

ANAHEIM GAZETTE

Anaheim, California, Thursday, July 4, 1918

VOLUME XXXVII

NEW MEN LISTED FOR CALL TO COLORS

JOHN SCHAFER OF ANAHEIM, IS
FIRST NAME DRAWN IN NO.
TWO DISTRICT

MANY OF THE REGISTRANTS
HAVE VOLUNTEERED AND
ALREADY GONE TO
CAMPS

At nine o'clock Friday morning drawing for serial numbers of the 744,000 men registered on June 5, began at Washington. Secretary Baker drew the first number from the glass bowl. It was 259, but as only 157 were registered in this district, it had no significance for us. The first number to come within our list of registrants was 10, it being the thirteenth drawer from the bowl. This was John Schaffer's number on the registration roll. John has been employed at Schneider Brothers' meat market. He didn't wait to be drawn, but enlisted last week in the navy. No. 29 was the second number to hit this district. This was the number of J. H. Livernash of Huntington Beach, but he also anticipated the drawing by enlisting in the navy at the Anaheim city hall last Tuesday. Following is the complete list of registrants in District No. 2 and the order in which they were drawn. A large number of these boys have enlisted since registering and are already in training. In this list the number before the name is the registration number, and the order in which they are arranged is the serial number:

10 John Schaffer, Anaheim.
29 Joseph H. Livernash, Hunt. Beh.
17 Karl E. Harpster, Anaheim.
74 George V. Somerville, Anaheim.
136 Frank Bielanski, Sobokoski, Wis.
87 Roy E. Turner, Fullerton.
10 Albert Kraft, La Habra.
78 Gerald S. Hudson, Brea.
122 Roberto Sanchez, Anaheim.
87 Leslie H. Correll, Buena Park.
TEN—
4 Samuel Crist Betz, Anaheim.
130 Mirigt Nomata, La Habra.
58 Harold E. Wolton, Fullerton.
70 Louis C. Kelly, La Habra.
108 Harold C. Blomdin, Fullerton.
28 Wm. H. Price, Westminster.
40 Ballard Williams, Fullerton.
56 Harold C. Welch, Yorba Linda.
125 Andrew Chavaz, Anaheim.
45 Percy E. Woolsey, La Habra.
FORTY—
72 Edward W. Freeman, Anaheim.
135 Robert Martinez, Stanton.
61 Gerak R. Thompson, Fullerton.
91 Robt. F. Shunk, Buena Park.
62 Charles A. Stone, Fullerton.
63 Daniel G. Kinsler, La Habra.
41 Dale J. Hollingworth, Fullerton.
64 George Milner, Buena Park.
32 Paul E. Pilgren, Hunt. Beh.
66 Wm. R. Earl, Fullerton.
THIRTY—
16 Wm. M. Wiley, Anaheim.
82 Martin L. Dankers, Anaheim.
15 Oliver E. Greene, Westminster.
33 Harry A. Schone, Hunt. Beh.
56 Albert T. Simmons, Garden Grove.
102 Chester G. Schuepbach, La Habra.
48 George Click, Anaheim.
13 Frank H. Schacht, Anaheim.
3 Herbert Fred Hunt, Anaheim.
64 Orlando Corons, Fullerton.
FORTY—
137 Jacinto Olivas, Santa Isabel, N. M.
11 Earllyn A. Romella, Anaheim.
69 Frank D. Bishop, La Habra.
35 Paul J. Hallicy, Hunt. Beh.
113 Antonio Martinez, Placentia.
124 Ralph W. Dean, Fullerton.
81 W. J. Kentworthy, Yorba Linda.
2 Wm. Bryan Brewster, La Habra.
18 P. O'Carroll, Bessie, No. Dak.
54 Carl W. Ayres, Garden Grove.
FIFTY—
81 Merrel C. Royer, Fullerton.
83 R. J. Burkett, Yorba Linda.
114 Eliseo B. Alvarez, Westminster.
39 Edwin F. Hurst, Brea.
30 Ross Roberts, Santa Ana.
119 Louis Valdez, Anaheim.
98 Hubert K. Stocks, Buena Park.
49 Archie R. Ellis, Fullerton.
2 Geo. W. Schmidt, Westminster.
58 Roy W. Barnes, Fullerton.
SIXTY—
12 Jessie R. Gray, Anaheim.
14 Lorraine E. Farbox, Hunt. Beh.
112 Wm. A. Wheeler, Garden Grove.
2 John Kahlen, Anaheim.
95 Carl Johnson, Fullerton.
77 Leo H. Depew, Fullerton.
46 Lyndon L. Fisher, Placentia.

ANAHEIM AGAIN ON ROLL OF HONOR

GOES OVER THE TOP IN THE WAR
SAVINGS STAMPS CAM-
PAIGN

PATRIOTIC PEOPLE PUNGE UP,
EXCEEDING OUR QUOTA BY
\$2,462

Heroic efforts on the part of Chairman Ahlborn and his hard working committee of patriotic men and women has again placed Anaheim on the honor roll. We have sustained our enviable reputation, we have demonstrated our patriotism to our country and our loyalty to the two hundred Anaheim boys who have gone forth to battle for us. We have won another blue ribbon plus.

When the war savings stamp flying squadron started to work Monday morning of last week there was a wide gap between the amount of stamps already subscribed for and the figure which the government had fixed as our quota, but the committee was determined that Anaheim should make good before the close of the campaign Friday evening. During the five days the city and its suburbs were thoroughly combed the patriotic people generously responded, and when the exhausted workers compared notes Friday evening it was evident that Anaheim had again gone over the top, although the exact amount was not known. When the committee checked up Saturday morning the total subscriptions were found to be \$142,462, which was \$2,462 above our allotment.

Orange county lacked \$77,000 of reaching its quota at noon Saturday, but Chairman McFadden stated that the committee falling short would continue until they made good. "All sections are doing fine," said he. "I believe that the county will go over before a halt is called in the campaign. In some of the districts the organization was a little slow in getting to work, but will make up for this later. The county drive has been a greater success than we anticipated and I am deeply grateful to the faithful men and women who have assisted in the drive."

Following is the amounts reported by each of the committees at the close of the campaign Friday night:

How They Responded

	Quota	Pledged
Anaheim	\$140,000	\$142,462
Brea, Oil Fields	20,000	30,000
Buena Park	10,000	9,046
El Modena	6,000	6,765
Fullerton	7,000	8,290
Garden Grove	20,000	20,000
Greenville	6,000	10,225
Hunt. Beach	30,000	7,857
Irvine	7,000	4,230
La Habra	18,000	19,294
Newport Beach	4,000	2,890
Orange	100,000	70,000
Oliver	4,000	7,455
Placentia	15,000	18,065
Santa Ana	300,000	301,400
Stanton	1,000	607
Seal Beach	6,000	6,571
Sunset Beach	1,000	1,000
Capistrano	10,000	10,600
Tustin	25,000	30,820
Westminster	4,000	2,387
Wintersburg	6,000	3,480
Yorba Linda	8,000	2,728
Olinda	15,000	11,501

Knowing that the city had reached its quota a celebration was staged for the high school auditorium Friday evening. The Anaheim band and Felling's orchestra discoursed patriotic and stirring music for half an hour, but at half past eight it became apparent that the audience would not be so large as they had hoped. Judge Wells of Los Angeles was to speak, consequently Chairman McCord adjourned the meeting to the corner of Los Angeles and Center streets. After a short concert by the musicians Mr. McCord introduced Kenneth Goodale, the high school football star, who made a short but eloquent address on patriotism. Judge Wells then spoke at considerable length, his subject being thrift and economy. He cautioned the people to be careful in their purchases, to conserve in every manner possible, and to use nothing that could come in competition with the government's purchases of army supplies.

The judge is an eloquent talker, and his speech was listened to and heartily applauded by a large audience. Chairman McCord wound up the celebration with a short but pointed talk in which he patting the people of Anaheim on the back and congratulated them on again displaying their patriotism by more than fulfilling the government's expectations. He extended thanks to those who had worked so hard in the campaign, and to all who had so liberally subscribed.

Chairman Ahlborn made the following statement to the public: Editor Gazette: Kindly permit me to express through the columns of your valuable publication on behalf of the National War Savings Committee, its appreciation in regard to the splendid services rendered by the loyal and faithful workers in the War Savings pledge campaign.

The success of this campaign is entirely due to the untiring efforts of the Campaign Committee and the ready response of the loyal citizens of Anaheim and outlying districts.

Leading business men and busy farmers laid aside everything and responded to the country's call.

Words are inadequate to express the appreciation and heartfelt thanks of the chairman for the loyal support rendered by the ever faithful patriots. Due to their efforts, victory was achieved and the good name of this community again inscribed with flaming letters upon the roll of honor. Appreciation and an allotment of \$140,000, based upon a population of 7000 for Anaheim, and victory, this community went over the top with \$142,462. The patriotic response of the banks of Anaheim made it possible to go over the top at the last moment with fifty cents.

As ever, the press was alive to the situation and kept the campaign well before the people. Kindly accept the appreciation of the chairman for the splendid work done by the Anaheim Gazette in helping to put this community over the top.

J. FREDERICK AHLBORN,
Chairman National War Savings
Committee, Anaheim.

WALTER NAUGLE HOME FROM THE ISLE OF CUBA

Spent Seven Months as Chemist in
Large Sugar Factory

After seven months spent in Cuba where he held a responsible position in a big sugar factory, Walter Naugle returned to his home here Saturday. He had signed up with the Anaheim Sugar company for the coming campaign, but if the government prefers to have him serve as a fighter he will join either the army or navy.

Walter was engaged as head chemist in one of the largest sugar factories in Cuba, located at Ingatito, Jaitonico. The plant controlled sixty square miles of cane, and last season turned out 282,000 bags of sugar of 325 pounds each, or \$51,500,000. It employs an army of men, and is only one of 235 factories in the island, which gives some idea of the immensity of the sugar industry of Cuba. This factory is owned by New York capital. The superintendent was anxious to keep Walter on the job and offered him an increase in salary, but as he had reached his 31st birthday he determined to return to the United States and let himself go into a patriotic citizen. On the way home he stopped and registered at Humboldt, Iowa. His future depends on whether the government considers his services more valuable in a sugar factory than in the service.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch, Pastor
Services next Sunday. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper with Recognition of New Members, 11 o'clock. Evening sermon at 8:00 o'clock. "The Gospel in the Rain Drops." Special music at both services by the choir. Prof. Thomas Askin, director.
Bible school at 8:45 a. m., F. N. Gibbs superintendent. Classes for adults, as well as children.
P. Y. S. C. E. 7 o'clock p. m.
Wednesday evening conference and prayer, 8:00 o'clock.

When allowing the employees of the city ten days' vacation this summer it was suggested by one of the trustees—perhaps in a spirit of jest—that the boys go out into the country and help harvest the crops, thereby doing their bit to help can the Kaiser. Not a bad idea at all.

SATURDAY NIGHT ON STREETS OF ANAHEIM

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE CONGEST
THE SIDEWALKS AND OVER-
FLOW INTO STORES

PASSING TOURIST THOUGHT
THERE WAS A CIRCUS OR A
CARNIVAL IN TOWN

Saturday afternoon and Saturday night crowds on the streets of Anaheim are a source of amazement to visitors within our gates and tourists passing through. Whoever makes a voyage into the business section on Saturday night finds the sidewalks congested to an uncomfortable degree, and crossing one of the principal thoroughfares is a perilous undertaking. Not only the streets but the stores, shops, cafes and all business establishments are crowded with people, showing that the visitors come here to transact business as well as to see the sights. Anaheim people long ago formed the habit of doing their Saturday shopping early in the day in order to give up the night to the out of town people, therefore a very small percentage of those who are shopping after dinner Saturday nights are residents of this city.

At the corner of Los Angeles and Center streets at nine o'clock Saturday night the writer awoke was accosted by an acquaintance.

"Say," he remarked, "I have been watching the traffic at this corner for an hour expecting to see an accident, but have been disappointed. At first I believed there should be a traffic officer here, but the people appear to be able to look after themselves, and he would only cause confusion. The way the cars weave in and out around that dummy, and the way pedestrians dodge machines, run for their lives and laugh at narrow escapes is really amusing. A few moments ago a big tourist car, registered for foreign states, was stopped by the congestion and one of the occupants asked me if there was a circus or a carnival in town which was causing such an extraordinary outpouring of the people. I told him that this was merely a normal Saturday night crowd and there was no special reason for bringing the people here. Furthermore I told him that Anaheim was known far and wide as an open town, that the latch string was hanging outward at the four gates, that we did not look with suspicion upon every stranger who came in, that we did not stop to clutter our streets with trash, we smiled his breath and searched his clothing for contraband goods, and that all we asked of out-of-town people who came in to see the sights and transact business was that they obey the laws and ordinances of the city and make themselves at home. After I had made my point the tourist said he believed he would stop off and mingle with the people of a real live town for an hour or two."

Saturday afternoon we met a friend from a neighboring town. He praised a moment to unburden his mind. "Take it from me," he said, rubbing up and down the street, "that this town of Anaheim is some 'turb. I live at (censored). I am loyal to my home city and wouldn't live anywhere else, but when I left there half an hour ago I could have fired a cannon down the principal street with out endangering many lives. When I arrived here a few moments ago I was compelled to find a parking place for my car on a busy, bustling town."

A couple of weeks ago, on a Saturday night, one of our citizens was accosted by a prosperous looking stranger:

"This is Anaheim, is it?" enquired the stranger.

"This is Anaheim," replied the citizen.

"A thousand miles from here I was told by a resident, or a former resident of this town that Anaheim property owners had been compelled to cut off the fronts of their buildings in order to provide more sidewalk room for Saturday shoppers. I just considered that I had met one of those cheerful California liars one occasionally runs across in the east, but I recollected his story as I was passing through this city and concluded to stop and investigate it. Is it true?"
He was informed that that Anaheim

booster back east had told the truth, that it was necessary to cut eight feet from the fronts of buildings on both sides of Center street, as an eighteen foot sidewalk was necessary to accommodate the Saturday crowds.

