it was generally believed that it would be the last one held west of the Rocky Mountains in the history of the G. A. R., but the old boys are hankering for the fleshpots of the Golden State and California has many enthusiastic supporters in the ranks of the G. A. R. posts."

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tion as farm lands. Exclusive of the two counties reporting a decrease, the acreage of farm land in Arizona increased 44 per cent. These lands, not enumerated in 1910, were all of small value per acre, and their omission makes the average value of land per acre show up slightly larger than was actually the case.

On primarily for the purpose of obtaining an accurate inventory of all classes of farm property existing on April 15, 1910; a complete exhibit of farm operations during the year ended December 31, 1909; and a statement of the number and value of domestic animals in cities and villages on April 15, 1910.

Statements relative to the acreage and yield of crops and the domestic animals of Arizona will be issued by Director Durand as soon as the tabulation of this data has been completed.

It is pointed out in the statement that the principal rates of increase in Arizona in 1910 over 1900, among the items for which percentages are given, in the first section of the tabular summary, are: In the average value per acre of farm land alone, 476 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land and buildings, 244 per cent; in the total value of all farm implements and machinery, 133 per cent; in the total value of farm buildings alone, 117 per cent; in the total value of the improvements on farms, 117 per cent; in the total expenditures for fertilizers, 100 per cent; in the whole number of farms, 39 per cent; and in the improved farm acreage, 37 per cent.

The only decreases during the decade among the items for which percentages are given occurred in the average acres per farm, 54 per cent; and in the total farm acreage, 36 per cent.

The statement shows in detail that the number of farms reported in 1910 was 6,073, as compared with 6,809 in 1900, an increase of 2,269.

The total value of farm land and buildings was given in 1910 as \$47,034,000, as compared with \$13,683,000 in 1900, an increase of \$33,351,000.

The total value of all farm land alone was reported in 1910 as \$42,110,000, as compared with \$11,416,000 in 1900, a gain of \$30,700,000.

The total value of farm buildings alone was given in 1910 as \$4,918,000, as against \$2,267,000 in 1900, an increase of \$2,651,000.

In 1910 the value of the farm land alone among the 90 per cent of the total value of land and buildings, as compared with 83 per cent in 1900.

The reported value of farm implements and machinery was \$1,779,000 in 1910, as against \$765,000 in 1900, a gain of \$1,014,000.

The total acreage reported in 1910 was 1,242,000 acres, as compared with 1,935,000 in 1900, a decrease of 693,000 acres.

The improved acreage was returned in 1910 as amounting to 349,000 acres, as against 265,000 in 1900, an increase of 84,000 acres.

The improved acreage formed 28 per cent of the total acreage in 1910 and 13 per cent in 1900, for which no mortgage report was secured in 1910 was 154, as against 333 in 1900, a decrease of 179 acres.

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings in 1910 is stated as \$37.87, as against \$7.07 in 1900, a rise of \$30.80.

The average value per acre of farm land alone in 1910 was reported as \$33.91, while in 1900 it was \$5.90, the amount of gain being \$28.01.

The total acreage of farms operated in 1910 by owners, part owners, and owners and tenants, comprising the "all owners" class, was 7,060, as compared with 4,885 in 1900, an increase of 2,075.

The total number of farms conducted in 1910 by owners, part owners, and tenants, and cash and share tenants, comprising the "all tenants" class, was 857, as against 489 in 1900, an increase of 368.

The total number of farms operated by managers in 1910 was 161, as compared with 335 in 1900, a decrease of 174.

The total number of farms operated by the "all owners" class constituted 87 per cent of the whole number of farms in 1910 and 86 per cent in 1900; those operated by the "all tenants" class 11 per cent in 1910 and 8 per cent in 1900; and those conducted by managers, 2 per cent in 1910 and 6 per cent in 1900.

Of the total number, 7,060, of farms operated in 1910 by the "all owners" class, there were 6,019 reported as owned free from debt, and 1,041 mortgaged. The farms for which no mortgage report was secured and these are included in the farms "free from debt."

In 1900 information was secured concerning the "owned farm homes." At that time 6,072 were reported "free from debt" and 389 mortgaged. There were 348 in 1900 for which no mortgage report was secured, these being included in the farms "free from debt." The Census Bureau has no information respecting the number of mortgaged farms leased to tenants.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

San Francisco is making elaborate preparations to welcome and entertain 50,000 educator delegates from every state in the Union, Canada, Cuba, and the Hawaiian Islands in the Forty-Ninth Annual Convention of the National Educational Association, which meets in that city from July 23 to 14th, in the most important gathering in the history of the association. The citizens, through the San Francisco Convention League, have appropriated \$25,000 for this purpose.

The Navy Department has ordered the Pacific Fleet to boom a welcome salute to the teachers on their arrival and remain anchored in San Francisco Bay during their stay. Thousands of Uncle Sam's troops, just returned from the Mexican boundary line, will engage in mimic war. Two weeks.

Every railroad in the United States and Canada has granted the lowest

rates ever offered over their lines for any occasion.

The Governor of California, the Mayor of San Francisco and prominent educators all over the country will welcome the visitors at the Greek Theatre at Berkeley, Monday, July 10.

A woman, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, of Chicago, president of the N.E.A., will preside at all sessions, and will be the dominant figure during convention week.

The convention is of particular interest to California and other Coast and Mountain State teachers who will act as hosts to the Eastern guests. Ten thousand are expected from California alone; four thousand from Washington; thirty-five hundred from Oregon, and large delegations from all the Mountain States.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NOTES

What the Suffragette Buds Are Doing To Attain Equal Rights

The first suffrage speech in Spanish that has ever been made in the State in this or any other campaign was made at Ventura on Saturday by Miss Maria G. de Lopez, a member of the Los Angeles high school faculty. Many of the Spanish speaking people of Ventura heard the address and it will be a pleasant surprise to the State during the summer months when the State will be canvassed by the suffragists.

The Lankershim hotel in Los Angeles has opened its doors to the suffragists. On Saturday afternoon, June 3rd, Mrs. Lee C. Gates, Mrs. Shelly Thibault, ex-president of the Friday Morning club, and Mrs. A. S. Lobinger, the president of the Woman's City club, addressed a suffrage meeting at which Mrs. R. L. Craig, one of the most prominent business women of the State presided. The meeting was the first down-town precinct meeting to be given and the Lankershim hotel is the first hostelry of Los Angeles to turn over its lobby to a meeting arranged by guests. The next hotel to have a suffrage meeting will be the Hershey Arms in the fashionable Westlake district. The hotel is one of the most exclusive in the city and numbers among its guests many influential men and women who are suffrage enthusiasts.

Thousands more of California women saw into the suffrage ranks when the State convention of the C.T.U. at Long Beach endorsed suffrage on May 25th. Senator Gates, who spoke before the convention on the suffrage amendment said that the recent legislature submitted the amendment to the people because the majority was in favor of it. It was a matter of absolute right and that women had the same right to the ballot that men have.

frage meetings in Los Angeles, a resume of laws which have incited the English women to the only methods that will work a reform. Among the laws which the English women are seeking to have enacted are the following: Joint guardianship of children; changing the law so that a man may not will away everything, leaving his wife and children helpless; equal division of property between boys and girls (a revolutionary doctrine in England); changing the minimum age of marriage for girls from 12 to 18 years of age; granting divorce to men and women on the same grounds.

After apologizing for speaking on the negative side of the suffrage question, C. E. Durrell of Throop Polytechnic at Pasadena spoke against suffrage at a meeting given over to a debate upon the suffrage question, which was arranged by the Men's club of the All Saints church. Rev. Leslie Larned, pastor of the church and Dr. Shively spoke in unequivocal terms for the movement. It appears that anti-suffragists are either a minus or an apologetic quantity.

Benjamin Fay Mills of the Los Angeles Fellowship, on May 28th in Los Angeles addressed a monster suffrage meeting at the Blanchard Hall. Mr. Mills said: "I do not personally believe that anti-suffragists are either a minus or an apologetic quantity."

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Special Values in Clothing Department

25 Men's Suits, broken lines, newest styles and patterns; only one or two of each kind left; \$10.00 and \$12.50 values, for only **\$8.00**

Confirmation Suits—All-wool, navy blue. The celebrated Banner Brand. We have all sizes for **10 PER CENT LESS**

Also carry the correct things for confirmation in shirts, ties, hats, shoes, etc.

The S.Q.R. Store

NEWS AND BUSINESS

Rubber hose and garden utensils at Dickel's.

Have your eyes tested by Theo. Roberts, graduate optician.

We have a full line of hay, grain, wood and coal. W. E. Duckworth.

Buy Bale ties now at \$1.25 per bale at Wickersheim Implement Co., Fullerton, Cal.