"Well," said the stranger, "you should exploit that. Your chamber of commerce or whatever civic body you have here should make capital of that. I don't believe there was ever another town of this class in the United States compelled to slice off the fronts of its business buildings in order to relieve a congested sidewalk."

LIEUT.-COL. HOLLINGWORTH VISITS ANAHEIM

Given Reception by His Brother, Tom
Hollingworth, at Home on Wednesday, Last

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hollingworth, of the 134th Infantry, located at Camp Cody, New Mexico, brother of Tom Hollingworth of this city, was here on a short visit on Wednesday of last week. Colonel Hollingworth received notice to go to France and was only given a five days' furlough to pay a visit to his relatives here before his departure.

Col. Hollingworth, accompanied by his wife, was met at Long Beach by Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hollingworth on Tuesday and came here the following day. A reception was tendered the visitors at the Hollingworth home at Broadway and Olive streets, Wednesday, when a most enjoyable time was had. Those present besides the host and hostess were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cosgrove and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Hollingworth of Olathe, Kan., and Mrs. John Macchaeli and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Benson and family.

Lieut.-Col. Hollingworth is well known here. He has been in the army for a number of years, serving for three years in the Philippines, and has also been on duty on the Mexican border in Texas and New Mexico. After his short visit here Col. Hollingworth made preparations to report for duty somewhere in France.

A. NAGEL AND FAMILY HAVE NARROW ESCAPE

Auto Forced Into a Ditch by a Careless
Driver

Seven people narrowly escaped serious injury Sunday afternoon on the Huntington Beach road near Westminster, when their car turned on its side in a five foot ditch at the side of the road. The party included Mr. and Mrs. A. Nagel of Anaheim, their sister-in-law, Mrs. A. C. Nagel and daughter, Louise of Los Angeles, and George and Will Kohnenberger. The accident happened, it is said, in front of W. Dean Johnston's place about 4:30 Sunday afternoon, as the party was on its way to Long Beach for the evening.

Nagel, who was driving, claims a young man employed by Jonathan Bixby turned suddenly out of the Johnston driveway into the road directly in front of him. To avoid striking the machine Nagel turned his car sharply causing the left front wheel to throw its tire, and the machine careened over into the ditch, where it lay on its side. All the occupants were able to extricate themselves. Mrs. Nagel of Los Angeles received a blow on the head and was taken to Garden Grove for first aid treatment and from there to Anaheim. She is not seriously injured, it was reported today, and appears to be suffering only from nervous shock. None of the others were injured other than minor bruises.

In a despatch from Washington some days ago, announcing the names of American soldiers who had been given the cruz de guerra by General Foch for distinguished bravery at the battle of Cantigny, two Southern California men were listed. One of these was Captain William T. Crook of Anaheim. This name appears to be unexplained here, consequently we are compelled to believe that his home address is somewhere else. Thinking perhaps the name was spelled wrong we investigated the Crook family but failed to locate the captain. Mr. and Mrs. Al Crook has two sons in the service, but neither answers to the name of William or has yet reached the rank of captain. Anaheim has a long list of boys in each branch of the service. We believe that each one deserves a cross of war, and many will win it before the conflict ends, but we regret to state that this city cannot lay claim to Captain Crook, who has already had his opportunity and won his decoration.

BONEDRY FORCES VEXED AT TURN OF AFFAIRS

ORDINANCE FAILED TO RECEIVE
SUFFICIENT AFFIRMATIVE
VOTES OF THE CITY
COUNCIL

PROPOSERS BRING LEGAL BAT-
TERY INTO PLAY TO SAVE
MEASURE, BUT WITH-
OUT AVOID

The bone dry liquor ordinance is as dead as the proverbial door nail. When the measure was given a second reading at the trustees' meeting Thursday it appearing as originally drafted by Attorney Callor, Trustees Gibbs was the only member who signified a willingness to vote upon it. Trustee Backs in a well timed protest said he was in favor of referring the matter to the people. Mayor Dwyer and Trustee Stark so expressed themselves also. Trustee McFadden was unalterably opposed to the bone dry measure, as it was not an expression of the people as a whole.

Consequently the ordinance was tabled for lack of support. Immediately the dry leaders, of whom there were quite a number, repaired to an outdoor room and held a secret session. Later, Attorney Callor addressed the board and in deep stentorian tones wanted to know what the legal status of the ordinance was. Was it dead, or just sleeping?

In backing up his stand Trustee Backs said, while he desired to be absolutely fair to all concerned, he considered the question one of too much importance to be settled by the board. As a pre-election agreement he stood for a clean, business like administration of city affairs, and he went on record as favoring a plan to allow the people to express their wishes upon the much discussed question. Mr. Backs said even if the Rominger bill, or any other dry or semi dry measure failed to carry in the state as a whole, but won locally, he stood ready for its enforcement here, whatever its terms might be. He said he was good so far as it went, but did not go deep enough, to satisfy the attorney for the dry forces. The Rominger bill does not set well on the stomachs of the ultra dry element, and is looked upon as only a makeshift.

The dry proposition submitted the council that there would be no liquor measure up before the people in November excepting the Rominger bill, and that only aimed to knock out the saloons. Locally the speaker wanted something more drastic, being desirous of seeing the liquor traffic, as it were, cut out for good. Attorney Ames holds the bone dry ordinance was defective, in several instances, while Attorney Callor takes issue with him and says the measure is of the simple pure variety and will stand any legal attack. Then in order to get the ordinance definitely before the board, a reconsideration was ordered and Gibbs moved its adoption. Mayor Dwyer seconded the motion, but later seeing the impropriety of a mayor seconding a motion, that gentleman withdrew his approval, and Trustee McFadden seconded the measure. The roll call was ordered. A death like stillness pervaded the room—not even a mouse stirred, and the clerk called the roll. Dwyer voted yes.

Stark refused to vote upon the ordinance as presented.

Backs voiced the same sentiments. McFadden gave a loud and positive negative.

Gibbs voted affirmatively. The ordinance was declared lost, not having received an affirmative three votes out of the five, and it looked as though a torpedoes explosion had occurred. Attorney Callor at once sought to revive the measure by pulmonic means, but disintegration had already set in and the case was hopeless. The attorney vainly averred that since the law had received two affirmative votes out of the three cast, he had the measure. Attorney Callor insisting still wanted to know what was the legal status of the measure. Attorney Ames announced that an ordinance to be adopted must receive at least three affirmative votes of the council of five. Callor was still objecting and persistent that his forces had won the day, but the city

Continued on page 3

ORANGE COUNTY CAN BUILD ITS HARBOR

WALLACE REPORTS TO A. C. OF C. THAT PERMISSION IS GRANTED IF BONDS ARE VOTED

HUNTINGTON BEACH FACTORY MAKING LINOLEUM OF PAPEL AND WOOD PULP

Permission to sell bonds sufficient to complete the jetty at Newport Bay and possible permission to sell enough to change the Santa Ana river from Newport Harbor to the ocean, should the county vote the proposed issue of \$500,000 for the improvement of Newport harbor, will be forthcoming from the Capital Issues committee if the election is held and bonds voted. This was the report of Lew H. Wallace to the associated chambers of commerce meeting at Seal Beach Wednesday night.

Wallace went to Washington some weeks ago for the special purpose of conferring with the board of army engineers and rivers and harbor committee, and the success he met with was beyond his expectations. He got everything he went after.

"I hardly know where to commence my report," said Wallace, when called upon to make a report as chairman of the harbor committee. "I want to give honor where honor is due—this is not a political year so far as congressmen from this district is concerned and there is to be no endorsed Republican candidate for congress—and I want to give honor to William Kettner. Had it not been for him, my trip would not have been as successful as it was. He is a big man in Washington, and although a very busy man he gave me considerable time and worked hard in our interest."

"I was sent to Washington by the City Council of Newport Beach to see if I could not do something that would result in the report of Col. Heuer on the harbor being published. To do that it was necessary to get the report before congress. Three steps are necessary. The first step is the report of the Rivers and Harbors committee to congress. We did not hope for approval this year, because of war conditions, yet in order that we might be in line for an appropriation in the future, it was necessary to get the matter started, and we will get results later."

"Heuer came to Newport and made an examination of the harbor and made his report on the Leeds survey. His report is a most favorable one, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I assured the harbor committee that we did not want an appropriation—that all we wanted at this time was the release of Heuer's report so that it could be published. The board stated that they would proceed with the Heuer plans, and a public hearing has been set for July 18, at the supervisor's room in this county to develop the matter of changing the course of the river into the ocean. In the meantime Heuer's report will be published, and it is an exceptionally favorable report to the harbor."

"Through Kettner's influence I was able to go before the Capital Issues committee for a hearing on the bond issue. I returned home with a signed statement that the sub committee of the Capital Issues Committee was in error when it advised that it had authority to withhold approval of the sale of bonds prior to their being voted."

T. B. Talbert, reporting as chairman of the manufacturing committee, said that he had something at Huntington Beach that, in his opinion, was of more importance at this time than the harbor—the linoleum factory. He said that his company had been experimenting for some months with a substitute for cotton sheeting used in the manufacture of oil cloth, and that the results had been most satisfactory. The firm has developed a process for using wood fibre, or paper, instead of cotton sheeting. The product manufactured under the new process will wear longer than that made with cotton sheeting. It will tear easier, however, and care should be exercised in applying it.

"We have been struggling to get away from the cotton situation," said Talbert, "and we have succeeded in developing this substitute. We can produce it so that it can sell at at least 10 cents a yard less than the product manufactured with cotton, and every 10 cents saved in these war times makes it possible for the public to save that much to loan the government for war purposes."

"All that we are asking is that the public of Orange county boost the goods and demand them when dealing with county merchants. We can

save freight, for practically all the materials used in our product are procurable right here on the Pacific coast. We are releasing cotton, we are releasing men, and we are releasing cars for the government service, and by local people insisting on the home-made product we can develop a good business here."

"We have the only factory of the kind west of the Mississippi, and we hope to develop a big business in this territory."

Dr. Freeman, one of the committee appointed some time ago to arrange for an honor roll of men serving from this county, reported.

Some members of the committee will within the next few days visit every auxiliary and postoffice and assist in completing the honor roll. Mr. Talbert suggested that the number of delegates to the associated chambers from incorporated cities be increased from two to four and from unincorporated communities from one to two.

"Ten years ago Orange county was a small county as compared to today," said Talbert. "We have increased 100 per cent in population and 300 per cent in assessed valuation, while the membership of the organization has not been increased. Enlargement of the membership will interest just that many more men in the work of the county organization." Many voiced approval of the suggestion and it will be a special order of business at the next meeting.

ORANGE COUNTY EATS LARGE QUANTITY OF SPUDS

People Obeying Food Administrator's Recommendations

Potatoes in Orange County are numerous, and are following explicitly the government's admonition to eat lots of spuds and less of wheat, according to a report just made by Mrs. A. J. Lawton, under whose direction a potato drive was made during May. Incomplete returns gathered from all sections of the county, except from Tustin southward, shows that 204,900 pounds of potatoes were sold during May by the leading stores. Because of unreported sales and the fact that many people grow their own potatoes, Mrs. Lawton is confident the total potato consumption during May was near the half million pound mark.

Santa Ana led the list with 60,000 pounds, Mrs. Lawton found. Orange folks bought 49,750 pounds, according to Mrs. F. S. Chapline; Fullerton, 25,800 pounds, according to the report of Mrs. L. O. Culp; Anaheim, 27,300 pounds, according to Mrs. Frank S. Gates, and Buena Park, 6300 pounds, according to Mrs. Clara Hixby. Mrs. J. G. Dunn of Garden Grove assisted Mrs. Lawton in the second supervisory district, and found the May potato sales in the various towns as follows: Garden Grove, 8290; Talbert 2000; Bolsa 2600; Huntington Beach, 14,600; Cypress, 700, and Winnetka 6200.

Few of the dealers interviewed had kept records of previous sales, but all reported the May sales led all the rest, showing the effect of the government's potato appeal.

BOYS AND GIRLS PRODUCED FOOD

More than 2,400,000 boys and girls were reached through the club work last year according to a compilation recently made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which supervises this work in cooperation with the state agricultural colleges. Of this number approximately 350,000 made complete reports, which show that they produced and conserved products amounting to \$10,000,000. In the 33 northern and western states \$40,606 against \$24,000 were produced. Of this number 160,625 made complete reports and produced and conserved products valued at \$3,700,000. In the south there were 115,745 boys enrolled in the regular work, who produced products valued at \$4,500,000 and 73,936 girls who produced and conserved products valued at \$1,500,000. In the emergency club work in the south the club leaders reached over 400,000 boys and approximately 1,800,000 girls who produced and conserved products valued at more than \$4,000,000.

BETTER BABIES

Predictions for a bumper wheat crop this year are no more encouraging than the prospects of an unprecedented crop of babies, is the somewhat startling sentence at the top of a bulletin sent out by the New York health committee, but later explaining make it clear that the committee has no information of a greatly increased birth rate, but is depending upon the drive of the federal government to save 100,000 more babies born during the second year of the war than might have been expected before the war. The meaning of the theory of prenatals, as well as the scientific study of the reasons for infant mortality.

As the circular continues, this is the time when infant welfare work should be spread everywhere, for healthy

babies are the only means whereby the nation can hope to preserve its population in the face of the loss of thousands of men in battle and the success of immigration.

What can be done along this line is best suggested by what has been accomplished in some places. New York city has the lowest baby death rate of any world city, and from 1907 to 1917 the death rate was reduced from 135.8 in the 1000 to 88.3, or less than the average for the large cities of the country. In the 103 cities of the country with more than 250,000 population the average death rate of babies under one year 1917 was 91.5.

What that means in gross figures is startling. It is estimated there were 2,678,000 living births in the United States in 1917 but that 261,105 died under one year of age. If the average of 91.5 deaths in the 1000 in the United States could be reduced to the rate in the five honor cities—46.7 in Everett, Mass., population 33,000, the rate is 45.5; in Brookline, Mass., population 27,000, the rate is 41.2; in La Crosse, Wis., population 30,000, the rate is 42.2. Even in the larger cities, Omaha, for instance, with more than 100,000, the death rate for babies was only 59.2 in the 1000.