Don't miss one session of Dietrich's Big Jewelry auction. You'll be sorry if you do. Sales every afternoon and evening until everything is sold.

Why go on suffering with your old complaints when Dr. Parrett, the skilled Osteopath, can remove the cause of your diseases without drugs or operation. Fourteen years experience. 305 N. Lemon street. Both phones.

Don't forget that Kodak when you visit the beach. Mullinix makes a specialty of them.

I have a full line of chicken supplies. W. E. Duckworth.

School children's eyes should be taken care of. Have them tested free at Hartfield's.

Save your green tickets from Dietrich's Big Jewelry auction. It will get you the \$100 diamond ring.

Watch, clock and jewelry repairing. First class work guaranteed. Theo. Roberts.

Prof. Frank Burfield has taken charge of the Adelphid bath house and will in future conduct the same. Mr. Burfield has had wide experience as a masseur, in San Diego and other places, and is prepared to do the best of work.

Carl G. Jörn, the Orange capitalist, was a visitor in town on Tuesday. Mr. Jörn recently returned from a 600-mile auto tour in San Diego county and across the line into Mexico, where he placed a number of orders for loose-leaf ledgers among the insurgents.

Take Klein returned on Sunday from Phoenix, where he went overland by auto. Roads were in such poor condition that only about 42 miles were averaged daily. He was accompanied on the way to Phoenix by the owner of the machine, who will remain at that place. Jake came home on the train and says, "Never again."

School desks and other furniture have been removed from the ground floor of the opera-house, where the third and fourth grades were taught the past year, to the grammar school, where studies will be resumed in the fall. Erection of the new high school building will relieve the congested condition of schools throughout the district.

Walter Robinson of Trabuco, deputy fish and game commissioner, was here Tuesday the purpose of notifying the A.U.W.C. to place screens at their headgates whenever water is taken from the river for the purpose of preventing fish from entering the irrigating ditches. He will also notify all water companies of the county to the same effect.

Foster Chambers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Chambers, won third prize in a contest of seventh-grade pupils throughout Orange county in an examination of subjects submitted to them and requiring answers not to exceed 200 words; results of which have just been announced. Several hundred students competed, and Foster is receiving congratulations from his many friends over his excellent showing. He did the work by himself, and was highly complimented by the examiners on his answers and method of expressing them. He says, the next time he enters such a contest, he will show the other two fellows what's what.

NEWS AND BUSINESS

Take your watch and jewelry repairing to Theo. Roberts. He does only first-class work. 2-9-11

Jewelry at your own price, and a nice present for nothing, at Dietrich's auction sale. 2:30 and 7:30 each day.

Mullinix shoe fountain is the leading thirst-quenching emporium in town.

Local and Los Angeles bottled beer at brewery prices. Rust's winery.

The Wickersheim Implement Co. have a large stock of the popular California cultivators, latest improved, with heavy frame both five and six foot, at only \$40, or \$39 cash.

Telephone us your orders for your prompt deliveries. W. E. Duckworth.

All kinds of garden seeds at H. A. Dickel's.

Prompt delivery and courteous treatment. Give us a trial. W. E. Duckworth.

We deliver ice to all parts of city. W. E. Duckworth.

The Big Jewelry auction every day 2:30 and 7:30. You can't afford to miss one session.

Miss Cummings has moved her hairdressing parlors from Gades millinery to more commodious apartments in the Adelphid Bath House.

Sam Lee, the local Chinese boss, was sentenced on Monday by Judge Walborn to serve two years in the federal prison at McNeal Island, Washington, for complicity in contraband Chinese traffic.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Holcomb and family and Miss Dora Zeyn attended a birthday dinner at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Holcomb at Fullerton on Sunday. An enjoyable family reunion was had.

The Seniors were delightfully entertained on Tuesday evening at the home of Sybil Tipton. Games were played, and refreshments of ice cream, cake, coffee and candy were served. All members of the class and the class teacher, Miss Josephine Davis, were present.

W. E. Bailey of Los Angeles, former ly foreman for Geo. Rice & Sons, printers, was a caller at this office Tuesday in company with A. Hessel.

John Herman and family have arrived from Imperial and will locate on a four-acre tract which Mr. Herman this week purchased through the Elliott-Bushard realty company. Mr. Herman brings with him a number of fine horses, and contemplates extensive improvements on his newly purchased property.

Charles Bowlen, one of the best known and most experienced printers on the coast, has accepted a position as foreman of the Gazette's composing-room and job department, and is now in charge of the mechanical end of the office. Mr. Bowlen will give particular attention to turning out the highest character of all kinds of printing, and his constant aim will be to please the customers of the office. The Gazette job office is at present rushed with more orders for work than at any time in its history, the superior quality of work turned out being such as to command its expansion and steady increase. Orders phoned in to this office will receive prompt attention. Nothing but the best and most artistic work will be turned out, at right prices. Courteous treatment to all is our motto, and prompt delivery of work the office watchword. Try us and be convinced.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN This is to notify that I will not be responsible for any debts or accounts contracted by my husband, Frank P. Blake, of Anaheim. Signed June 3, 1911. ANNA W. BLAKE.

On the Start

you want a pass book and on it's first page an entry of your first deposit. Compare it a year later with added deposits

PLUS INTEREST

credited to you; and you'll be hopelessly surprised at the growth. This, reader, is a brief outline of what will happen to you by opening an account now at this savings bank.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Three to six acres inside the city limits set to Valencia oranges. Phone Pacific 191, or call at the Gazette office.

FOR SALE—International Harvesting Co. pull power hay press, man or self feed; best baler in the market, and Jenkins buck rakes and stackers. Wickersheim Implement Co., Fullerton, Cal.

FOR SALE—100 feet 1½-in. pipe with rod and cylinder; sweet potato plants; two R. I. Red Cockerels. 1006 E. Center street.

FOR SALE—150 Valencia orange trees, 50 cents each, at Robert Hansen's place, West End.

FOR SALE—House and lot, household furniture, double carriage and harness, at a bargain, on account of removal to Los Angeles. Apply to I. Asher, 308 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—Good camp wagon cheap. Also rubber tired Stanhope trap and good silver-trimmed harness, at a bargain. See Wm. A. Frantz.

FOR SALE—The popular 5-foot Moline new orchard cultivator, \$42.50. Also Cyclone weeder, goose neck and Planet Jr. cultivators. Wickersheim Implement Co., Fullerton.

FOR SALE—Fine young Valencia orange trees. Year and a half buds. Apply to Joseph Ficus, South Los Angeles street.

FOR SALE—Three sacks of Lima beans for seed. Pacific phone 2243, Anaheim.

FOR SALE or RENT—One O.K. hay press and one Star Eagle in good condition. Wickersheim Implement Co., Fullerton, Cal.

FOR SALE—Chile Pepper Plants by Wm. Huhn, West Anaheim; extracted seed myself from extra good stock.

FOR SALE—Washington navel orange trees. Apply to D. Gervais, S. Los Angeles street. Phone Sunset 2181.

FOR SALE—The Weber, king of all wagons, and the genuine Mandt wagon with mountain gears. Steel skids, both high and medium wheels, in all sizes. Wickersheim Implement Co., Fullerton, Cal.

STILL UNSOLD—A few thousand first-class orange seed-beds stock. L. Z. Huntington, county road, Anaheim.

FOR SALE—Loose alfalfa hay of extra good quality. In field or delivered. Tim Carroll. Pacific phone 413.

FOR SALE—One 3¼x4 steel skid mountain-gear and one 2x4 steel axle Rushford wagon, at \$110 cash. Big bargains these. Wickersheim Implement Co., Fullerton, Cal.

FOR SALE—About 400,000 sweet potato plants at \$1.25 per thousand. Beginning June 1, \$1 per thousand. Guaranteed fresh and undiseased. Apply to H. J. Schulte, R.D. No. 1, Fullerton, opposite Orangeflower Schoolhouse.

WANTED

WANTED—Married man for ranch work. Steady employment. Apply to J. J. Dwyer. Phone Pacific 673, Anaheim.

WANTED—Woman to do house cleaning one day a week. Call Mrs. Gibbs, 237 So. Olive street. Pacific 2351, Home 2664.

WANTED—Children and young girls to take elocution and dancing. Teacher, Mrs. E. H. Abbott, graduate of Emerson college in Massachusetts, has had number of years experience in training of children. Terms: Twelve lessons of one hour each for \$5 paid in advance, or fifty cents per single lesson. Enquire of Mrs. H. C. Lawrence. Phones: Home 1642; Pacific 1826.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Large brick warehouse, 53½x113½ feet, corner Gycamore and Citron streets. Terms reasonable. Address Box 2, route 2. Corner Gycamore and Citron.

FOR RENT—Two newly furnished rooms. Apply to Mrs. Fruit, South Los Angeles street, opposite the city water works.