There is no more important question—war question, if you please, before the country than this one, for only by the conservation of babies can the losses of the battle line and the hospital be at all balanced in the matter of population figures.

SAVING LOST SHIPS

A factor in the shipping problem that is entirely new to most Americans is revealed in a recent announcement from London. We have thought of ships sunk by the U-boats as definitely lost. There has been some talk of the possibility of salvaging many of them after the war, but such an enterprise has not been generally regarded as a very practical at present. Now we are told that the British government has been doing this very thing right along, with surprising success.

In the last three and a half years more than 400 ships sunk by the Germans have been floated in British waters and restored to the allied merchant fleet. During the present year the work has gone ahead with better results than ever, owing to improved processes. There have been 147 ships raised in five months. This is an average of nearly 30 ships a month, and probably equals about half of all the shipping sunk by the Germans in the same period.

It has been said that there are two ways of beating the U-boats—destroying the assassin craft and building new ships faster than the assassin could destroy them. We have been succeeding of late with both methods. Now we must recognize a third remedy—saving the lost ships. It amounts to a virtual resurrection. Every ship salvaged is almost as good as a new one. Thus we are administering a triple defeat to the U-boats.

WASHINGTON TO WILSON

To any thoughtful student of American history, the persistent propaganda of the Monroe Doctrine and the peace of the Central and South American republics appears inexplicable save on the theory that a powerful policy is incapable of dealing fairly with less powerful ones.

The Monroe Doctrine has grown by accretion. Circumstances have developed and extended it. Just now it takes on new interest for the reason that President Wilson, in a recent address to about 20 visiting Mexican editors, held the enlarged Monroe doctrine to be the naturally rallying point for an international Pan-American agreement in protection of the independence, territorial rights and national sovereignty of all Western Republics, both as to foreign interference and aggression as between themselves.

Should this All-American idea take definite form it would mean the latest extension of the doctrine that has served so well to another monarchical ambitions directed at this side of the world. The Monroe Doctrine had its origin in Washington's farewell address, so far as formal statement is concerned. Washington advised against "entangling alliances" with European powers. Supplementing that advice came the necessary policy that no foreign power should acquire a dominating influence in the Americas.

All there was of the Monroe Doctrine was this advice of Washington's, until the Holy Alliance undertook to suppress democracy in its beginnings and threatened to restore the power of Spain over her revolted colonies in the Western world, whose independence we had openly acknowledged. It was then that Monroe, on December 2, 1823, codified this statement in the famous "Monroe Doctrine" of the great American doctrine of hands off.

President Monroe expressly stated in his message that our amicable relations with these threatened republics, whose independence we had acknowledged, justified us in regarding interference with their rights as an act unfriendly to us, in view of the fact that they would not of their own will adopt monarchical forms.

Cleveland and Roosevelt put new "spine" into the doctrine and forced its acceptance in Europe. The strange part of it is that the same doctrine is for the protection and not the constraint of the lesser republics and has so operated in fact, they should be so slow to grasp it as their real protector and chief hope. From Washington to Wilson, the Western world has been dedicated to freedom.

DECREASE IN DEATHS FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Heavy Increase in Mortality From Chronic Ailments

Organized efforts for the control of communicable diseases in California have resulted in a 50 per cent drop in deaths from the epidemic diseases in the last ten years, according to figures compiled by George D. Leslie, statistician of the state board of health.

On the contrary, deaths from diseases of middle age, cancer, Bright's disease and diseases of the circulatory system have increased to a startling extent, thus proving the need for intensive work for the prevention and control of middle age diseases.

Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system in 1908 averaged 145 per 1000 deaths and in 1917 averages 177.3; deaths from Bright's disease averaged 57.8 in 1917 while deaths from cancer averaged 55.5 in 1908 and 73.3 in 1917.

For the ten year period the diseases of the circulatory system averaged 109.9 per 1000 deaths; deaths from tuberculosis averaged 142.3 per 1000 and deaths from violence, including suicide, averaged 103.7. Deaths from all communicable diseases excepting tuberculosis averaged 46 per 1000 deaths for the ten years.

SAVING LOST SHIPS

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WHEAT EATERS ARE SLACKERS

We are doing something that the people of the country cannot comprehend. We were feeding before the war 110,000,000 people in the United States. Today we are feeding 125,000,000 people in Europe and we are feeding 2,500,000 in the army and navy who have been taken out of productive pursuits.

One of three essentials in food is fat. We find that one of the first things in the conservation of foods is the conservation of fats. The best way to grow fat is on a hog. Before the war Germany grew hogs. England and France endeavored to do the same thing.

They found it took three times the amount of tonnage to ship the forage over than it did to feed the hogs in this country and then to send them over. One of the first things Mr. Hoover did on his return from Belgium was to start a porkless day in order to conserve the fats that they might be shipped abroad in the United States.

Here in California at the present moment we eat only 30 per cent of the amount of wheat we ate one year ago.

If the people of California would stop eating wheat we could send that wheat over to our men. Wheat is not by any means a necessity and I say it on the highest medical authority. Any person who eats wheat at this time is either a slacker or a crank.

Ralph P. Merritt, food administrator for California.

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General Dispenser Practitioner

SUITE 4, CASSOW BLDG., ANAHEIM

Our treatments are especially advantageous for ailments of the Nerves

and pains in the muscles and joints.

Acute or chronic diseases of the various organs often yield with surprising alacrity to our modalities. Fees reasonable.

HOTEL VALENCIA

Modern in Every Respect

Finest Hotel in Orange County

Accommodations

Unsurpassed

By any hotel in the Southland

and prices reasonable.

Corner Lemon and Center Sts

Anaheim, California

Rates, \$1.00 per night, up

Special Rates by the week or month.

Tired, worn out and miserable

Many Anaheim People in this Condition

There is little rest for many a kidney sufferer.

The kidneys feel congested, sore and painful.

The urinary passages are often irregular and distressing.

The sufferer, tired, worn out and depressed.

Weak kidneys need quick help.

They need a special kidney remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test.

A remedy especially for kidney ailments.

Can any Anaheim reader doubt this statement?

Mrs. R. Long, 311 N. Emily St. Anaheim, says: "Mornings I could hardly dress myself, because of severe pains which caught me in the small of my back. I had rheumatic pains all over my body, felt worn out and didn't have much energy. I had headaches and dizzy spells, too. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from Mullin's Drug Store, relieved the backache and made me feel better in every way."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Long had. Foster-McMillan Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

CARELESS CAMPERS

Harry Stocks, J. S. King, A. H. Rogers, and W. T. Campbell, all of Los Angeles, have paid the penalty for carelessness with fire within the past three weeks.

"The man who is careless with his camp fire, or his cigarette this year," says Forest Ranger Hamilton, who secured three out of the four convictions, "will either have an expensive vacation or he will get an unlooked-for vacation in the county jail. Justices of the peace have been imposing the

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SEE US FOR YOUR
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In Any Amount, Large or Small
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Good Place to Buy—
G-O-O-D L-U-M-B-E-R
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The Best Meats of All
Kinds always in stock
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Successor to R. W. McClellan
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Seeds and Flour
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The DAYTON
Gold Medal Bicycle



5 year factory guarantee.
W. H. HOUTS, Anaheim
New store, 2 doors east of Post Office

SANTA FE TIME TABLE
(Corrected to Date)

NORTHBOUND	
Lv. Anaheim	Ar. Los Angeles
6:19 A.M.	7:15 A.M.
10:10 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
11:58 A.M.	12:50 P.M.
4:05 P.M.	4:50 P.M.
4:45 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
SOUTHBOUND	
Lv. Los Angeles	Ar. Anaheim
8:00 A.M.	8:52 A.M.
9:05 A.M.	9:50 A.M.
2:05 P.M.	2:50 P.M.
6:00 P.M.	6:42 P.M.
11:59 P.M.	1:03 A.M.

American Fruit Distributors of California
CITRUS FRUITS, CANTALOUPES, WALNUTS AND VEGETABLES
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
C. W. OSBORNE, Orange County Agt.
PHONES
Packing House, Fullerton 106-W.
Residence, Anaheim 250-W.

Anaheim Cash Market
A
Good Place To Trade
J. E. STROUP, Prop.
Home 282 Pacific 300
109-111 N. Los Angeles St.

"Wheat is needed in the front line trench over there. Let potatoes serve as the home guard over her."

SENATE PROBING GRAFTING OF PROFITEERS

TREMENDOUS FORTUNES MADE IN FOOD PRODUCTS DURING "PAST THREE YEARS"

FIVE CONCERNS HAVE FULL CONTROL OF MEAT OUTPUT IN UNITED STATES

Profiteering on a tremendous scale in practically all the basic commodities of life was reported to the senate Saturday by the federal trade commission, as the result of an exhaustive investigation.

"Inordinate greed and barefaced fraud," as well as "war pressure for heavy production," the commission reported as the causes.

Reappraisals of properties were made by great concern which it became evident that the government was about to fix prices on a basis of return on investment, the report said, and salaries, allowances and expenses were in many cases padded to show increased costs of conducting business.

The outstanding feature of its investigation, the commission reported, was the evidence of a tendency to increase and maintain prices against the forces of competition.

Of all the big profits disclosed by the investigation, the report said, the profits of the meat packers and those allied with them, and by the four millers, stand foremost, despite the fixing of prices by the government.

Manipulations of market by the five great packers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy—the commission asserts, "embrace every device that is useful to them without regard to law."

The report charges that the five companies have monopolistic control of the meat industry and "are reaching for like domination of other products."

During 1915, 1916, and 1917, the report said these companies "pocketed" \$140,000,000.

"The experience with steel, flour and coal," says the report, referring to price fixing, shows "that a high stimulating fixed price, while stabilizing an ascending market, produces an economic situation which is fraught with hardship to the consuming public and with ultimate peril to the high cost companies through increasing power of their low cost competitors."

Where the government has fixed prices on the basis of fair return on investment, the report hints at padded depreciations, increased salaries of officials, new construction charged off as repairs, fictitious values on raw materials and manipulated inventories.

Illustrating high remunerations charged off to expense accounts, the report cites the following payments to officials of the American Metal Co. of New York, which deals chiefly in zinc:

B. Hochschild, chairman of the board \$179,683.

C. M. Loeb, president, \$354,326.

Otto Sussman, vice president, \$221,596.

J. Loeb, vice president, \$147,530.

Sol Roos, manager, Denver, \$156,533.

In the steel industry, the report says profits increased from 4.7 per cent in 1912 to more than 24 per cent in 1917. The smaller mills showed a profit of more than 30 per cent.

In the meat industry, the report says, Morris & Co. realized more than 263 per cent on three millions of capital stock outstanding and during 1916 Armour & Co. raised their capital stock from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000, "without receiving a dollar more in cash."

Independent packers, meanwhile, in 1914, 1915, and 1916, earned a higher rate of profit than the large concerns.

In the leather industry, the profits of one concern jumped from \$444,000 in 1914 to \$3,555,000 in 1917.

The shoe industry, meanwhile showed large profits, and the report says "it appears the retailer has profited more in proportion than the wholesaler."

In the flour industry, the report says, the millers for 1917 will show a profit of 53 cents a barrel, or nearly 38 per cent on the investment. One mill shows a profit of \$2 a barrel. Despite the fact that the food administration succeeded in reducing profits they still were twice as high in 1917 as in previous year.

Joseph Pelous, born at Lasseube, France, in 1880, has asked for final papers of citizenship. He came to America in 1907. At present he is a rancher at Buena Park. Witnesses named on his petition for final papers are L. P. Collette and F. D. Larronde, Los Angeles merchants.

BUCKING AUTOMOBILE SMASHES STORE FRONT

What Female Driver Accomplished on Streets of Fullerton

Mrs. Mirout of Los Angeles had more experience one afternoon last week, and it occurred in Fullerton. It was about 3 in the afternoon when in her automobile she attempted to stop and park her machine in front of Skillman & Vandermast's gent's furnishing store at 102 North Spadra road. But when she attempted to stop she didn't stop until her auto climbed over the curb, which is about a foot high at that point, and landed in the middle of the walk. Her machine acted like a broncho.

After Mrs. Mirout had collected herself sufficiently to pull a few levers, she succeeded in backing off the walk and parked her machine at that point for half an hour.

When ready to start for home this Los Angeles visitor climbed into the machine touched off the self starter, released her brakes, shoved on the power, and over the curb she again bounced. The car stopped as suddenly as it had started and was then in the center of the walk. Once again the self starter was touched off, the brakes released, and the power shoved on. But instead of backing off of the walk as Mrs. Mirout had confidently expected, the machine took a sudden lunge ahead and shot with great force into the front of the Skillman store, cracking two big plate glass windows and shattering the marble slab below. In a few minutes Mrs. Mirout succeeded in backing off of the walk and was soon on her way to Los Angeles, but if she succeeded in winding her way to her destination through the streets of that city without climbing over cement curbs and shattering a few plate glass windows she is certainly to be congratulated.

WILL DEVELOP MEXICO

Mexican government funds are to be used in purchasing American machinery and supplies for starting a gigantic farming effort in the southern republic. A mission, comprising Carrizosa, government officials, is in Los Angeles on a tour of the United States that will end in Washington with a request that arrangements be made whereby farm supplies can be sent over the border.

Heading the mission is Pastor Bonifaz, Mexican minister of agriculture and promotion. Accompanying him are Jose Dujallon, director of agriculture; Ignacio Bancalari, director of irrigation; Salvador Teacano, director of forestry. They will spend a week in California, mainly in visiting agricultural sections, then go to visit Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture.

"Peace again pervades Mexico," said Rouaix, "and our mission was sent out on the theory that proper agricultural development will make for better government." In addition to locating Mexican people on new idle Mexican lands, the plan contemplates sale of machinery, etc., to these people by the government on easy terms, so that all the devastated ranches and tillable lands heretofore used as battlegrounds in internecine warfare will become really productive, not only feeding all of the Mexican people but the people of other lands now looking to the United States for aid.