FOUND

FOUND—In Anaheim, tickets on the Fullerton Meat and Grocery Co. Enquire of Russell Jester, 526 Palm.

Ice cream sundae at Mullinix drug store.

L. B. Weber visited friends in Los Angeles Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rea have returned from a two weeks' trip to Yosemite Valley.

Archer Fay is here from Wyoming visiting his mother and other relatives.

Strong on Kodaks and films. O. A. Mullinix.

Mrs. Arthur Lewis spent several days the past week visiting her mother, Mrs. Mosseman, in Los Angeles.

Carl Brandenburg came down from Los Angeles Monday to see old-time friends and find out what a live town looks like.

Declaration of homestead on property in this city valued at four thousand dollars was filed on Friday with the County Recorder by Mary Hodel.

Rev. Juny came up from Escondido on Thursday to conduct burial services over the body of Mrs. T. D. Robertson, who died last week at Fullerton.

Postmaster Duckworth is stepping high as a result of an increase of salary, news of which was received this week from Washington. Increase is from \$2200 to \$2300 per year.

John Bush sighs for the time when he tipped the beam at 135 pounds. He weighs 200, and with a continuance of high living bids fair to smash the scales the next time he gets on them.

Louis Denny was in town some days from Los Alamitos. Mr. Denny is a prosperous dairyman and farmer and ships 3000 pounds of milk and cream to Los Angeles daily. He reports bees looking well and promising a rich yield. Beet siliing will probably begin early next month.

Candies

In Boxes, packed securely, are Fresher and Cleaner than bulk candies.

We have boxes at 5, 10, 25, 50, 60c and \$1

HEVING BROS. DRUG STORE

It Pleases Us to Please You

For delicious Ice Cream visit Mullinix drug store.

I. D. Gould and family picnicked at Anaheim Landing Saturday.

Tax Collector J. C. Lamb was over from Santa Ana the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hahn leave this week for a two months' trip to Yosemite Valley.

Deputy Assessor Schneider is giving finishing touches to assessments in this district.

Joseph Helmsen enjoyed an auto ride to Puente and other up-valley points on Sunday afternoon.

Nell Locke, a student at U.S.C., was a week-end visitor of H. E. Hand and family on the East side.

W. E. Duckworth has added a new covered delivery wagon to accommodate his increasing number of customers.

Misses Julia and Aleida Heying have been down from Los Angeles a few days, visiting relatives and friends in this city.

O. M. Skinner, D. Gervais and family and J. O. Conn and family formed an auto party to Trabuco canyon Sunday.

Mrs. Dr. Chambers of Miraflores, accompanied by her mother and two little children, is spending the month in front of S. Q. R. Store.

R. H. Deakin has traded his home place for a ranch at Santa Ana, and has moved to that place to reside. He will go in for Valencia oranges. Success to him.

A class of ninety novitiates were confirmed at St. Boniface Catholic church on Sunday. An excellent photograph was taken of the class by Photographer Howard.

J. R. Alexander has established an auto livery in Anaheim, and is prepared to make trips to all points in the county. Regular stand corner center and Los Angeles streets in front of S. Q. R. Store.

Otto Lensing was down from Los Angeles visiting friends Friday and Saturday. Otto says it's as lonely as the hills in Los, and he will have to come back to Anaheim once in a while to keep alive.

M. W. Skinner reports the sale of a 6-cylinder Mitchell touring car to M. F. Westcott of Tustin. A 5-passenger Mitchell to J. O. Conn of Olinda. Mr. Skinner's garage is one of the best known in the county, and deservedly ranks among the foremost.

Tom Hollingworth, carrier of mail on route 4 of rural free delivery, is enjoying a well-earned vacation of fifteen days. His place is being taken by Charles Cummings. Tom's genial face will be missed on his route, but he promises to be back again stronger than ever after his lay-off.

Joseph Hill who left the west country last year for a trip to Ireland writes from Belfast that he is enjoying himself on the Old Sod.

Joseph married Mrs. Rankin, a former resident of the West side, in New York previous to his departure for the old country, and with his wife is now touring the British Isles.

Mrs. Kellogg of the West End, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. R. N. Bird of Montebello, was a visitor in town on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Kellogg hears a report that the city may switch its sewer farm from the Gilbert ranch to property adjoining her ranch, and is prepared to enter a vigorous protest to such action.

Clarence Wilson, son of Robert Wilson of the City Bakery, graduated as a civil engineer at Stanford University on May 22d. Immediately after receiving his sheepskin he was offered, and accepted, a position with the firm of White & Co., contracting engineers of San Francisco, and began work Monday. Clarence is one of the Anaheim boys who is slated to make good.

Crowther's Cadet Band gave a public concert in front of the First National bank Saturday evening. The boys played well and their playing was generously applauded. Edgar Crowther is untiring in his efforts to make this boys' band one of the best in the State and deserves praise for his good work. Uniforms will be provided at an early date, due to his efforts, and the band will soon be a credit to the city.

Mr. Horton of the firm of Horton & Eaton of Santa Ana, windmill and pumping-plant dealers, was in town on Monday. This firm has been crowded with orders for windmills and pumping apparatus in this vicinity, and has been compelled to turn various orders down, owing to inability to install the machinery. An increased force of mechanics will be employed, and in future all orders will be promptly taken care of.

Miss Harriet Redd of Los Angeles is a guest of Miss Gretchen Weisel. F. A. Yungbluth transacted business in Los Angeles Thursday.

Chilly Fisher spent Sunday at the beaches driving down in his motor car.

George Angle was over from Tustin on Tuesday seeing what a live town was like.

H. Lamont was a business visitor in town on Tuesday from his ranch on the east side.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pendleton were over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duckworth.

William Kretschmer and wife were here from Los Angeles on Sunday visiting the former's parents.

Ref Perkins, sporting writer for a Los Angeles newspaper, was in town on Sunday, a guest of Chilly Fisher.

An addition to the Methodist church will be erected soon to accommodate the constantly increasing Sunday school classes.

Frank Baum has sold a building lot on West Broadway to Frank Gates for \$500. Mr. Gates will begin the erection of a fine residence thereon.

C. W. Blattner of this city has begun proceedings for divorce from his wife, from whom he has been separated twenty years. Mrs. Blattner resides in Chicago.

Dr. Julius Schwenker and wife of Albuquerque, N. M., are here on their honeymoon trip, and are guests of H. Schwenker and family. They will remain a fortnight.

M. M. Crookshank, chairman of the highway commission, has petitioned the board of supervisors for a leave of absence of thirty days from the state, commencing June 15.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duckworth received word on Monday that a niece and nephew from Hutchinson, Kansas, left there on Monday for a visit to this place and will arrive today or tomorrow.

Odd Fellows will hold memorial services for departed members at their hall on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to those interested to attend.

The Epworth League will hold a social at the Methodist parsonage on Friday evening. The social will be in the nature of a get-acquainted assembly. A cordial invitation is extended to those interested to attend.

Raymond Nebelung was laid up the past week with a case of blood poison in his left hand. The attack was occasioned by a slight injury to the hand. Steady improvement is noted, and no permanent ill effects are feared.

L. Goble on Sunday received a telegram from Ferris, Texas, announcing the death of his brother, A. A. Goble, who was in the sixty-first year of his age. Mr. Goble has been ill for a year with a complication of physical disorders.

Joseph Dausar was in town on Sunday from Los Angeles, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baum, and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dausar. His wife is recovering from serious illness at her Los Angeles home, and will soon be able to be out again.

Fairland is showing four reels of the latest moving pictures and the popularity of this amusement hall is shown by the large crowds nightly. Two cash prizes are given away every Wednesday night to the persons holding the lucky coupons.

E. Turk has sold his home place of 6½ acres on South Lemon street to O. Horner, recently arrived from Kentucky. Mr. Horner will take up his residence therein. Mr. and Mrs. Turk, and family, will make their home temporarily with Mrs. Langenberger, mother of Mrs. Turk.

Rev. Ziegler of the Methodist church will preach the baccalaureate sermon at the high school auditorium on Sunday evening. The congregations of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian churches will attend. There will be no services in these churches on Sunday evening in consequence.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given at Knights of Columbus hall on Monday evening by Miss Augusta E. Grimm, reader, and Miss Jean Cooper, whistler. The program will be different from that recently given at the high school. Those who attend have a musical and literary treat in store for them.

Brig-Gen. J. O. Royer and a delegation of Pythian Knights from this city went to Orange on Tuesday evening and instituted a Uniform Rank of the order with 40 members. Gen. Royer was accompanied by Col. Norney of San Francisco. The company will form a part of the Orange county battalion and will attend the state encampment at Santa Barbara next month.

Mrs. John C. Cordes was tendered a very happy birthday surprise at her home in the West End Monday afternoon, when a number of lady friends called to felicitate her upon the happy return of the day. Mrs. Cordes proved a most hospitable hostess and the afternoon was very pleasantly spent. Refreshments were served and a delightful birthday party participated in by all.

Joseph P. Smith and T. F. Clark were in town this week soliciting transfer of stock from the Orange county Investment company to a Los Angeles corporation which seeks to take over its business. A number of stockholders are signing agreements to transfer this stock while others decline so to do, preferring to await outcome of the suit some time ago instituted by J. A. Knapp, a stockholder, against E. L. Olmstead, former president of the company, against whom damaging accusations were made.

Henry Gatens who left last week for Nome, Alaska, owns a good mine 100 miles north of that point for which he has an offer of \$25,000. He has refused the price, and will the coming summer carry on extensive dredging operations for developing his property. Mr. Gatens has been a resident of the Arce Circle for a number of years, and on starting for the north last week said he would remain there until fall of next year. He owns a 40-acre ranch at Centralia, where he will make his permanent home after disposing of his mine.

Watch

our window every week for

Saturday Evening Specials

It'll pay you

Wm. Falkenstein

Anaheim - California

High school trustees will on Saturday evening at their office at the high school building open bids for construction of the new high school building, cost of which will be \$75,000. Ten or more bids are looked for. The trustees expect to begin work upon the structure immediately, so that school may be opened therein at opening of the fall term.

Standard Oil Co. has secured another valuable lease on oil lands in the local field. On Friday there was recorded a lease from Patricia Yriarte to that company of lots 1, 2, 3, 11 and 12, subdivision of section 14, township 3 south, range 10 west. The compensation is \$3000 and royalties. This property was recently involved in a suit brought by Yriarte against Jacob Stern. The Standard Oil Co. has secured whatever interest Stern had in the property, and the suit has been dismissed. The oil company has materials on the ground for development work.

County Horticultural Commissioner R. K. Bishop, in common with the other commissioners of the state has received letters from J. W. Jeffrey, head of the state department, to be on the lookout for infected hay and potatoes. One letter states that the alfalfa weevil has been doing much damage in Utah, and any shipment from that state must be looked after. In San Francisco and Stockton the state authorities have found some shipments of potatoes from Texas to be infected with the Colorado potato beetle. The county commissioners are notified to be on the watchout for the beetle.

Charles E. Jones was a visitor in Los Angeles on Saturday.

Sidney Holman has purchased Frank Baum's bungalow at Bay City and with Mrs. Holman has been spending the week at the beach. He has constructed a garage, and makes occasional trips along the coast in his auto.

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SCIENTIFIC IRRIGATION

Samuel Fortier of Department of Agriculture Gives Valuable Points

Care and good judgment should be exercised in the selection of an orchard tract. If it turns out well the profits are high, but if it fails the losses are heavy. It involves the setting aside of good land, the use of irrigation water, and somewhat heavy expense in purchasing trees, setting them out and caring for them until they begin to bear.

Assuming that the climate and soil of the district selected are adapted to the kind of trees to be grown, the next important thing to consider, writes Samuel Fortier, Chief of Irrigation Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, are good drainage and freedom from early and late frosts. Low-lying lands under a new irrigation system should be regarded with suspicion, even if the sub-soil be quite dry at the time of planting. The results of a few years of heavy and careless irrigation on the higher lands adjacent may render the low lands unfit for orchards.

On the other hand, the higher lands are not always well drained naturally. A bank of clay extending across a slope may intercept percolating water and raise it near the surface. Favored locations for orchards in the mountain states are often found in the narrow river valleys at the mouths of canyons. The coarse soil of these deltas, the steep slopes and the daily occurrence of winds, which blow first out of the canyons and then back into them, afford excellent conditions for the production of highly flavored fruits at the minimum risk of being injured by frost.

Proper exposure is another important factor. In the warmer regions of the West and Southwest a northern exposure is sometimes best, but as a rule the orchards of the West require warmth and sunshine, and a southerly exposure is usually most desirable. Natural barriers frequently intercept the sweep of cold, destructive winds, and when these are lacking wind-breaks may be planted to serve the same purpose. Depressions or sheltered coves should be avoided if the cold air has a tendency to collect there, a free circulation of air being necessary to drive away frost. The low-lying lands seem to be the most subject to cold, stagnant air.

While experience has shown that the orchard trees of nearly all kinds can be successfully grown on soils that differ widely in their mechanical and chemical composition it has also shown that certain types of soils are best adapted to particular kinds of trees. Thus the best peach, almond, apricot and olive orchards of the West are found on light loams or sandy loams; the best apple, cherry and pear orchards on heavier loams, while walnut, prune and orange orchards do best on medium grades of soil. The requirements of all, however, are a deep, rich and well-drained soil.

Formerly most Western orchards were supplied with water through earthen ditches. These leaky, unsightly channels, by reason of their cheapness, would have been quite generally retained had it not been for the increasing value and scarcity of water. The value of water for irrigation purposes has increased beyond the average of that given by the census report of 1902 over 300 per cent. In many localities there is likewise great scarcity at certain times. These rapidly changing conditions have induced many water companies to save the use of their heavy loss in conveying water supplies by substituting pipes for open ditches in earth, or else by making the ditches water tight by an impervious lining.

The high value and scarcity of the water in natural streams have likewise induced orchardists to install pumping plants to raise water from underground sources. It was estimated that in 1909 20,000 of these plants were in operation in California alone. In other parts of the West reservoirs are being built to supplement the late summer flow of streams which fail to provide enough water for all.

The few typical examples which follow may not only give the reader an idea of how orchards are supplied with water, but also indicate the customary division into tracts to serve two and other purposes.

The Lewistown Basin is located where Clearwater River flows into the Snake River in Western Idaho, and varies from 700 to 1,900 feet above sea level. A few years ago water was brought from neighboring creeks and stored in a reservoir. The water required for orchard irrigation is conducted from this reservoir under pressure in two lines of redwood stave pipes over the rolling hills which separate the reservoir from the orchard lands. On these lands contour lines were first established, and each quarter section was afterwards divided into forty-acre tracts by sixty-foot streets. These were further subdivided into eight five-acre tracts, with a twenty-foot alley through the center. The large conduits from the reservoir are connected to smaller lateral pipes laid in the alleys, and these in turn are tapped to three-inch pipes, which furnish water to the five-acre tracts.

The town of Corona, California, is hemmed in on all sides by lemon and orange orchards. The chief water supply for these groves comes from Perris Basin, forty miles distant. The Temescal Water Company owns 3,600 acres of water-bearing lands in this basin, and at favorable points pumping plants have been installed. These plants are operated by motors supplied with current from a central generating station located at Ethenac. The discharge from each pump is measured over a rectangular weir having an automatic register. Small line channels convey the water from the pumps to the main conduit. The concrete lining of this conduit is composed of one part cement to seven parts sand and gravel, having a thickness on the slopes of two and one-half inches and on the bottom of three to four inches. The lining is rendered still more impervious by the

addition of a plaster coat one-fourth of an inch in thickness, composed of one part of cement to two parts of sand. The cost was five and one-half cents per square foot, or fifty-five cents per linear foot. The main conduit consists of about thirty miles of lined canal and ten miles of piping thirty inches in diameter. The groves are laid out as a rule in ten-acre tracts, and piping of various kinds conveys the water from the main to the highest point of each tract, from which it is distributed between the trees in furrows. A large part of the water used by the Riverside Water Company is pumped from the gravelly bed of the Santa Ana River. From thence it is conveyed in a main canal to the orchard lands and distributed to the groves in center valley vitrified clay pipes. The owner of a tract, whether it be ten, twenty, thirty or forty acres in extent, receives his supply at the highest corner through a hydrant box. Each hydrant box not only allows the water to pass from the end of a lateral pipe to the head of the main line, but is also equipped with a valve which measures the amount in inches under a four inch pressure head as it passes through.

On the Gage canal system in Riverside, California, the water supply for the tiers of forty-acre tracts is taken from the main canal and steel pipes, varying from six to ten inches in diameter. These larger mains are connected with four, five and six-inch lateral pipes of the same material, which convey the water to the highest point of each tract. The tiers of the fruit trees are planted on land previously cultivated and cropped. One of the best preparatory crops for orchards is alfalfa. This vigorous plant breaks up the soil and sub-soil by its roots, collects and stores valuable plant foods, and when it is turned under at the end of the second or third year leaves the soil in much better condition for the retention of moisture and the growth of young trees.

In recent years large areas of wooded lands in both the Hood River and Rogue River valleys of Oregon have been cleared in order to plant apple trees. One of the methods employed in the Hood River district to rid the land of its growth of fir, pine, scrub oak and laurel is by boring into stumps or trees and burning. Another method consists in using dynamite stumps with giant powder and then pulling out the roots with a stump puller. Stump pullers of various kinds are used in California for a like purpose.