NEW COURSES IN NAVIGATION ANNOUNCED

Because of the imperative need for junior officers in the United States navy and the naval reserve forces, the University of California is organizing new classes to train men for these positions in its officers training school conducted at the Ferry building, San Francisco, by the extension division.

A new group of classes in navigation and nautical astronomy, seamanship and ordnance and naval regulations, designed to train officers for the naval reserve, will begin July 22 at the Ferry Building. These courses are eight weeks in length. This is the fourth series of courses offered by the extension division in these subjects.

Due to the demand for evening instruction in navigation and nautical astronomy, the university is organizing a course in these subjects to begin Monday, July 1 from 7:30 to 9:30 in the evening at the extension division school of navigation, San Francisco. Twelve weeks of instruction will be offered. Captain Harding will be in charge of the classes.

In addition the university will begin special mathematics classes this week, which are designed to give practical naval students the training in algebra and trigonometry which they will need in meeting the naval reserve requirements for ensigns' commissions.

Full information in regard to the courses offered in the extension division school of navigation, San Francisco, may be obtained in person or by writing at the office of the extension division, California hall, Berkeley.

JUNE DROP HEAVY IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Ninety Per Cent Orange Crop Will Be Gathered, However

Excess and unnatural bloom on the citrus fruit trees throughout Southern California in the spring exhausted many of the trees and caused a poor setting in the fall which is contributing to the June drop, says D. D. Sharp, county horticultural commissioner of Riverside county.

The June drop is still continuing, and some districts are undoubtedly injured.

According to Sharp he expects 90 per cent of a crop in Riverside county. He says:

"The heat can not be given as a factor in the June drop this year, but the excessive bloom exhausted many of the trees and caused a poor setting of fruit. A normal bloom is much more dependable in figuring on the crop prospects. This year many of the weaker trees have a poor crop because of the excessive bloom. 'Indications on June 1 were for a 100 per cent crop, but at the present time there are prospects for a 90 per cent crop and unless an unusual crop for circumstance arises, citrus men can anticipate a good crop for next year."

BIGGEST CHECK EVER PAID TO COUNTY ASSESSOR

Standard Oil Company Hands Sleeper \$389,877.45 in Lump

A check for \$389,877.45 was turned in to County Assessor James Sleeper by the Standard Oil company in payment of that company's personal property taxes for this year. This is by far the largest check ever turned in to Orange county.

The size of the check tells the story of the growth of the oil industry of Orange county, and it points out the fact that the Standard Oil company each year is having a bigger part in carrying forward that industry. In 1910, the year before Sleeper took office, the personal property collections for the county totaled \$14,038.31. This year the total personal property collections came to \$483,000. The biggest share of the collections this year comes from the oil fields. Sleeper was the first assessor in this county to put assessments upon mineral rights, sometimes designated as oil interests. It is upon the leases that the huge check from the Standard Oil was received. That check does not cover all of the taxes to be paid by the Standard, for wells and equipment are not included in that payment.

The development of the oil industry in this county has gone ahead rapidly. In the year 1910 the total output of oil was 5,439,452 barrels. According to statements compiled by Sleeper for the twelve months ending March 1, 1918, the total production was 14,511,794 barrels.

The Standard Oil company's mineral rights assessment was given a big raise this year by Sleeper. Last year the Standard paid \$208,000 as its personal property tax. This year the check came to \$389,877.45.

County Assessor Sleeper's books have been completed, and turned over to the county board of equalization on Monday. The county board will meet for three weeks reviewing the assessments turned in by the county assessors, and will hear and pass upon any claims for reductions that may be made.

CONVERSION OF LIBERTY BONDS

Liberty bonds of the first and second issues and those obtained by converting bonds of the first issue into 4 1/2 per cent bonds can be converted into 4 1/2 per cent Liberty bonds during the six months' period beginning May 9 and ending November 9, 1918. The new bonds will be dated May 9, 1918.

After November 9, 1918, no further rights of conversion will attach to the 4 per cent bonds, either the original bonds of the second loan or those obtained by conversion of bonds of the first loan. All of the 4 1/2 per cent bonds are nonconvertible.

Bonds for conversion may be surrendered at any federal reserve bank or at the treasury department. Registered bonds must be assigned to the secretary of the treasury for conversion, but such assignment need not be witnessed.

On conversion of registered bonds, registered bonds only will be delivered, neither change of ownership nor change into coupon bonds being permitted.

Coupon bonds, however, may be converted into registered bonds, must have the May 15, or June 15, 1918 coupons detached and all subsequent coupons attached. Coupon bonds issued from conversion will have only four interest coupons attached, and later must be exchanged for new bonds with the full number of coupons attached.

"The newest fighting corps—the 'patriots.' Join the ranks and spud the kaiser."

OVERHEAD IRRIGATION OF ORANGE TREES

Successful Experiments Made By a Covina Grower

Most of our orange growers have heard of the overhead irrigation system employed by David F. Overholzer in his orange grove near Covina—the only plant of its kind on this coast—but what they have not heard is how it is operated successfully and what it is saving in labor and expense.

"It is better than ground irrigation," asked the editor of Orchard and Farm on a recent visit to the beautiful grove, with its gleaming leaves and the big round Valencia hanging full and ripe from its healthy looking trees.

"Well, I like it," was Mr. Overholzer's reply. "You judge."

But of course the visitor could not judge and the citrus man went on to tell of his experience with the plant which, after all, is the best proof of its merits.

His overhead irrigation system was established in January, 1913, so that there has been ample time to test its adaptability to a California orange grove. The plants consist of 7920 feet of galvanized pipe, ranging from three quarter inch to one and one quarter inch in size. This pipe is punctured with holes every three feet and there are samples in the holes.

It is supported by and one half inch standing pipes and from cables stretched across from one pipe to the other.

The lateral irrigation pipes are 16 feet above the ground and are so attached to the uprights that they may be raised or lowered quite readily.

The cost of the system was about \$2000, including the labor of setting it up. It would probably cost nearly double that amount at the present time as all metals have advanced tremendously owing to the war. It would therefore hardly be practicable for present installation, but it is well to note its utility as bearing upon future plans of irrigation in citrus orchards.

Mr. Overholzer had previously installed a good system of surface irrigation, with cement pipes. As he has a well of large capacity and a good pumping plant, he is well provided in case of a failure of his pipe line system. But it never has failed him and is not likely to do so.

The most interesting question that could be asked about the overhead system is, how did it work last season in relation to June drop?

Well, that is readily answered. While the hot wave was doing its deadly work upon all the citrus groves in the San Gabriel valley and every one of the orchardists could think of was being done to offset its effects Mr. Overholzer's orange trees were receiving the benefit of a downpour of artificial rain from pipes that were spouting water all over the leaves and down the trunks.

All around in the neighboring groves the little green oranges were curling to the ground. Drop, drop, drop! But the Overholzer oranges hung on; that is, the greater number of them, the amount of moisture thrown upon them and the steaming up of the water from the ground helping them to resist the effects of the excessive heat, which ranged from 100 to 120 degrees.

Result: The Overholzer orchard yielded 100 per cent of Valencia and 55 per cent of navel. In the rest of the San Gabriel valley and particularly in the neighborhood of Covina, the crops were: Valencias, 50 per cent; navels, 15 per cent. In some places the drop came down to 5 per cent for navel and 30 per cent for Valencia.

That was a pretty good test of the merits of the overhead irrigation system for citrus fruits. But it was not all. At another time when the neighbors got the frost warning and they were out all night in their orchards smudging their trees, Overholzer simply turned on the water and went to bed. His crop was saved and the only damage done was by the breaking of limbs by the weight of the ice formed when the water congealed in big icicles hanging from the trees.

The oranges, though covered with ice were not, however, killed and were marketed in good condition.

The system is a great labor saver. While other citrus growers are laboriously preparing their land for irrigation, Mr. Overholzer can turn on his water, get into the auto and take a run to town. The water is more evenly applied and the soil is in better condition for cultivation than where the surface system is used.

Soluble salts as fertilizers are readily applied by introducing them into the water, and as they descend with the artificial rain, their distribution is more effective. At least this is Mr. Overholzer's theory, and he has been watching the results pretty closely.

The lateral pipes above the trees are placed between alternate rows, and may be turned so that the water may spurt at different angles—clear over the tree and down on the other

DOINGS OF THE CITY DADS

Continued from Page 1

attorney reiterated absolutely that the ordinance was dead, and the fiasco ended.

Whether the dry-proponents will attempt to again revive the matter is doubtful. The only thing that can now dry up this town is a vote of the people. The Rominger bill aims only a knock out for the saloons, and that is an open question. There is no other liquor initiative measure up before the state in November, says for the time being.

Otherwise the council meeting was of normal attitude. Judge Howard addressed the board, asking for a vote of salary as recorder from \$50 to \$75 per month. The judge said his duties are multiplying fast and all things considered he believed he should have the increase. The judge has been considering for some time to ask for more pay, not because any others have done so, but simply because he thinks he earns it. Referred to finance committee.

The finance committee reported auditing bills to the amount of \$2383.65 for which warrants were ordered drawn.

Trustee Backs repudied the purchase of a safe from Nannam for \$275, which is considered a bargain. Ratified.

Trustee McFadden reported having received proposals from a pump company to install an up to date pump for the plant for \$2107.38. It is claimed the new pump will increase the volume of water several hundred inches per day, and maintain an efficiency of 68 to 70 per cent, which is considered very good, provided the stream flow holds out. Referred to Superintendent Harnum.

The putting in of sidewalks and curbs on lots not now having them was discussed at length and the work was ordered done, wherever practical. The engineer has prepared a list where the work is necessary and the matter was referred to the public improvement committee.

Ordinance No. 332, relating to the accumulation of trash and rubbish in the fire limits was passed.

The board discussed the propriety of changing the form of demands now used against the city. An ordinance is to be passed by which the payment of demands is to be guided. The new form will change the present method in some instances, but the purpose of the ordinance primarily will be to safeguard the city against allowing any but bona fide demands. Clerk Merritt who has the city books at his disposal has objected to some of the changes suggested. In one instance it was stipulated that heads of departments may make demand for money for all hands there employed and then repay the money to those to whom it was due. The clerk fought this plan.

It was decided to issue a check against the treasury. The new form of demand will be further considered and perhaps adopted at a future meeting.

Building permits were issued to G. R. Simpson, W. R. Dickson and Mrs. Jane Helman.

Reports were received from the Library board showing receipts and disbursements and business transacted, which were ordered filed.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried Messrs. Fred Backs and A. R. McCord were reappointed as members of the library board.

Call was made for more lights around the Central school grounds and entrances to the building. It was said that sponsors were getting entirely too plentiful there, really getting to be naughty. It was ordered that lights be installed at all corners and also at the entrances of the building.

It was unanimously ordered that the city invest \$1000 in War Savings stamps.

Vacations of city employees was left to the heads of departments. Each employee will be given a ten days' lay off, but in each case other employees are to work on the extra shifts.

Attorney Ames was granted a leave of absence of two or three weeks ending July 25th. Mr. Ames has arranged with Attorney Launer of Brea to attend to his law practice here.

Marchant Wood asked for and was granted power to appoint as many deputies as desired for the Fourth of July, with proper equipment, as to guns and ammunition. While there is no need for alarm, still the police force want to be on the safe side.

WHAT EVERY MAN NEEDS IN THIS HOT WEATHER

An extra supply of Shirts, Underwear and Sox. We have Shirts in all grades from \$1 to \$8. Underwear in Union Suits or two piece garments.

Sox in Cotton, Silk and Fibre Silk. Fancy stripes and plain colors, 25c to \$1.25.

Straw Hats, Bathing Suits, Pajamas and Night Shirts.

When You Go Away A NEW TRUNK OR BAG JACKSON'S MEN'S WEAR SHOP YOUR MONEY'S WORTH ALWAYS ANAHEIM

New and Used Cars

GOOD BARGAINS IN USED CARS
1 5-PASSENGER 1918 MODEL MONROE, LIKE NEW.
2 5-PASSENGER 1916 MODEL 40, STUDEBAKER.
3 1914 FORD TOURING CARS IN EXCELLENT MECHANICAL CONDITION.
4 1915 FORD TOURING CAR IN GOOD CONDITION.
5 1916 ROADSTERS IN GOOD CONDITION—FORDS.
6 1914 FORD ROADSTERS.
WE CAN MAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF A NEW FIFTY FORD SEDAN OR NEW FORD TON TRUCK.
CASH OR EASY TIME PAYMENTS
GOOD BARGAINS WILL NOT KEEP!
FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED

Wickersheim Implement Company

FULLERTON, CALIF.

fit of power house employees relating to electricity. Volumes to cost about \$16.

The promiscuous taking of water from fire hydrants, without authorization from the superintendent of the power house, will have to stop. Heretofore spraying outfits and county units have helped themselves to the water without asking, and worst of all the threads on the hydrants have been damaged. This is bad for the fire boys. From now on all parties desiring this service must make application to the power house superintendent, and go to certain hydrants designated for that purpose and a charge is to be made for the water.

Profiteering, greed, breakdown of transportation, and faulty organization are big factors in the food situation of Germany and her allies.

Women in Units Quota, Utah are going to make sugar at home. The great interest taken in sugar beet production for sirups by the women of that county has led to the planting of from 75 to 100 pounds of sugar beet seed. This is the direct result of the work of the county home demonstration agent, who has demonstrated the use and making of the sirup to each of the fifteen organizations in the county with whom she works. The women have also made between 2,000 and 2,500 pounds of potato starch, averaging 25 pounds to 4 bushels of potatoes. This means the saving of 400 bushels of potatoes that otherwise would have been wasted.

Because Mrs. Lillian E. Berns and her son of Delhi did not agree in their testimony, Deputy District Attorney Menton had a charge of felony against Bernard S. Berns of this city, dismissed Friday. Mrs. Berns accused her husband, from whom she is separated, with stealing a diamond, a violin and \$17 from her. When the hearing started, Attorney Head secured an order excluding the witnesses. Mrs. Berns testified that the property was taken from the Delhi home while she was at Anaheim with her son. The son testified that his mother wore the ring to Anaheim.

"Wheat is needed in the front line trench over there. Let potatoes serve as the home guard over here."

FOOD SITUATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE

A detailed survey of the food situation in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey during 1917 has just been published by the bureau of labor. This survey is based exclusively on laws, decrees, orders, utterances of public officials and civic bodies of the countries covered, and on the results of the daily press and leading economic and trade journals of these countries.

In general, the survey shows that Turkey is actually starving because of the corruption of her own officials and the greed of Germany; that Germany also shows signs of starvation, but is having a very hard struggle to feed themselves; that Hungary is in better shape than either Germany or Austria, and that Bulgaria so far as food is concerned, is suffering the least of all the countries covered. The survey also shows that Germany has suffered by a wide margin to live up to her reputation for efficiency in her attempts at food administration, having been obliged to reverse her policies in an effort to remedy in part the fatal results of official blunders. It shows conclusively that the civil populations of Germany and Austria are suffering permanent physical deterioration from lack of proper food.

When in Need of Job Printing call at the Gazette Office

The Weekly Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1870

Henry Kuehl, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION PER YEAR \$1.50

SIX MONTHS \$1.00

THREE MONTHS \$0.50

Entered at the Anaheim Postoffice as second-class matter

IS BILL GETTING COLD FEET

The news has leaked out of Germany that the butcher of Berlin has agreed with himself that America shall pay him an indemnity of 45 billion dollars when the final settlement is made at the close of the war. Why has Bill modified his figures? Is he losing confidence in the ability of his cut-throat gang of baby killers to conquer the world? Long before the United States was forced into the war, when the probability of our participation in it was very remote, while we were on friendly terms with Germany, the announcement came over an underground wire that the Wilhelmstrasse assassins had decreed that when England and France were on their knees, Germany would turn its attention to the United States and compel us to pay dearly for immunity. An ultimatum was to be presented to us although we were not then at war with Germany. A demand was to be made upon us for an indemnity of eighty seven and a half billion dollars, and upon our refusal to pay we were promised the fate of Belgium.

Why, therefore, has Bill modified his terms? When the original sum was chalked up in his ledger against us we were striving to preserve the peace. We averted his insults and injuries without resentment. When he swatted us on one cheek we feebly protested, then turned the other toward him. He had suffered no injury at our hands then, but now our Summaries in Europe lambasting the sauer kraut out of his boches, and yet he has voluntarily lopped forty two and a half billions off his bill for damages. Don't be so modest, Bill. Nobody asked you for a reduction in your demand. Remember the high cost of living these days and be just to yourself and your family.

PROFITEERS AND PRICES

It did not require the report of a government commission to convince us that there is profiteering in the land, but for all that the figures given out at Washington late last week are startling. We are used to big totals these days. It is a time when seemingly only millions and billions will serve the purpose of these figures. Yet it will give the country pause to be told that the five big meat packing companies "pocketed" \$140,000,000 in profits during 1915, 1916, and 1917. Even that statement is not entirely clear, however, for it fails to show on what investment or on what business that was developed.

But we can figure that there are excessive profits on meats. When bacon goes to 50 cents a pound, retail, with hogs at something like 12 cents per pound live weight, it is easy to see that there is something wrong in the ratio between these figures and the price of hogs at six cents a pound a few years ago and bacon at 25 cents. In the latter instance a margin of 19 cents per pound was divided up some place between producer and consumer. But now there is a difference of 38 cents per pound, and the consumer—exactly double the former margin.

Some of the exposures made by the federal trade commission indicate to what limits selfish greed will go in grasping and grabbing. A corporation dealing in zinc had a payroll that ranged from \$135,533 per annum for the manager to \$564,228 for the president. Even if they had received no dividends it would have been a fairly profitable company for an official to hold stock in.

The problem of control thus presented is an exceedingly difficult one. Fix prices, says somebody, but that is just the trouble. The government has been fixing prices, and when it does so, it must fix a price so that all dealers can exist, and some manufacturers can produce so much more cheaply than others, that the government prices permit them to profiteer scandalously.

ASPHALT INDUSTRY IN 1917

The war has stimulated activity in the domestic markets for asphaltic material derived from crude petroleum and for imported asphalt. But the relative abundance and adaptability of these materials has lessened the demand for the native bitumens and for the various types of bituminous rock produced in this country, according to statistics just completed under the U. S. geological survey.

The native bitumens, including malthe, gilsonite, elaterite and grahamite, bituminous rock and ozokerite, marketed from mines and quarries in

the United States in 1917 was \$9,904 short tons, a loss of 17,573 tons, or 18 per cent, compared with 1916. The market value of the output in 1917 was \$735,324, a loss of \$187,357, or 20 per cent, compared with 1916.

The production of gilsonite, bituminous sandstone, bituminous (elaterite) shale and ozokerite was increased considerably in 1917, but the gain credited to these varieties was insufficient to offset the loss in the production of elaterite, grahamite, and bituminous limestone.

The quantity of manufactured asphalt (including road oils and flux) produced in 1917 from petroleum of domestic origin increased about 7 per cent compared with 1916, since the quantity of corresponding material manufactured in this country from Mexican petroleum increased about 13 per cent as a consequence of which the net gain over the production in 1916 was nearly 7 per cent.

The total sales in 1917 of manufactured asphalt derived from domestic petroleum amounted to 701,809 short tons, valued at \$7,734,691. This total included 327,142 tons, valued at \$4,011,980, of solid and semisolid products used in the paving and roofing industries, and 374,667 tons, valued at \$3,722,711, of liquid products, including road oils, flux and asphaltic paints.

California maintained its supremacy in the production of oil asphalt. Its output from 14 petroleum refineries in 1917 aggregated 220,294 tons, valued at \$2,100,252, and included 135,160 tons of solid and semisolid products, valued at \$1,486,609, and 85,134 tons of liquid products, valued at \$613,643. Refiners handling oil from the Oklahoma Kansas field produced 206,223 tons of oil asphalt, valued at \$1,975,493, including 73,410 tons of solid and semisolid products, valued at \$747,651, and 132,813 tons of liquid products, valued at \$1,227,842.

The total sales in 1917 of manufactured asphalt derived from Mexican petroleum amounted to 645,613 short tons, valued at \$7,441,813, and included 338,485 tons of solid and semisolid products, valued at \$4,957,152, and 307,128 tons of liquid products, valued at \$2,484,661.

The imports of native asphalt, oil asphalt, and bituminous rock for consumption in the United States in 1916 aggregated 187,868 short tons, valued at \$983,115, a gain in quantity of 40,173 tons, or 23 per cent, over 1915. The exports of unmanufactured asphalt in 1917 amounted to 390,107 short tons, valued at \$587,256, a loss of 10,709 tons, or 35 per cent, compared with 1916.

EIGHT HOUR DAY DOES NOT APPLY

Female Laborers in Apricot Crops Not Limited

Camp and field workers in apricot and walnut orchards are not subject to the wage regulations of the industrial welfare commission, according to a letter received by Walter Collins, of the C. C. Collins company packing house.

At a recent meeting of apricot men it was generally believed that the apricot pickers would come under the provisions of the wage relations, and the matter was taken up by correspondence, and the letter received Monday is the answer to the question and settles a point that has been agitating the minds of growers. The commission provides for a minimum wage of \$5 for women, and where work is done by the piece, the employer has to make up the difference should the worker fall short of the rate per hour. The schedule is effective in place here.

Pitting throughout the county now is nearly in full force. The hot weather has ripened the fruit rapidly and in almost every orchard some work has started.

The pitting scale for this year is 30 cents per hundred pounds, or an increase of five cents over the general figure of last year. The increase will be very much more than that when the character of the fruit this season as compared with that of last year is taken into consideration. The fruit this year is large and is in excellent shape. This will make possible for the pitters to pit more pounds and with greater ease than they handled the small fruit last year.

It is estimated that the production is about 40 per cent of a normal crop in this county. The state will show an increase over the previous season, the estimate being for 20,000 tons against 15,000 last season. The Santa Clara valley will have the largest crop in its history.

Locally there have been no offers by buyers and no price is indicated. The association expects to receive about the same price as last season, around 13 cents per pound. The government is not buying cots for army use, having not as yet adopted his as a delicacy for his fighting boys.

Vance Stewart, of the medical department 364th infantry, writes to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Stewart, that he is on his way to France.

OIL FIELD NOTES

By ELLWOOD J. MUNGER

The man who gathers the "dope" for the press and acquaints the public with what the oil operators of Southern California are doing each week has just completed a tour of the entire field and is loud in his praise of the operators, and the courteous and kind attention shown him will not be forgotten.

The oil correspondent visited all the leases of any size in the Southern field, had an opportunity to talk with the superintendents in charge and in the personal touch with the men who are developing and producing the oil, the press representative was able to gain much valuable information pertaining to the great petroleum industry. An opportunity was given to learn something about the problems that the oil operators have to solve, to gain information on special engineering problems and to get a real first hand view of the petroleum as it now stands.

The press representative was greatly impressed with the kindness and consideration some of the biggest and busiest men in the oil industry gave him. The men who are doing things expressed themselves pleased with the accurate and reliable publicity their work was being given, and in return for the reliable reports of the development work was receiving promised to furnish as much information as possible for the continuance of this work.

The spectacle of seeing over 100 wells drilling and 1200 men at work is certainly an inspiring one and the representative could not help but believe that every oil operator in the Southern field was behind our government and would exercise every facility in order to produce all the oil possible. The men in the field are intensely patriotic as shown by the interest they are taking in the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross and all the war movements. In every field it is the win war first and attend to other matters afterward.

The week's survey of the Southern field shows an increasing activity that speaks well for the great development campaign that is slowing getting underway for the production of more oil and the complete compliance with every wish and desire of the U. S. Fuel Administration. Particularly the increased amount of development work in the Olinia field at Montebello is worthy of special mention.

The Amalgamated company is meeting with great success at Durfee No. 1 a test well. The well is drilling now in brown shale at 1780 feet and some good drilling records are being set. A string of 3 1/2 pipe is following the tools. The Durfee is being watched with considerable interest as the finding of oil on this property will add several hundred acres to the Montebello field, and also a number of lease holders are anxious to see the possibilities of their adjacent properties.

The Huntington lease well is being given one of the most exhaustive pumping tests ever given a wild cat well. For the past six weeks this well has been on the beam and thus far has produced over 2000 barrels. A string of 3 1/2 pipe is following the tools. The Durfee is being watched with considerable interest as the finding of oil on this property will add several hundred acres to the Montebello field, and also a number of lease holders are anxious to see the possibilities of their adjacent properties.

The 20 acres owned by the Birch Oil Co. in the Brea field presents one of the most interesting studies in the differences of the quality of oil found on such a small acreage. Well No. 6 drilled six years ago came in producing 23 gravity oil today. No. 14, just completed at a depth of 3987, 37 feet deeper is producing a 20 gravity oil. The distance between the two wells is less than 1000 feet. Well No. 6 is situated 300 feet from a 23 gravity well is making oil of 23 gravity. Well No. 8 located between Nos. 5 and 14 is making 23 gravity oil. All these wells are comparatively the same depth and being treated so close together one would think there would be very little difference in the quality of the oil produced. However such is the case, and just why so many grades of oil should come from the same depth and from wells so close together is one of the many questions that make the oil industry one of the most interesting studies of the age.

The Brea Canyon Co. have completed No. 14 at a depth of 3787 and the well is now on the beam doing 250 barrels of clean, good gravity oil. No. 29 drilling at a depth of 4050 has struck a black shale formation that is rather unique. The redrilling of No. 28 will commence as soon as the rigging up work can be completed. About

a year ago the formation in this well shifted at a depth of 1700 feet and cut off three strings of pipe causing a flowing well that had been making 500 barrels a day to be destroyed. The drilling will be continued from the 1200 mark and put back on the production as soon as possible.

The Doheny Pacific Oil Co. operating at Montebello has introduced a new method of drilling. This company has drilled 400 feet of hole with a Star drilling outfit and is now rigging up to continue the well with the rotary. As to whether or not this method is a time and labor saver is a matter of study. Perhaps the formation and location of wells started drilling in this manner would have considerable ability to do with the cost and efficiency of the Star drilling outfit for the starting of the hole.

The Fullerton Oil Co. is about to abandon the idea of trying to get the fullness of its hole out of its No. 10 and is making preparations to drill by the tools. The pulling of the casing is now going on. At No. 11 the redrilling has reached 3110 feet and the tools are working within 80 feet of the original depth. The rigging up of No. 13 a new well has been started.

The Fullerton Oil Co. will make an attempt to increase the production at Whittier by redrilling and cleaning out No. 1. No. 4 a new well has the rig up and drilling is expected to start in a few days.

The General Petroleum has made a good record during the past week at Montebello. On the Alvirre tract No. 1 has 1700 feet of hole to its credit. No. 2 a new well is being bailed and getting rigged up for drilling. On the Ralph lease a new formation was struck at 2375 is making drilling very slow, only about 8 feet a day is all that can be made. Drilling on the Cruze tract has commenced and 500 feet of hole was reported early in the week.

The McGinley Oil Co. has completed its No. 2 at a depth of 3115 feet and the well is now on the beam, and while no tested production figures are yet available the well was flowing by heads and looked good for at least 400 barrels. The advent of this oil is going to have considerable weight with operators in the continuance of drilling in the low river region southwest of the proven field and may upset the opinion held that oil would not be found there.

The Petroleum Midways' well on the Prugh property is holding up to its initial production in a very remarkable manner. The well came in doing 2200 barrels, the production after a few days has increased to 2000 barrels of clean 22 gravity oil.