An effort should be made to establish a fairly uniform grade from top to bottom of the tract. This is done by cutting off the high points and depositing the earth thus obtained in the depressions. The length of the furrows should not exceed one-eighth of a mile, and in sandy soil they should be shorter. As a rule it is not difficult to grade the surface of an orchard so that small streams of water will readily flow in furrows from top to bottom.

In setting out orchards which are to be irrigated the elevation of the surface of the ground should first be ascertained. This is usually done by making a contour survey by which each tract is divided into a number of curved strips or belts by level lines. With these as a guide the direction of the tree rows can readily be determined. Where the trees are watered by means of check dams they are not so objectionable, but in furrow irrigation a slope of about two inches to the one hundred feet is necessary to insure an even distribution of water. When streams are to be run in the furrows the slope of the ground should be checked at eight, ten and even to twelve inches to the 100 feet. On slopes varying from ten to forty feet to the mile the tree rows may, therefore, be located at the proper distance apart down the steep slope. Under such conditions the trees are most conveniently planted in squares. The location of the trees can be best fixed by the use of a surveyor's transit and steel tape. When these are not available a woven wire cable about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter will answer the purpose. If apple trees are to be set out, it is desirable to have them thirty-two feet apart; tags are inserted between the strands of the cable to mark this exact distance. A base line at the proper distance from the fence or one margin of the field is then laid down and long sighting stakes driven at each tag. The corners are then turned and a similar line is laid out. This process is continued until the location of the trees around each of the four sides of the tract has been fixed. The corners can best be turned with a 100-foot tape or link chain. First measure from the end of the base line a distance of thirty feet. Hold the one hundred end of the chain at this point, and the ten-foot link at the corner; take the tape or chain at the forty-foot mark or link and pull both lines taut. A stake driven at this vertex will establish a point on a line at right angles to the first. When stakes have been set on all four sides the intermediate locations for the trees can readily be ascertained by sighting between corresponding marginal stakes.

Where the slope is steep and difficult to like to be encountered in distributing water the equilateral, hexagonal or septuple method of planting, as it is variously termed, should be adopted. It will be observed that in this method the ground is divided up into equilateral triangles, with a tree at each vertex. The trees likewise form hexagons, and when one includes the center tree at each hexagon they form groups of seven.

The chief advantage of this mode of planting in irrigated districts is that it provides three, and often four, different directions in which furrows may be run. Having the choice of so many it is not difficult to select one which is best for any particular tract. The ground can likewise be cultivated in more ways, and about one-seventh more trees can be planted to a given area than is possible in the square method.

In the past the trees of irrigated orchards have been planted too close. This is made clear to even the casual

observer who visits the old orange groves of Riverside, California, the deciduous orchards of the Santa Clara Valley, California, or the apple orchards of the Hood River district of Oregon. Under irrigation systems peach trees should be spaced twenty to twenty-eight feet; olive, pear, apricot and cherry trees from twenty-two to twenty-eight feet to twenty-four feet; apple trees thirty to thirty-eight feet; walnut trees from forty-eight to fifty-six feet apart.

On the Pacific Coast the tendency toward wide spacing has induced many growers to insert peach fillers between other slower maturing trees, such as the apple and walnut. The usual way of irrigating orchards is by means of furrows. These vary in depth, length and distance apart, but this diversity does not tend to create different kinds of furrow irrigation. The division of this subject is rather due to the means employed in distributing the water from the supply ditch to the furrows. In some cases the distribution is effected by making openings in an earthen ditch. In others by inserting wooden or iron spouts in the ditch banks, while in many others flumes having the desired number of openings, or pipes with standpipes, divide the supply among the requisite number of furrows.

WHEN WOMEN RULE

How Farmerettes' Husbands Will Make Pin Money in 1940

Extract from a farm housekeeper's letter to a city housekeeper about the year 1940:

"Like most farmers' husbands, I am compelled to rely on the chicken and egg money to dress myself, as my wife puts all the cash into labor-saving machinery for every place but the kitchen. This was borne in on me early in my married life, so I carefully studied means of increasing the lay of my barnyard friends."

"In the winter time I always wear a pretty lace shirt and carry a palm leaf fan when I feed the hens. This apparel I have found completely deceives them into thinking it is summer, and they lay accordingly."

"In the summer it takes but a moment for me to slip into my near-plush ulster and wind a bright red tippet around my neck while scattering their corn. This is important, for it makes them think it is winter, and hence summer, and insures a plentiful supply of eggs for the winter."

"I have observed they do not seem to care whether these clothes are the latest style or not, so I generally wear my third best. In addition to these simple little devices I always sing to them. 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight' at all seasons of the year."

"By faithfully following this plan for the last seventeen years I have managed to save enough money to buy a perfectly stunning pair of little harem trousers."

It Nearly Killed Him

"Medicine won't help you any," the doctor told his patient. "You need is a complete change of living. Get away to some quiet country place for a month. Go to bed early, eat more roast beef, drink plenty of good rich milk, and smoke just one cigar a day."

A month later the patient walked into the doctor's office. He looked like a new man, and the doctor told him so.

"Yes, doctor, your advice certainly did the business. I went to bed early and did all the other things you told me. But say, doctor, that one cigar a day almost killed me at first. It's no joke starting in to smoke at my time o' life."

Couldn't Get In

Two Irishmen who had just landed in this country had become accustomed to sleeping in a hammock on shipboard, but they had had nothing to prepare them for a sleeping-car experience. They had a section, and after some difficulty Mike managed to get into the upper berth.

While he leaned over and called to Pat below:

"Say, Pat, ar ye in bed yet?"

"No," said Pat; "O'lv got me clothes off, but O'lv can't git meself into this hammock."

The Stumper Stumped

A political speaker, while making a speech, paused in the midst of it and exclaimed: "Now, gentlemen, what do you think?"

A man rose in the assembly, and with one eye partially closed, modestly, with a strong Scotch brogue, replied: "I think, sir, I do, indeed, sir—I think if you and I were to stump the country together we would tell more lies than any other two men in the country, sir, and I don't say a word myself during the whole time, sir."

Its Worth

Some good luck had come to him in business that day and he felt as if he wanted to share it with others. So when he reached his house and dismissed the station hack with its two sorry horses he joyously handed the driver two dollars.

The driver looked at the money, then at the man, and then at his horses, and finally said:

"All right, sir; which horse do you want?"

Notice to Builders and Contractors

The Board of Trustees of the Anaheim Union High School District invites sealed proposals for the furnishing of all labor and material for the construction of a building to be built at the Northwest corner of Center and Citrus Streets, in Anaheim, Orange County, California, according to plans and specifications prepared by John C. Austin and W. C. Pennell, architects, located at 1014 1/2 Broadway, Los Angeles, California, and at the office of the Board of Trustees at Anaheim, California.

Bids will be received for the work separately as follows:

1. For the construction of all portions (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring and heating and ventilating), of three buildings, together with the connecting colonnades, more particularly showing a block plan, said three buildings being the Administration Building, Commercial Building, and Language Building.

2. For the construction and completion of the Manual Arts Building, together with that portion of the colonnade shown in front of said building, (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring, and heating and ventilating.)

3. For the construction and completion of the Science Hall, together with that portion of the colonnade shown in front of said building, (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring, and heating and ventilating.)

4. For the construction and completion of the Domestic Science Building, together with that portion of the colonnade shown by the same color as Domestic Science Building on the floor plan, (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring, and heating and ventilating.)

5. For the plumbing.

6. For the electric wiring.

7. For the heating and ventilating.

8. For the painting.

9. For the construction and completion of the Manual Arts Building, together with that portion of the colonnade shown in front of said building, (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring, and heating and ventilating.)

10. For the construction and completion of the Science Hall, together with that portion of the colonnade shown in front of said building, (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring, and heating and ventilating.)

11. For the construction and completion of the Domestic Science Building, together with that portion of the colonnade shown by the same color as Domestic Science Building on the floor plan, (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring, and heating and ventilating.)

12. For the plumbing.

13. For the electric wiring.

14. For the heating and ventilating.

15. For the painting.

16. For the construction and completion of the Manual Arts Building, together with that portion of the colonnade shown in front of said building, (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring, and heating and ventilating.)

17. For the construction and completion of the Science Hall, together with that portion of the colonnade shown in front of said building, (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring, and heating and ventilating.)

18. For the construction and completion of the Domestic Science Building, together with that portion of the colonnade shown by the same color as Domestic Science Building on the floor plan, (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring, and heating and ventilating.)

19. For the plumbing.

20. For the electric wiring.

21. For the heating and ventilating.

22. For the painting.

23. For the construction and completion of the Manual Arts Building, together with that portion of the colonnade shown in front of said building, (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring, and heating and ventilating.)

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26. For the plumbing.

27. For the electric wiring.

28. For the heating and ventilating.

29. For the painting.

30. For the construction and completion of the Manual Arts Building, together with that portion of the colonnade shown in front of said building, (excepting the plumbing, painting, electric wiring, and heating and ventilating.)

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33. For the plumbing.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Union High School District, a special meeting of said board, duly held on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1911, at the office of said corporation, in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, is hereby called for, and will be held at the office of said corporation, at No. 206 East Chittenden Street, in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California, (said place of meeting being at the principal place of business of said corporation, and at the place where the Board of Directors thereof usually meet) on Saturday, the twenty-second day of July, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m. on that day, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposition of increasing the capital stock of said corporation to Fifty Thousand (\$50,000.00) Dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors, SAMUEL KRAEMER, President.

Dated at Anaheim this 24th day of April, A.D. 1911.

May 14/11

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Orange.

In the Matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Raymond A. Yorba, Minor.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should Not Be Made.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That all persons interested in the estate of said minor, appear before the said Superior Court, on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1911, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court in the County of Orange, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said minor to sell all of the real estate of said minor as may be necessary.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That at least four successive weeks in Anaheim Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in said County of Orange, Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated May 5th, 1911.

Samuel M. Davis, Attorney for Petitioner, room 1, First National Bank Building, Santa Ana, Cal. may11-14

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of J. A. Bishop, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit to her within the time specified, within ten days after the first publication of this notice (which publication was first made on the 10th day of May, 1911,) to the said Administratrix, of the estate of said deceased, at the office of Weisel & Dutton, Attorneys for Administratrix, in the County of Orange, State of California.

Dated this 7th day of May, A. D. 1911.

DAISY HANNS, Administratrix.

Weisel & Dutton, Attorneys for Administratrix, may11-15

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Of the County of Orange, State of California.

Conrad Stueckle, Plaintiff, vs. Emil A. Sanger and A. H. Ricketta, Trustees, and Casper M. Sanger, Defendants.

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.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Emil A. Sanger and A. H. Ricketta, Trustees, and Casper M. Sanger, Defendants.

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 12th day of April, A. D. 1911.

By J. C. Burke, Deputy Clerk. (Seal.) Ap20-92

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 6th day of May, 1911, an assessment of one dollar per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before June 9, 1911, to the Secretary of the corporation, at the office of the corporation, on East Center Street, Anaheim, California. Any stock upon which the assessment has not been paid on the 10th day of June, 1911, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m. to satisfy the assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

H. S. ARMSTRONG, Secretary Anaheim Union Water Company. Location of office, East Center Street, Anaheim, California.

The Spanish Kitchen

ALEX MORALES, Prop'r.

We serve Banquet Specials. First-class meals at all hours of the day until 1 a. m. Short orders a specialty. Santiago Villalpando, Chef.

124 West Center Street

Boston Bakery and Confectionery

STEPHEN KISTLER, Proprietor

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies daily. Christy's Chocolates and Bonbons always fresh, on hand.

E. Center st., opposite City Hall - Anaheim

5,000 PEOPLE

Read Each Issue of the Anaheim Gazette. If you have anything to sell these people make it known through the medium by which they can be reached 52 times a year

The Great Showman, said a man could begin a successful business on a capital of \$10 if he invested half his capital in goods and the other half advertising them. Barnum's judgment was good and his example worth emulating. He made several fortunes through the use of Printer's Ink. Take the advice of this great advertiser.

P. T. BARNUM

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P. T. BARNUM

GARDENS IN SCHOOLS

Agriculture as Course of Study in Grammar Grades

School gardens and elementary school agriculture are often considered as mere phases of the great subject of Nature-Study, meaning by this term—"the observational study of common objects and activities from the standpoint of human interest in our every day lives." But the school garden, on the one hand, has certain intrinsic values which cause it to appeal to pupils, teachers and patrons, while agriculture, on the other hand, as a grammar grade subject is rapidly being incorporated into county courses of study throughout this State. Garden work has well been called a fundamental prerequisite to real nature study. Much of the nature-teaching can be done in connection with the garden. It may prepare for and grow out of the gardening processes and experience. Moreover, the garden offers the best opportunity to start nature study. It is definite and of necessity brings the child into touch with natural objects and forces. It should be the center from which radiate various lines of work. "Instead of insects, birds, weeds, soils, etc., as isolated topics, they should be taken up in connection with the plants with which they are biologically and economically related." At the same time the garden work can be correlated with all the regular subjects. Best of all it makes for character building through emphasis of individual responsibility and practical ethics.

Agriculture has been adopted as a grammar grade subject in many counties of California. But, owing to the lack of a definite, progressive plan of garden work, the study of agriculture has amounted to little more than the reading of supplementary literature. Many grammar grade agriculture should build upon and supplement the nature-study of the primary grades and the school garden should furnish the actual basis of the work throughout the whole course.

The chief aim and business of nature-study in the lower primary grade is the gathering of precepts, the getting of experience, with as many different objects in nature as possible, to know their names and something of their relations to each other and to man. So with garden work here, the first grade children can profitably spend some periods in the garden, watching the older children at work, learning the names of tools, seeds and plants. But a little space should always be reserved for the special work of the first grade. Class exercises may consist of planting bulbs in the fall and in the spring a bed of sunflowers and a row of popcorn. These will furnish good material for life history studies. The sunflower seeds will attract birds as they ripen and the popcorn can be used at Thanksgiving time.

Second grade children should have some individual garden work if possible. Plots not smaller than 3 by 5 feet for one or two pupils will allow the cultivation of one vegetable and one flower. These should be large-seeded and quick-growing like peas, string-beans, radish, nasturtiums, zinnias and four-o'clocks. Teach by demonstration lessons requiring them to repeat what they have seen you do. Use earliest maturing varieties. Gather for use at school or home. Save seeds.

In the third grade we usually find Home Geography called for. In connection with this what could be more helpful than to have the children learn to grow some of the food crops that are raised "around home" and perhaps some desirable ones that are not commonly grown, or, if common, always well produced. For example, our old friend, the lettuce, is all too frequently sown thick and broadcast and thinned only as some is needed for the table. But it is very little trouble to transplant and then it can be set far enough apart so it will mature and so produce the same kind of lettuce we buy in the market. This crop is quickly grown. Yet it gives the practice in transplanting and, with this mastered in the fall, the following spring many of the more difficult vegetables can be handled, such as cabbage, cauliflower and kohlrabi, as well as, peppers and egg plant, besides such small seeded flowers as pansies, asters, and cosmos. The third grade pupils should have good stiff practice in preparing the seed bed or boxes, sowing, watering, transplanting and cultivating their crops. Community work may consist of some effort at beautifying the school yard, keeping it clean, planting something ornamental, subject to the fundamental principles of landscape art which the teacher should understand.

In the fourth grade special attention should be given to the economic phase. Food and fiber plants other than those produced at their homes should be grown in community plots—cotton and flax, mulberry trees, field crops like potato, wheat, sugar beets, etc. The sugar beets can be used in a number of ways. For example, they are stewed to extract the sugar and water evaporated so as to show the sugar present. In a grain region the leading cereals should be grown and for this purpose the Experiment Station at Berkeley will furnish free seed. In the individual garden some one crop should be so well grown that the produce can be marketed. With a little encouragement many children will do this at home to the great delight of their parents and with the preparation suggested in the second and third grades they ought to succeed.

In case this is underdone, the individual plots at school may be used for practice in propagation by bulbs and tubers. Frezias, gladioli, dahlias and onions can be raised from the seed and the young bulbs saved. Transplant native bulbs from the wild. The garden can be made to vitalize the geography study of these grades.

In the fifth grade we come to a period where the nature-study work has usually frittered out. In order to avoid this weakness it is well to intensify on one or two important lines. The topics of greatest interest and value to the pupils are trees and birds. The two go naturally together

and, while they should be included in the miscellaneous studies of earlier years, fifth grade boys and girls are capable of and take more interest in such intensive study. Pinchot's "Pier of Forestry" can be secured from the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in two parts as Farmers' Bulletins 173 and 358 in numbers sufficient for class use. For the teachers Fernow's "Care of Trees" will be a most useful help.

Best of all, the garden can furnish the introduction and basis for this tree study. With the preparation they will have had in the lower grades, or even without it, if the teacher understands the essentials to success, these boys and girls can successfully raise many of our common and some of our rare trees and shrubs from the seed or from cuttings. Work of this kind will be more valuable to them than all the field trips and classroom work. It is one thing to read about conservation. It is quite another thing to plant an acorn or a pine seed and see it grow through the years. Arbor Day is too often a farce, but tree-growing and tree study as a fifth grade study will give an intelligent appreciation of what it means to produce forests and the value of individual trees.