The Petroleum Development Co. has opened the month of July with a very unusual amount of new work scheduled. The company has just completed the building of a rig for No. 8. No. 87 a new rig is under construction. The foundation for a new rig is being laid for No. 88. Three locations for new wells to be known as 89, 90 and 91 have been made. No. 10 a producing well has been redrilled from 675 to 1485 feet and put on the beam with out output greatly increased. No. 83 is standing cemented at 1273 feet after being cemented the first time. At 84 drilling is at 1515 feet and in a conglomerate so hard that only a few feet a day can be gotten. No. 85 is drilling at 935 feet and making good progress in the blue shale.

The Santa Fe Oil Co.'s Pomona valley well continues to attract attention as it goes down in depth. At 3600 feet the drilling is going nicely. This far no showings of any consequences have been noted and the outlook of the well is not considered very favorable. However it may be that as the drill goes deeper a very decided change may occur.

That Senator Courier has abandoned the idea of trying to develop oil on his ranch near Walnut has been learned. After spending a considerable amount of money in the drilling of a well which he succeeded in getting down close to 4000 feet and getting no showings that would warrant further development work he has abandoned the well. The well is being salvaged and it is understood that the Union Oil Co. has bought the rig and pipe and will use the material from this well in the Brea field.

The Standard's Murphy property is one of the busiest places in the Southern California field and the work starts the month of July off with 9 wells drilling. Two are standing cemented and a rig grade for a new well has been started. At 31 and 34 the drilling of drill pipe and the drilling is going nicely and it looks as though the big job will be successful. At Murphy 35 a problem in cementing has developed that is per-

haps the most baffling ever encountered. At a depth of 3344 attempts to cement this well have extended over a year and at the present time the Standard is unable to get the cement to set as to go ahead with the drill. Experts have been called in and the problem will be studied from the most scientific view points. Chemical analyses of water is intended to aid in the solution of the difficulty. The Murphy property is maintaining wonderful figures for production of oil. The combined output of the Southern field is now 60,000 barrels daily, and of this amount the Murphy and Emery leases make more than half. The Murphy has wells flowing all the way from one to seven thousand barrels daily.

The Standard's Kraemer well in the Brea field has struck hard shell formation at a depth of 2461 and the drilling is going a little slow on account of the well rapidly.

On the Irvine well near Newport the Standard's well has reached 1775 feet with the formation a brown shale soft enough to hasten the drilling progress of the well rapidly. After testing out the water and the results of a recent cementing at a depth of 2317 feet the Standard's well No. 4 did 400 barrels. The drilling will be continued into the so-called deep sand. Ten other wells are drilling at depths varying from 1700 to 2800 feet and some good drilling records are being made on all of them. Baldwin No. 5 has settled to a production of 400 barrels daily. The oil is 20 gravity and represents some of the heaviest oil produced in the Montebello field. No. 20 a recently located new well is being rigged up for the commencement of drilling.

The West Coast Co. has just completed a new formation of 30 gas engines for the pumping of its gas producing wells. The number represents the largest number of engines installed in the field.

TAX FIGURES

Assessor's collections for Fullerton city for year 1916, \$133,517.55.

Total assessor's collection for county for year 1916, \$483,000.00. The total assessed valuation for Fullerton in 1915 was \$17,000,000; for 1917 it was \$8,910,520, showing an increase of \$8,089,480.

The assessed valuation for the county, exclusive of railroads, in 1915 was \$76,165,110; in 1917 it was \$56,140,555, showing an increase of \$19,924,555.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hamler, Dave Hamler and family and Mr. and Mrs. Al Erickson visited Seal Beach Sunday.

Fred Batts of the Placentia district was a business visitor in town a few days ago.

George Crawford who is training at the naval station at San Pedro, came up to visit his friends the latter part of the week.

Oscar Schneider, of the San Pedro naval station, was visiting his parents the latter part of the week.

Fred Gresswell got busy last week and counted out noses. He immediately repaid the debts of the two railroad crossings on Center and Los Angeles streets. They now read, "Anahim, Population 6000." "We've got 'em," said Gresswell, "every one of them."

Alexander and John Henry went over to Loma Linda Springs Tuesday to visit Mrs. Henry, who is sojourning there.

Misses Helen and Dorothy Pendleton of Pasadena, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duckworth.

Sergeant Paul Tedrick came home from Fort Sill the first of the week on a visit to his parents and other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Stern and Misses Sophie and Marie Rimpas visited friends at La Vida Springs Sunday.

W. B. Williams of Santa Ana, was renewing acquaintances with old friends in this city yesterday.

Action for \$15,000 for alleged slander has been brought by Charles A. Emerson, a Garden Grove hardware merchant, against Dr. Frances Marshall, an osteopath of Garden Grove. The complaint was filed in the superior court by Attorneys Clyde Bishop and H. C. Head for Emerson. The complaint alleges that upon three occasions Dr. Marshall made statements of a serious offense, one that in the public mind is classed among the most serious of the type. The complaint alleges that the statements were made to Deputy District Attorney Menton, to Constable J. M. Clark and to Mrs. J. N. DeVaul.

WHERE SHALL WE GO NEXT SUNDAY?

TO

SEAL BEACH

OF COURSE

The Premier Resort of the South Coast offers attractions none other can present
BRING THE WHOLE FAMILY
Concerts, Dancing, Bathing, Fishing, Roller Coaster, Etc., and don't forget the
WONDERFUL SCINTILLATORS

The Bathing Girls Parade Will be Held Sunday, July 14

Stages from Center and Lemon Street Stage Station, Or P. E. Care from Orange

SANTA ANA YOUNGSTER WINS BICYCLE RACE

Lawrence Haynes Carries Off First Money Tuesday

Lawrence Haynes, the little Santa Ana chap who recently won the Santa Ana bicycle race, repeated the victory Tuesday in the 12.8 mile road race from Orange to Anaheim to Olive and thence back to Orange. The race, held under auspices of the Orange County Bicycle Dealers' Association, started at the Orange plaza and finished at the high school, and was a clean race throughout. Haynes' handicap was 5 minutes and he finished in 35 minutes 20 seconds. Bob Gervling led the scratch men and won the first time. Every lad who finished received some prize.

Following are the race results, giving the name of the rider, his address, handicap and time in which the course was made:
Lawrence Haynes, Santa Ana, 6 35.20.
Lauro Gaittan, Santa Ana, 8, 37.22.
Chas. A. Griffith, Hollywood, 5 36.24.
Herbert Bandick, Orange, 4 34.37.
R. S. Gervling, Santa Ana, scratch, 30.13.
Geo. Gervling, Santa Ana, scratch, 30.20.
Gordon Swoffer, Santa Ana, scratch, 30.21.
Adolph Zeisler, Los Angeles, scratch, 30.23.
M. Kroll, Santa Ana, 3, 33.58.
K. Chandler, Orange, 4 36.10.
J. S. Peach, Los Angeles, 5 37.21.
Geo. Martin, Orange, 13, 45.20.
Chas. Eichenlaub, Santa Ana, 4, 36.34.
Jas. Arguello, Orange, 33.46.
Ray Price, Orange, 10, 44.20.
John Stelnborn, Anaheim, 4, 38.54.
Malcolm Kilgore, Orange, 5, 40.00.

SUES FOR \$35,000 BUT ACCEPTS \$250

Faulty Complaint Filed by Attorneys Was the Cause

The suit brought by Mrs. Maria Marengo of Los Angeles against J. C. Cordes for \$35,000 damages for the death of her son, who was killed in a superior court Tuesday and a compromise was effected; the widow accepting a judgment for \$250. On January 13 Louis Marengo was struck by a car driven by William Cordes, son of J. C. Cordes, and two days later died from his injuries. The widow sued the boy's father for \$35,000 damages. Attorneys Danna and Morse of Los Angeles had no sooner put a witness on the stand Tuesday morning before Judge Thomas than attorneys Clyde Bishop and H. V. Welsel for Cordes entered an objection to hearing of testimony in the ground that the complaint did not state sufficient ground for action. If this objection should be sustained, the Los Angeles attorneys would have to amend the complaint, and trial would be delayed. Seeing that the defendant's attorneys for the widow offered to settle the case for a judgment of \$250. The defense offered \$250 and an agreement for that judgment was reached.

J. B. Root leaves this week for Sealing him with non-support was filed, has been in the north for some weeks past during the illness and death of his sister. Mr. and Mrs. Root will remain in Seattle until fall, when they expect to return to their home in this city.

Dr. John Boege and family have been spending some days at the doctor's ranch in Anaheim valley.

Frank Dyer and daughter, Lois, were visitors at Seal Beach Sunday.

RUTHER CASE POSTPONED WIFE FAILS TO APPEAR

Will Be Tried Monday Morning on a Charge of Non-Support

Paul Rutherford still languishes in jail awaiting trial, the date of which has been fixed for Monday morning. Rutherford was arrested two weeks ago on complaint sworn to by his wife, claiming him with disturbing the peace. She declared that he was a pro-German, that he frequently used seditious language, that he had threatened her life if she ever made complaint against him, that he was shiftless and dissipated, forcing her to give him money which he spent for liquor. When the case came up for trial last Wednesday in Judge Howard's court, Deputy District Attorney Koepsel after holding a conference with Mrs. Rutherford, decided that the case should be tried in a federal court as the penalty which a justice could impose for disturbing the peace would not be sufficient punishment for his crime. The federal authorities, however, concluded that they might not be able to convict on the evidence, consequently the complaint was withdrawn and a new one charged him with non-support was filed. The case came up before Judge Howard yesterday morning, but Mrs. Rutherford failed to appear. An officer was sent to her house but found it locked, and the neighbors could give no information as to how she was getting on. Judge Howard, therefore, postponed the case until Monday morning.

Fred Vandenberg was in town yesterday from his ranch at Brookhurst. Mr. Vandenberg says he is making a nice profit out of his citrus groves this year. In addition to an orange orchard he has 125 lemon trees from which he has already received this season \$150, and has thirty boxes more sold, but the returns are not yet in.

H. F. Keallier was in town on Tuesday evening, and was given a warm over the news from the battlefield in France. Mr. Keallier insisted from the start that the Americans would give a good account of themselves, and he seems to be right, as he usually is.

THE CITRUS MARKETS

The market on Valencia has held steady the past week on best stock, while poor stock has shown a weaker tendency. The demand the past week, due to the anticipated Fourth of July business, has been active and will result in cleaning up tracks in good shape. Private sales markets are holding up somewhat better than the auctions, prices being in a basis of \$5.25 to \$5.50 delivered on best grades, with poorer grades on a graduated scale of prices according to quality and condition. F. O. B. quotations range from \$5.50 to \$7.75 on best stock. California Valencia oranges are practically the only available oranges in the market as the Florida deal is now wound up with a total shipment of a little less than half of that of the year previous, when 16,500 cars were shipped.

Good growing weather continues through the Southern California citrus belt, and the young fruit is hanging on the trees in splendid shape, they give every promise of a bumper crop this season. The market on lemons is eating off somewhat and prices have declined accordingly. The abnormal high prices and the tightening of the sugar regulations has caused a response to the falling off in the demand for lemons and it is generally believed that the market is due to ease off considerably under the existing regulations.

Vacation Needs

If you are going to the seashore or the mountains our stock is ample to take care of all your needs.

Bathing suits for women, men and children in cotton and worsted, the newest color combinations; also bathing caps and shoes.

Camping Togs. Khaki middies and skirts, riding breeches, "Freedomalls" a new overall suit in one piece, neat and attractive.

Leggins and hiking shoes.

Suit cases, in matting, leather and fibre also trunks and hand bags.

Matting Cases at \$1.50 to \$3.50

Leather Cases at \$7.50 to \$11.50

The S. Q. R. Store

LOCAL NOTES

Buena Park is becoming a noted shipping point for vegetables. Several cars of potatoes are loaded each day now. Wednesday seven cars of spuds were shipped.

Verification deputies who have been appointed to circulate nomination papers are as follows: G. E. Peters, for Miss Justine Whitney, candidate for re-election as county recorder; J. C. Burke, for J. M. Backs, candidate for county clerk; Mit Phillips, for C. D. Lester for county treasurer; P. E. Newman, for Sam Jernigan, for sheriff; Asa M. Hoffman, for E. W. Baynton, for sheriff; E. N. Winbigger, for T. A. Winbigger, for coroner and public administrator; R. S. Gregory, for Wm. French, and B. F. Plinson, for E. Inskip, for justice of the peace at Fullerton; B. F. Plinson, for Charles Young, and Bert Reno, for A. Rubins, for constable at Fullerton; R. C. Dutton for J. S. Howard, for reelection as justice at Anaheim.

The city has in contemplation the purchase of some sort of motor driven street sprinkler, but as yet the superintendent has not decided the best device to use. There are a number of sprinklers on the market, but they are costly. Just as soon as a selection is made it is probable that the city will purchase one. Complaint is made of the dusty condition of the dirt roads, but owing to the high cost of road oil the streets have not been kept up, as well as they might have been.

Any person who expects to vote at the primaries in August must be on the great register not later than July 27. July 27 is the last day any person may register or transfer from one precinct to another. July 18 is the last day upon which nomination papers can be filed. So far as county officers are concerned, any person registered can have his vote. Party affiliation cuts no figure in county and township offices. The man or woman who has given no party designation has the same vote as the one who has designated his party. When it comes to state offices, including the assemblyman, the party affiliation counts. Only the person registered as a Republican can vote to determine who shall be the republican nominee for any state office.

Judge Howard made the statement before the council, in asking that August body for a raise in his salary as recorder, that the new police force has been crowding his court to the limit, that Marshal Wood and his deputies are surely rounding up all offenders, and as a result his private affairs have had to suffer. The office of recorder carries a \$50 monthly salary and the judge believes he should have \$75 if the police keep up their pace, and should the minions of the law grow to be still more proficient the judge will have to send out an S. O. S.

F. B. Kern and R. E. Coffman left Sunday on a fishing excursion to Bear Lake.

Henry Armbrust and family left the first of the week for a two week's camping sojourn at Bear Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duckworth motored up to Pasadena Saturday on a visit to C. W. Pendleton and family.

Rev. F. W. Mitchell, wife and little son of Los Angeles, were visiting friends here last week.