"Tree Growing in the Public Schools," Circular 59 Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley.

It will be necessary to conduct the tree growing as a class exercise, the teacher giving directions and demonstrations which the pupils carry out. And the seedlings should be planted in the season for growing the seedlings. In the fall the young bulbs raised during the previous year should be planted and brought into bloom. The life history of biennials should be worked out by planting beets, turnips or cabbages that have been sown in the fall. These should be like salsify are left in the ground from the previous year. They should be cared for and studied when they come into bloom and the seed saved.

Whenever seed is saved in this or earlier years, the fundamental principle in plant improvement—selection of seed from superior individuals—should be emphasized. (See Chapter IX in Hilgard and Osterhout's text.)

In the sixth grade pupils should perform some school room experiments on the plant as a living material. The conditions necessary for its success; conditions necessary for the germination of seeds, the soil, what it is, and what is going on in it, and the relation between the plant and the soil. Simple experiments are now devised for teaching these things in the elementary school. They are set forth in their relation to agriculture in the first few chapters of "Agriculture for Schools of the Pacific Slope" by Hilgard and Osterhout. In schools where there has been no garden, such a series of experiments form the best preparation for the garden work of the grammar grade pupils.

When garden work has been introduced in the lower grades already, the work of the sixth grade may center on more difficult phases of plant propagation. The art of propagating plants from seeds, bulbs, cuttings, and buds is a fascinating subject to old and young and children seldom tire of the simple experiments that can be devised in order to answer the questions which their own curiosity will prompt them to ask.

In any previous gardening, the class will have begun to learn the art of seedage in its simpler phases, but there is much more that can be learned to advantage. The preparations for starting a school nursery will introduce new problems. At this point explain the reason for growing budded or grafted fruit and nut trees. Make a seed bed and stratify the seeds of stone fruits, pome fruits, walnuts, etc. during fall or winter. When the seed begins to sprout plant them about six inches apart in the nursery row and bud them in June or September. In case of failure to make buds "take" the tree can be used again the following spring or fall. Any of the texts on agriculture give simple directions for budding and grafting, and Bailey's "Manual of Gardening" gives full details. When the budded trees have made a year's growth give each pupil a tree to take home. Establish a custom in the school.

The growing of bulbs from the seed has been suggested for the fourth grade. The cutting of hyacinth and lily bulbs so as to secure young bulbs or offsets will prove interesting. A single scale from a lily bulb will form small bulbets when planted in rather dry soil. Hyacinth and tulip bulbs may be cut in two or slashed in various ways and planted again. This should be done during spring or summer after flowering.

The hotbed and cold frame will furnish much good practice—making and caring for them, including watering and ventilating; raising early cabbage, tomato and pansy plants, etc. Then these same frames may be used for a detailed study of soft and hard wood cuttings of rose, heliotrope, fuchsia, etc. Cuttings of grapes, currants and other bush fruits may be "heeled in" in the cold frame until callus forms. Directions for making cold frames, hotbeds, etc., will be found in Bailey's "Manual of Gardening," which is the most useful general reference book of gardening for the school library. MacMillan, \$2.

Seventh and eighth grade pupils should grow more difficult vegetables such as asparagus, rhubarb, celery, sweet potato, and flowers such as petunias, begonias, gladioli, for all of which the hot bed and cold frame will be useful.

The element of doing should still predominate and pupils should depend on their gardens or other experiments for data. Problem experiments connected with crop production—best methods of irrigation and cultivation; individual work in crop improvement including seed selection (see Circular 46, Agricultural Experiment Station, pp. 21 and 26, also Hilgard and Osterhout's text, Chapter IX). Quantitative work based upon plot dimensions—area expressed in fractions of an acre, rate of application of fertilizers in plot experiments, amount of products in weight, estimated yield per acre, gross and net returns, etc.

Distinct problems for boys and girls should be planned. For example, the boys may choose special problems in the culture of farm crops and the girls, problems connected with landscaping home or school grounds, the planning and planting of groups, borders and ornamental beds.

The course outlined above is progressive from grade to grade and so is adapted only to larger schools. Smaller schools will be compelled to handle the job in a more haphazard way, the garden work progressive from year to year in those groups. The following scheme is suggested:

Group I. Work suggested above for grades 1-3.

Group II. Work suggested above for grades 4 and 5.

Group III. Work suggested above for grades 6-8.

"This organization of material unifies and increases its value from an educational standpoint. Indeed, if the full purpose of the garden work is carried out, it means more than the training of the hand in doing its part of the work successfully and skillfully. It means a training of the eye to see things as they are, a training of the mind to think logically and independently, to draw truthful conclusions and to recognize the dignity of the work."

Many schools wish to begin the teaching of agriculture in the grammar grades even though the pupils have had no previous nature-study or garden experience. It should be remembered that the large areas of agriculture in the school garden are threefold: (1) to create a sympathy for farming, for country life; (2) to give new direction to many of the old subjects in the curriculum; (3) to link school and community life. The scope of these aims is far reaching, for agriculture, with its garden as a basis, is potential in the direction of all those factors which make for good citizenship and happiness.

Agriculture in the large sense does not mean merely the growing of a field crop, but it means bird life, insect life, weather conditions and other factors in relation to the field crop. Thus the great majority of teachers, whose lives have been far removed from these natural agencies, hesitate to attempt the teaching of agriculture, although they feel its need. They are timid because of the lack of knowledge and naturally they ask, "How shall I teach agriculture?" One of the delights in teaching is to discover and to learn with the children. As to the method of introduction, use the school garden, or if such is impossible, let the children start home gardens. Link the school home to that of the community. Observe the needs of the community, the school and its yard and let this observation direct the work in agriculture in a great measure. If a fresh lawn is needed at school let the children put it in, etc. Again the work of the community may well give direction to the gardening. A rural school situated in a fruit district should devote space to a nursery, etc. For the guidance of the teacher and supplementary reading in class, use Hilgard and Osterhout's "Agriculture for Schools of the Pacific Slope."

[From a bulletin by Ernest B. Babcock and Cyril A. Stebbins issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Berkeley.]

WEARING AWAY OF MOTHER EARTH

Investigations by the United States Geological Survey of the erosion of numerous drainage basins of the United States show that the surface of the country is being removed at the average rate of about an inch in 760 years. Though this amount seems trivial when spread over the surface of the country, it becomes stupendous when considered as a total, or even in separate drainage basins. Mississippi River, for instance, carries annually to the sea 136,400,000 tons of dissolved matter and 340,500,000 tons of suspended matter, and of this total Ohio River carries 33,000,000 tons and Missouri 28,000,000 tons. More than twice as much, Colorado River, which has built up for itself a vast delta, brings down more suspended matter than any other river in the United States, delivering annually 387 tons for each square mile of its drainage basin, or a total of 100,740,000 tons.

The rivers of the United States carry to tide water every year 270,000,000 tons of dissolved matter and 513,000,000 tons of suspended matter. This total of 783,000,000 tons represents more than 350,000,000 cubic yards of rock, or 610,000,000 cubic yards of surface soil. If this erosive action had been concentrated on the Isthmus of Panama at the time of American occupation it would have excavated the prism for an 85-foot level canal in about 73 days.

WAS SURE A VISION

NEW YORK, June 5.—Miss Kitty Gordon, the English beauty who sailed today on the Lusitania, passed out two interesting bits of information at the hour of going away from here.

One is that as soon as she gets her divorce from the Hon. Mr. Beresford of England, she will marry Count Fries of Vienna, who is even now so she admitted—waiting impatiently for her in London.

And the other is that she will come back here in the early fall to star in a new play (name of same and authors withheld) not under the management of the Shuberts. She added, in parenthesis, that she had patched up the feud with her former manager, Joe W. Ber.

Miss Gordon, who doesn't go in much for mornings, was still in her stateroom when the ship sailed. Just before the parting she received the ship news reporter Du Barry style to-wit, at her bedside. The dean of the group, the one with the Van Dyke, put it to a vote, and his associates agreed that Miss Gordon in a pink silk negligee all trimmed up with lace dufflers, dingbats, curwhibbles and other things, is sure one vision.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothing, best on earth, 5% per cent discount. Stern & Goodman Mercantile Co., Fullerton, Calif.

Coulter's STOCK REDUCING SALE

WE are a little overstocked this year—more so than ordinarily.

This surplus merchandise must be reduced to normal proportions. And to accomplish this "stock reduction" we have planned a most extraordinary one-month sale, during which time every department of the store will be represented.

Everything in our store, excepting restricted goods, will bear unusual reductions in price.

This event should particularly attract our out-of-town friends:—for the savings are so manifest and the range of merchandise so varied, as to afford even those of moderate means the incentive to attend. Make this an opportunity to pay Los Angeles a visit. You'll save your expenses on the purchases made at this store.