W. A. Dolan and family spent Sunday visiting friends at Hollywood.

Mrs. F. A. Yungbluth and two children spent last week at Seal Beach, returning Sunday.

W. H. Kennedy has received a letter from his son, W. F. Kennedy, who stated that indications were he would shortly leave for France. He has been stationed at Ft. Riley, Kas.

Horace Hayward has been indisposed during the week, but able to be out again and is rapidly regaining his usual robust health. Mr. Hayward will be 83 years of age next November. He is a veteran of the civil war, and takes great interest in the conflict in France and Flanders. His many friends will indulge a hope that he may soon regain his usual bodily health.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hartung are spending a summer vacation at Long Beach. Mr. Hartung writes that they are having a fine time and that the climate is also very beneficial to him. He states that he is feeling much better than when he arrived at the beach.

City Clerk Merritt has been granted the privilege of leaving his desk at noon Saturdays and remaining away until Monday morning during the summer. Mr. Merritt will have an assistant in his office while away, and during the next few months will journey to the sea coast where he will forget business cares and live the only life.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stickley and their three children of Caspar, Mendocino county, were guests during the past week of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Parrett. Mrs. Stickley is a sister of Mr. Parrett, and this is their first meeting in ten years. Mr. Stickley is superintendent of the Caspar Lumber company. He and his family are touring the state in their automobile, and after a short visit here they drove to San Diego. They will later depart for their home in the north.

Mrs. George Meyers was pleased to hear Monday from her sister in Los Angeles that her brother, Leo Chek, who enlisted some months ago had been promoted first to be a corporal and later was made a sergeant. Sgt. Chek has been stationed at Camp Lewis and now is on his way to France.

While on a fishing excursion to Bear Lake R. S. Jensen was suddenly stricken with appendicitis. He was brought home Sunday and taken to the Sanitarium where an operation was performed.

PERSONALS

Mrs. H. C. Downs of the Nelbert ranch, left Saturday for a visit of several months in the east. Most of the time will be spent at McKeesport, Pa., but she expects to visit Boston before returning.

Tom Hollingworth was the happiest man in town a few days ago when he enjoyed a visit with his brother, A. H. Hollingworth, who has been promoted from a lieutenant to the position of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. Tom is proud of him, and during the Colonel's short stay here he was royally entertained.

Miss Gladys Fifield, deputy county treasurer, has been appointed to gather data in making up the roll of Orange county men in war service. The cards completed by her will be filed in the county recorder's office as a permanent record. Miss Fifield is doing the work outside of office hours. The committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce having the work in charge is composed of Dr. Freeman of Fullerton and A. B. Paul and J. C. Joplin of Santa Ana.

George A. Mills visited his brother at Hermosa Beach some days ago, and found him hale and hearty in his 84th year. He was engaged in chopping weeds as Mr. Mills drove up, and expressed great pleasure at meeting him. In the home at Hermosa beach are three people whose ages aggregate 252 years. These are Mr. Mills, his wife who is 85 and her sister who is 84. They are all in the enjoyment of perfect health and are full of activity despite their advanced years. The Mills family take the blue ribbon at an old folks' show.

F. B. Keathley is erecting a chili warehouse west of the Vegetable Union packing house at Garden Grove. It will be a brick structure 40x75 feet. Work was begun last week. The acreage is planted to chili in 2500 acres California Mexican chili, 1500 acres California long green chili. Most of these two varieties will be dried there and shipped. Also there are 1500 acres of pimientos which will be shipped to canneries. Mr. Keathley has chili grinder at Anaheim. About 35 per cent of this entire acreage is planted by J. Allen Knapp and will be handled through his own warehouses. He is the largest individual chili grower in the United States.

Angel Basquez of Buena Park was ordered held to answer for trial in the superior court on a charge of burglarizing the home of Jose Aguirre at Tuleburg. Marcel Senas, and S. Yagi, the latter a Jap, testified that they saw Basquez at the Aguirre home during Aguirre's absence. Senas said he saw Basquez throw away an old hat. When Basquez was arrested he wore a hat identified by Aguirre as belonging to him.

The erratic action of the electric lights Sunday evening was a source of annoyance to many people who did not care to retire at nine o'clock. The lights winked out shortly before nine, and by the time people succeeded in digging a kerosene lamp or a candle out of the darkness they flashed on again. This happened so frequently that most folks gave up in disgust and went to bed. Anaheim was not alone in this as all of Orange county was in the dark for a portion of the time. The electrical storm was responsible for it.

Joe Hatfield, who has been laid up in a hospital at Coolidge, for some time with sciatic rheumatism, was visiting friends here this week. He states that his son, Sergeant Floyd Hatfield, who has been in camp on the Atlantic coast left on the 21st of June for France.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McFadden, Mrs. and Mrs. Fred Backs, Jr., and Miss Winifred Metcalf attended the theater in Los Angeles last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stoffel have received word from their son, Peter, Jr., who has been in France for some time, that he has been in the front line trenches two different times. He is very much pleased with the life and says it is very interesting.

Mrs. Isabella Hahn writes to this office that she has changed her address to 811 Pine avenue, Long Beach, and she is anxious to be in the Gazette each week. Mrs. Hahn has been much interested in the war savings stamps drive in Anaheim, as she is purchasing her certificates here instead of at Long Beach. She is also much interested in the proposed cemetery improvement.

Clyde Webb who is stationed at Camp Kearny expects to be home for a few days over the Fourth.

C. S. Troutman and wife and Mrs. Ella Williams spent two or three days the first of the week fishing at Newport, and according to Mr. Troutman they caught nearly all the herring and corned mackerel on this side of the Pacific ocean. They would have caught more, Mr. Troutman says, but whenever a school discovered the devastation he was making in the ranks they immediately retreated to deeper water. Baiting the early angler has the best luck Mr. Troutman got down to the pier at four o'clock one morning, but found numerous sportsmen ahead of him. Next morning, determined to be first he got out of bed at one o'clock, but when he reached the pier several persons were already there, evidently having fished all night.

George W. Sloop arrived in town from Phoenix on Saturday, and on Tuesday left with his family for a camping trip to Big Bear. Mr. Sloop is raising 580 acres of cotton which is now knee high and promises a fine crop. He has also 40 acres of alfalfa. He reports the weather in Arizona exceedingly warm, and finds an agreeable change in the cool weather prevailing on the coast.

Sheriff C. E. Jackson was in town Monday evening on official business.

Between the first and the sixth of each month hereafter Rate Collector Wallace will be stationed upon the lower floor at the entrance to the city hall on East Center street, where the light and water rates may be paid. A large safe has been purchased for use in that department where all moneys and valuable papers are to be kept. By having the office down stairs people will not have to climb the stairways to the office as heretofore, which the trustees believe will be a decided benefit.

In turning down the ordinance which was aimed to make the town dry, three of the trustees looked upon the proposition as being of enough importance to allow it to be settled at the polls by the people. It is not much of a task to have the proposition placed on the ballot next November. Let the people rule.

Good progress is being made in the construction of new buildings on the corner of Joannes Bros. Co. for a chili pepper dryer at Buena Park. Extensive cement foundations are already laid and it is expected all will be in readiness when the chili picking is on. Large acreages of peppers are being planted in that locality.

Charles D. Smith of Fullerton was so unfortunate on Friday to have his wrist broken. While in the act of cranking his machine the shaft flew backward and struck the right wrist fracturing the small bones. It may be several weeks before Mr. Smith will be able to use his hand again.

Arthur Turek dropped off Saturday on his way from San Francisco to San Diego and visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Turek for a day. Arthur enlisted in the navy several months ago, and has recently been promoted to the rank of ensign. He is now stationed at San Diego.

Fifty members of the Eastern Star went down to Anaheim Landing Wednesday evening where the time was spent baking wieners, boating and bathing.

Mrs. J. Kenyon Lybarger has received word from her husband that he will receive a 20-day furlough about the 6th of this month and will arrive here the 9th, to spend his furlough with relatives and friends.

A. G. Wright is making good progress on the new road on Patt street from La Palma avenue to the sugar factory and Anaheim Beef & Provision company's plant.

Mr. and Mrs. William Berkenstock and daughter, Miss Una Berkenstock, have gone east on an extended visit.

CLASSIFIED

WANTED—Small ice box. Apply at Coliseum Barber Shop.

WANTED—Good, stocky young orchard work horse, about 1200 lbs.; no blemishes. Phone 420. 6-20-47

EXPERT PRUNING—Orange and lemon pruning and budding. Only high class work done. See testimonials at this office. F. R. Weldenmuller, 905 E. Chartres.

FOR SALE—80 acres of deeded land in Victor Valley for \$10 per acre. 148 East 55th Street, Los Angeles. 6-27-47

FOR SALE CHEAP—200 tons of slack lime for orchard use. Phone Fullerton 295-W. 5-24-47

"The potato is a good soldier. Eat it, uniform and all."

By developing the efficiency of the wells at the power plant the city trustees have visited the production of a larger stream flow. A modern pump will have to be installed, but its cost will be money well spent on account of the increase of water available for domestic use. Heretofore the council has furnished water to people outside the city limits, but this practice had to be abandoned, owing to the limited supply. Through the installation of the improvements noted it is expected that 300 or 400 inches more water can be obtained, which will be an abundance, and then perhaps outsiders may be supplied. The board of trustees are good business men, serve without pay, are doing the best they can, and should be given every encouragement.

R. Evans of the oil field region was relating his experiences in the Panama canal zone Tuesday. He worked on the big ditch six years during its construction and came home in good health, although thousands of men died on the works. At the beginning of the work, he said, men died so suddenly that it became the custom on awakening in the morning to shake his bedfellow to see if he was still alive. The Americans, he said, withstood the climate better than the foreigners, only 1900 of them dying while thousands of the South Americans succumbed to the heat and disease germs.

Charles Osborne, agent for the American Fruit Distributors of California, reports shipping eleven carloads of potatoes from this section last week. There will be large shipments also this week, and the season will continue for several weeks.

The following registrants, because they have been married since the 18th day of May, 1917, have been reclassified by the local board, all being placed in Class 1, Division X, a new subdivision which has been created for clerical cases of this nature: Parker H. Startz, Rexburg, Idaho, formerly of Class 2B; Charles A. McKinley, Los Angeles, Class 4A; Clair C. Palmer, Huntington Beach, Class 4A; Paul R. Stuck, Santa Ana R. D. Class 4A; McDowell A. Gordon, Anaheim, Class 2B; Harry E. Den Granges, Class 2B; Mary V. Hayes, Anaheim, Class 2B; Charles W. Sprout, Covina, Class 2B.

Every now and then the question comes up about changing this city from the sixth to the fifth class, but it is said before that can be attempted a population of 6000 inhabitants must be contained within the limits. Anaheim now boasts about 5200. (The town is growing and it is not at all unlikely that the proposition will take concrete form one of these days, if all the knockers will bury their hands.

Some weeks ago this city passed an ordinance making it unlawful to keep fruit and vegetables in open containers, exposed to flies and other insects. What's the latest regarding that particular safeguard to health and happiness?

The Anaheim band goes to Seal Beach today where it will take part in the Fourth of July celebration. Many Anaheim people will celebrate the Glorious Fourth at that popular resort.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gast of Santa Monica, Agents of the battleship Oregon, and Mrs. Diggs are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Ziegler a couple of days last week.

Dr. J. W. Truxaw, city health officer, announces that hereafter rubbish wagons will make one round on the first of each month instead of the 10th as has been the custom.

Edward L. Anderson and Miss Netta Schultz, both of this city, were married at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 23. Mr. Anderson is an instructor in the Curtis airplane factory. The young couple will make their home at Buffalo for the present.

Fred Gresswell has dismantled his water works at Sonoratown and the two hundred inhabitants thereof are being supplied by the sugar factory. Mr. Gresswell has frequently endeavored to get city water piped to his suburban settlement, but always failed.

A number of Anaheim people attended a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Bastanchury north of Fullerton Wednesday evening. The party was given in honor of Leo Deweg, brother of Mrs. Bastanchury, who has enlisted in the navy and was leaving shortly for the training camp. (The party was held on the beautiful lawn, but a portion of the evening was spent in the house where dancing was indulged in. Most of the guests were from Fullerton, those from Anaheim being Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Burkhardt, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Tomblin, Mr. and Mrs. William Heger, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hannum and Johnny Miller.

Semi-Annual Garment Clearance NOW ON Every Coat, Suit and Dress Radically Reduced

Falkenstein's Department Store

DESTRUCTIVE LIGHTENING

Two large oil tanks at El Segundo were struck by lightning and exploded early Monday morning. Workmen and firemen from Inglewood, Hermosa Beach and Redondo Beach, worked desperately to prevent the flames from reaching other tanks and nearby buildings.

The tanks are owned by the Standard Oil company. Both were of 55,000 barrel capacity, one containing distillate and the other crude oil.

At La Brea, lightning also struck an oil derrick, setting fire to the derrick and the oil issuing from the well. The oil burned for three hours after the derrick was destroyed.

The lightning striking the oil fields was part of the freak storm, starting late Sunday, continuing all night and all forenoon Monday. This is the first

storm of the kind in Southern California in 20 years and the first in July since the weather bureau was established in 1877, according to Weather Observer Carpenter.

Interurban traffic on the northern division of the Pacific Electric system was paralyzed early Monday when a lightning bolt struck the Ramona sub station and damaged the lines between Vineland and Ramona. Car service to San Bernardino, Redlands and Pomona was stopped.

A .01 inch rainfall was recorded in Los Angeles Monday, and for half an hour in the forenoon, there was a heavy downpour, preceded by heavy thunder and lightning.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Naugle and son, Elmer Berdrow, visited friends in Los Angeles Sunday. Elmer will remain in the city for a week or two.

YOUNG FELLOWS WITH GRIT

When you're older you probably expect to go into the army or navy. You don't have to wait until then to help the fellows over in the trenches.

Save for them right now.

One way to do it is in clothes; buy good ones that last a long time and save the wool and labor our fighters need.

Hart Schaffner & Marx "Prep" styles are made to look well and last long. The styles are the live ones you want; we guarantee to satisfy you or your money back.