Watch the Daily Los Angeles papers for special events and prices.

During this sale we will gladly fill all mail orders promptly and carefully, at the special prices quoted in our advertisements. We prepay all charges on retail purchases of over \$5.00 within two hundred miles of Los Angeles by railroad mileage.

SHOP BY MAIL

—AT—

219-229 SOUTH BROADWAY LOS ANGELES, CAL. 224-228 SOUTH HILL STREET

The Best Cuts of MEAT

Can be had here any time. We don't reserve them for a favored few and compel the others to take what is left. First come is first served in this market. We believe in giving everybody a square deal. Also in selling the very best meat we can get hold of at the prices possible.

Try us with an order.

CITY MARKET

F. W. FLEISCHMANN, Prop.
Odd Fellow's Bldg., Center street
Phone: Pacific 201

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

Anaheim Bakery

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Fresh Bread Cakes and Pies

Confectionery, Etc.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty
Los Angeles and Express Sts.

Business College

Open all summer. Enter any time. Special course in Grade work, beginning July 5. A year in public school may be saved by spending July and Aug. with us

J. W. McCormac, Pres't.
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

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PIANO TUNER

EASTERN FACTORY EXPERIENCE
Leave Orders with Jos. Helmsen

JOSEPH BACKS.
Undertaker and Embalmer
Furniture, Bedding. Repairing done
Phones Pacific M93, Home 1062.

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can be borrowed on more favorable terms from the SAVINGS, LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF ANAHEIM than from any similar institution in the State

A Home Institution... conducted by home men

If you want to borrow money at a low rate to pay off your present mortgage, or to build a home or to improve your present one, address or call on

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We make a Specialty of Private Box Trade

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Dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper
Cornices, Window Shades, Picture Frames
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Corner Los Angeles and Charles St

Lawn Mowers,

Rubber Hose, and Garden Tools

—AT—

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—SEE THE—

Clarinda Lawn Mower

The Best on Earth. Satisfaction Absolutely Guaranteed.

Commencing Apr. 1, 1911

The price of "Anaheim Bottled Beer" will be as follows:

ONE DOZ. LARGE \$1.40
ONE DOZ. SMALL \$1.00

BOTTLES RETURNED

One Dozen Large 40 Cents
One Dozen Small 30 Cents

Union Brewing Co.

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

Announcement

The Angell & Redit Machine Co. wish to announce they have secured the agency for the entire line of "Aeromotor Engines and Windmills" for Anaheim and vicinity. All new machines in these lines, also repairs for same, can be secured through us at our new machine shop, at 220 West Center Street, Anaheim.

Angell & Redit Machine Co.

PEOPLE, who are accustomed to the best of everything prefer our plumbing, they know that our plumbing fixtures and service give lasting satisfaction.

May we have an opportunity to convince YOU?

Our estimates on new plumbing will cost you nothing.

Come in and get a telephone card.

H. HOLLAND

Sanitary Plumbing

ANAHEIM - CALIFORNIA

Sunset Phone 716

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WM. H. F. SCHUMACHER, Prop.

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Choice Fresh and Salted Meats

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Telephone Main 51.

Meats Delivered to All Parts of the City

KELLEY & CO.

Manufacturers of CEMENT IRRIGATING PIPE

All Work Guaranteed

Pipe Yards Located at Brookhurst, Cal.

O. LAGMAN BUILDER.

Graduated as Architect in 1885

Will Furnish Plans, Specifications and Estimates Free of Cost

Will Build Mod. 5-R'm House, \$1,000
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If you have a lot I will Build a House On Monthly Payments

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128 WEST CENTER STREET
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A Stupendous Merchandise Event--A Sale Unparalleled.
A huge undertaking--a Sale with a Reason & a Purpose.

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128 WEST CENTER STREET
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Louis Z. Kroeger's
Entire \$30,000 Stock of Fine
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishing
Goods, etc.
Goes on Sale.



**Everything Must Be
Closed Out Immedi-
ately Regardless of
Cost or Former Prices.**

Best 50 Cent Work Shirts,
All Colors, Sale Price
37c

**A Genuine Cash Raising
Sale that is bound to
bring great crowds of
anxious buyers from
miles around.**

**All Broken Lines, Odds
and Ends Closed Out
Regardless of Cost.**

ONE-HALF PRICE
Cuff Buttons, Collar But-
tons and Pins
One-Half Price

Boston, Paris, and Magic
Clasp Garters, Only
15c

Bachelor Buttons 6c per
box. Shinola per box
6c

50c Phoenix All Silk Sox,
Price Now,
35c--3 for \$1

GREAT CASH RAISING SALE

Commences Friday, June 9th at 8 A. M.

Don't fail to take advantage of the Remarkable Bargains that we are
offering during this Great Sale.

Don't fail to notice our already Low Prices on Men's Clothing.

All 25c plain or fancy Sox
Sale Price
19c

Fancy Vests, mostly small
sizes, \$1.50 to \$4.50 values,
Sale Price
75c

All 50c Suspenders, Presi-
dents Included
38c

Men's Red, White or Blue
10c Handkerchiefs, each
6 1/2c

Entire Store Converted Into
One Great Bargain Carnival

Our New Stock of Shoes will be one of the great features of
this Sale as we intend to discontinue our shoe department
on account of being crowded for room.

During this Sale we will
gladly Exchange or give your
Money Back if you want it

1-3 OFF
On all Men's Dress Trousers

Men's Black, Tan, or Fancy
15c Sox, Per Pair,
9c

**You may have Seen Sales Before, but you have nev-
er seen such Genuine Price Cutting as at this Sale**

Men's Khaki Pants, during
this Genuine Bargain Event
the \$1.25 Grade, for only
98c

Entire Line of Swell Spring Suits

We mean business, and you will find all goods and
prices just as represented.

Any \$10.00 Men's Suit, \$ 6.95
Any \$12.50 Men's Suit, \$ 8.35
Any \$15.00 Men's Suit, \$ 9.85
Any \$18.00 Men's Suit, \$11.65
Any \$20.00 Men's Suit, \$13.85
Any \$25.00 Men's Suit, \$16.75
Any \$27.50 Men's Suit, \$16.95

All other priced Suits are reduced in
proportion.



Men's Shoes

Laces, Buttons and Oxfords in Black, Tan and
Patent Leather.

\$8.00 High Lace Boots, sale price	\$6.65
6.50 High Lace Boots, sale price	5.45
5.00 Shoes and Oxfords, sale price	3.90
4.50 Shoes and Oxfords, sale price	3.60
4.00 Shoes and Oxfords, sale price	3.35
3.50 Shoes and Oxfords, sale price	2.95
3.00 Shoes and Oxfords, sale price	2.60
2.50 Shoes and Oxfords, sale price	2.10

Suit Cases and Bags

All \$5.00 Suit Cases or Bags	\$3.70
All 5.50 Suit cases or bags	3.95
All 7.00 suit cases and bags	5.40
All 7.50 suit cases and bags	5.70
All 8.00 suit cases and bags	5.95
All 9.00 suit cases and bags	6.85
All 10.00 suit cases and bags	7.65
All 11.00 suit cases and bags	8.45

Now, is your time—you'll never get such an op-
portunity again.

HATS

Sale Price on all Hats, in-
cluding such well-known
makes as Jno. B. Stet-
son and others.

All \$1.50 Men's Hats	\$.95
All 2.00 Men's Hats	\$1.35
All 2.50 Men's Hats	\$1.85
All 3.00 Men's Hats	\$2.15
All 3.50 Men's Hats	\$2.50
All 4.00 Men's Hats	\$3.10
All Stetson Hats	\$3.90

All New Goods. Latest
Shapes and Colors.

Carpenter Aprons
75c Qual. now 60c
65c Qual. now 50c
50c Qual. now 38c

Best 50c Ties,
35c
Or 3 For \$1.00

All 25c Neckties
18c
Or 2 For 35c

Come to this Great Cash Raising sale and see the best bargains ever offered in Anaheim

Hansen's Gloves, for Dress,
Auto, Driving and Work,
1-4 Off.

SHIRTS—Golf & Negligee
75c Qual. during Sale, \$.48
\$1.00 Qual. dur. Sale, \$.65
\$1.25 Qual. dur. Sale, \$.85
\$1.75 and \$1.50 Qual.
during Sale \$1.15
\$2.00 Qual. dur. Sale, \$1.40

L. Z. Kroeger

128 W. Center St.

Clothing and Furnishings

ANAHEIM

Overalls, Rib or Plain,
78c

Everything not mentioned
here goes at corresponding
low prices.

1/4 Off—TRUNKS—1/4 Off
On Trunks you can save
money during this great sale

No Distance too Great--You can Save your Railroad Fare, even on a Small Purchase, at this Greatest of Sales