BY ALL MEANS GET A FIT

F. A. YUNGBLUTH

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx

"COME ACROSS" FOR THE BOYS WHO ARE "GOING ACROSS"



The man who neither fights or lends his money to Uncle Sam is a pretty poor patriot! Come across with all your spare savings—it's the real patriotic way!

Buy War Savings Stamps

F. A. Yungbluth.

HOW SLACKERS LIVE ACROSS RIO GRANDE

COWARDLY AMERICANS ARE ISH-
MALITES EVEN AMONG THE
MEXICANS

COMPELLED TO HERD IN CAMPS
AND ARE REFUSED EMPLOY-
MENT EVERYWHERE

If there ever was an outcast, in all the odium that the word implies, he is the young American who has sought refuge in Mexico to evade military duty. This is the report brought to Laredo, Texas by arrivals from various parts of that country. It is stated that the draft evaders who flocked into Mexico, by fair means or foul, following the enactment of the conscription act, are being treated as the scum of creation and are being forced as a matter of self protection and common sympathy to herd together.

The American slacker in Mexico has no place to lay his head; he is ostracized by the other Americans in that country; he is despised by the Mexicans of pro-Ally sentiments and even the pro-Germans and the German agents themselves have little to do with them without a country except to make such use of them as the exigencies of the occasion may demand from time to time.

It is almost worth a man's life to show up as a slacker in the thriving oil port of Tampico and adjacent territory where there are more than 2000 Americans above draft age employed in various phases of the oil industry. It has happened more than once during the last several weeks that a new arrival in Tampico who did not take the trouble perhaps to show his registration papers had to establish his standing as a patriotic and faithful American citizen by one or more fist fights with other American citizens who questioned the cause of his absence from the United States at this time.

While it is true that many of the men who were employed in the oil industry around Tampico were in the draft call, it is said to their credit that practically all of them either entered the service voluntarily or responded promptly when their names were reached. On every outgoing steamer and train leaving Tampico for the United States there have been many young Americans returning to this country to enter the army.

In the City of Mexico there is quite a colony of American slacks. They live a miserable existence, according to reports received from the capital. In some cases these draft evaders are well supplied with money, for a large part of the young Americans who fled to Mexico to escape army duty belong to wealthy families.

These refugees, while they are able to supply their physical wants in the matter of food and clothing, find little pleasure in the life that they are leading. They sulk along the streets like criminals; they are debarrred from the association of all other Americans and of most Mexicans except the people of the capital. They are subject to constant insults for their cowardice and lack of patriotism.

The American slacker occupies such a low scale in the estimation of the business men, native and foreign, of Mexico, that it is almost impossible for one of them to obtain a position of any kind. Several weeks ago a crowd of a dozen or more refugees entered the mining town of Guanajuato and applied to different mining companies for work. They were turned down in each instance although employment would have gladly been given them had they not been slackers.

The Americans at Guanajuato not only saw to it that the draft evaders were denied work, but a committee of the former waited upon the visitors and gave them so many hours to leave town. The hated cowards left and when last heard from they were headed toward Guadalajara where there is said to await them a welcome similar to that which they received at Guanajuato.

The treatment which the slackers receive in the cities and towns of Mexico is so unbearable that most of these undesirable young Americans have gone into the mountains and rural districts where they are living a hand to mouth existence in camps. So far as known there are the largest of these camps is situated in the Santa Rosa mountains, State of Coahuila, a few miles from Musquij. It may be said to be a sort of slacker headquarters. At last accounts there were more than 500 men in camp. They came from every part of the United States and from all phases of life.

The membership of the colony is changing daily. None of them do any

work and but for the doubtful benefactions of some of the wealthy refugees the moneyless slackers would starve, even as it is the dependent ones are permitted to remain but a short time in camp. From this camp the slackers have scattered among the Mexican ranches. Many of them are forced to take the lowest kind of labor in remote villages where they do not come into contact with Americans who have legitimate cause for being in that country.

It is a comparatively easy matter for the draft evader to enter Mexico. The long and tortuous course of the Rio Grande, the wilderness of chaparral that borders its banks and the impossibility for all of its international boundary length to be guarded at all times offers an inviting opportunity for the slacker to cross the stream without detection.

It is believed by some United States government officials on the border that there exists the underground system of railway, operated by agents of the German government, for the purpose of landing draft evaders and German agents and sympathizers into Mexico from the United States. The source of some of the branch lines is believed to be underground system is believed to be as far away as points in New England and Canada.

Information has been received there that the Pacific coast towns of Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Acapulco contain a considerable number of American draft evaders and that some of these men are in desperate straits. They are in rags, live upon the refuse of the town and sleep without a roof over their heads. In Guaymas the Americans and other foreigners belonging to the Allied nationalities organized a mopping up system for draft evaders in that port recently with the result that these undesirable quickly drifted to more congenial localities of the country.

It is not only the American slacker in Mexico who is made to feel uncomfortable. The same sort of treatment is meted out to the Canadian, Englishman, Frenchman or Italian who happens to be in that country and is unable to give a satisfactory explanation of why he is not in active army service.

ORANGE COUNTY NOTES

Malt Tonic Is Seized:
Friday morning Judge Thomas imposed a fine of \$100 upon P. F. Warren of Laguna Beach for having sold malt tonic. The sale was made several weeks ago, and Warren was arrested and prosecuted upon a charge of having sold a malt beverage inside the limits of the fifth superior district. He was found guilty on the evidence submitted to Judge Thomas. The defense raised but one point, and that point was whether or not the malt tonic was a beverage. The judge found that it was. Warren is a druggist at the beach. It was declared by the defense that the tonic sold by Warren was similar to tonic sold by druggists everywhere without thought of its sale being in violation of dry laws.

Bastanchury Injured:
John B. Bastanchury, one of the owners of the Bastanchury ranch at Fullerton, and William Silva, manager of the ranch, are in the hospital as the result of injuries received Wednesday when the machine which Bastanchury was driving skidded on loose gravel at a point five miles east of that city. Silva's nose was broken and Bastanchury's face badly lacerated, but no bones broken. His brother, Gaston, who went to the hospital, reports the men resting comfortably. The machine was a total wreck.

County Firemen Meet:
The bi-monthly meeting of the Orange County Firemen's Association was held at Newport Bay last Friday evening, and one of the largest crowds in the history of the association was in attendance. The big doublewheel passenger boat of the Jackson, Norton & Company, known as "The Limit," was chartered for the occasion, and the novelty of a buffet luncheon with all the trimmings was indulged in by the jolly bunch of firefighters. One of the diversions of the evening which had been planned was a trip through the harbor entrance and out on the rollicking deck, but engine trouble developed just as the boat was about to start, so the idea was given up, and instead, the boat was towed up to Port Orange, where anchor was dropped and the meeting held.

The luncheon was prepared and served by Duffy, the famous chef of the Elks at Santa Ana, and included Mullaney steak and a lot of other good things.

The chief speaker of the evening was Fire Chief Eley of Los Angeles, who gave the boys a good many tips on both fire fighting and fire prevention.

The next meeting will be held in August, when the boys will be the guests of the Anaheim department.

Were Using Blind Pig Bait:

Henry Black, Nick and Frank Sutora, Newport Beach fishermen, claim to have seen a submarine Monday morning at 1:30 o'clock while drifting off Laguna Beach about one and one half miles. The men say the U-boat appeared to be about 150 feet long and was painted black. The boys were out on a fishing trip and had set their drift nets when the stranger appeared on the scene apparently to ascertain just what kind of a boat the fishermen occupied. The diver came up very close to the fishing launch and although the night was dark, they got a good look at her. She was burning two white lights on the bow, one above the other and one on the stern. Although she was very close to the fishing craft, the men were scarcely able to hear the purring of her engines.

All the time that this strange boat remained in the vicinity of the fishing launch, no one appeared on the deck and there was no opportunity for the fishermen to identify the nationality of the diver. The fishermen believe the diver may have been a German U-boat, but did not molest them because they were in search of bigger game. They are positive that the nocturnal visitor was a submarine. It hardly seems possible that the Germans could carry their submarine piracy to the Pacific waters but it is always the unexpected which has happened in the past.

While the authorities there notified government officials at Los Angeles, they are inclined to believe that a U. S. destroyer doing patrol duty, was mistaken by the fishermen for a submarine. It is pointed out that an enemy ship could hardly take the chance of exposing their presence on the Pacific coast merely to ascertain the identity of a fishing craft.

Seely Trial Tomorrow:

Esley Seely of Santa Ana, charged with desertion, will probably be tried by court martial at Ft. MacArthur, San Pedro, on July 5. That is the day set for the trial. Lieutenant D. M. Taylor is to preside at the court-martial. The findings and sentence of the court martial will not be made public until approved by the commanding general of the western department at San Francisco and by the judge advocate general of the army.

Seely was arrested in Santa Ana in May when he refused to entrain with a draft contingent going to Camp Lewis. He claimed to be a conscientious objector. He answered roll call on the day the contingent left, but he failed to show up at the train.

Fishermen Appeal to Hoover:
Although Japanese fishermen, on strike for higher prices for their fish catches, are contemplating a boycott to Washington to request the food administration to raise the price for tuna to over \$100 a ton, San Pedro canners have expressed belief that the fixing of prices for canned fish by the government will pave the way for a settlement of the trouble, as the canners will get the same margin of profit for the canners as for the fishermen.

New Irrigation District:
The election held on Newport Mesa Monday for the purpose of voting on the project of forming an irrigation district for that section, resulted in a unanimous vote being cast for the proposition.

The three directors of the district elected were A. H. Smith, W. S. Williamson and Donald J. Dodge. Mrs. Donald J. Dodge was elected treasurer and tax collector and W. A. Stearns assessor. The next step in the establishing of the system will be the employing of an engineer to furnish plans, data, approximate cost, etc., so that a bond election can be called to secure the funds to proceed with the work. It is thought that the engineer will be able to make surveys and gather the necessary facts and figures so that the bond election can be called early in the fall.

The district to be benefited by the irrigation system is known as the Newport Mesa tract and embraces a tract on the westerly side of the Southern Pacific right of way extending to the Fairview farms. A well in the water bearing sands of the Santa Ana river basin has already been put down and assures the district plenty of water for all purposes as soon as the plans are completed.

An adequate pumping plant will be installed and a pipe line laid to a new reinforced concrete reservoir, which will be built near the reservoir owned by the city of Newport Beach. The irrigation system of Newport Heights has been retarded in development and improvement from the fact that the more or less trouble in securing adequate water for irrigation at times when it was needed the worst, but now that the tract has been secured the district plan is expected that the next few years will show a wonderful change in the appearance of this section of the Heights country.

Want to Cut New Channel:

Formal notice of the hearing by the United States engineer office of the application of the Orange County Harbor Commission for a permit to cut a new channel for the mouth of the Santa Ana river has been given by Col. W. H. Heuer. The hearing will be held on July 15.

The petition was filed by the harbor commission in order to get the question of a permit cleared away so that it would not have to be dealt with when the time comes for taking further steps toward the improvement of Newport harbor.

The proposal to cut a channel through the sand dunes into the ocean is one that is of a good deal more interest than is to be found in its relations to the harbor alone, important as that is. The Newport Protection district directors have been figuring on the change for a number of years. It was recommended long ago by H. Clay Kellogg, engineer of the district as the best means of getting rid of the menace of overflow in the lowlands adjoining the airport running down from Huntington Beach to Newport Beach. A few years ago the action of the flood waters threw up a mud bar across the channel near the point where the channel leaves the lowlands section, causing the storm waters to back up over a large area.

May Change Route:

United States Postoffice Inspector Jarvis visited Garden Grove last week and a careful survey of conditions relative to the establishment of another route out of Garden Grove or a continuation of the present Garden Grove route was made. Mr. Jarvis, accompanied by Postmaster Frank Thompson made a trip over the rural districts in their present mail service, and the inspector was favorably impressed with the need of such a change. The matter will be referred to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General and it is expected that orders will be issued at an early date transferring the service so as to operate from Garden Grove.

EXEMPTION BOARD WILL CLASSIFY REGISTRANTS Men Within Military Age Must Have Essential Occupation

The local exemption board has been called on by Adjutant General Horner to classify the new 21 year old registrants classified and ready for a call to the colors at the earliest possible moment. At the same time the local board is instructed to hasten the work of reclassification and to be fully prepared to put into effect on July 1 all of the findings and provisions of the "work of right" order.

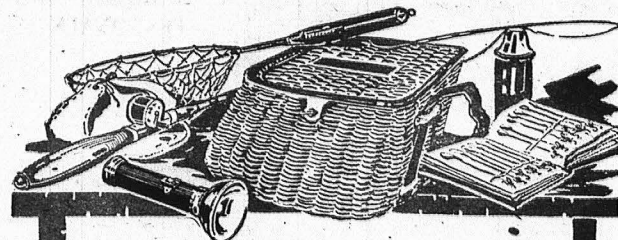
Chief Clerk Gobar will get the questionnaires ready for mailing to all men who attained their majority during the last year and registered under the draft law on June 5.

The board met Wednesday to begin the work of reclassification. Nearly every man in the second class will be called before the board and asked to show cause why he should not be transferred to Class 1. The only men who will not be summoned are those whose cases are so well known that no error is possible. Both boards are determined to make no mistakes. Many men in classes 3, 4, and 5 will be called before the board for re-examination.

Before any of the men are called before the board their questionnaires and the data now in the hands of the exemption board will be examined with care, and in the event that the board feels an error has been made in giving the men a deferred classification, they will be immediately advanced to the new class. After they have been reclassified the registrants will be given an opportunity to appear before the board and show cause why the transfer is unjust and should not be made. Their claims must be supported by affidavits or other satisfactory evidence before they will receive any consideration whatever.

In dealing with the men who are not engaged in productive or essential occupations under the government interpretation, the exemption board will send out notices calling all men to appear before them who are engaged in the following occupations:

1. Persons engaged in the service of food and drink, or other, in public places, including hotels and social clubs.
2. Passenger elevator operators and attendants, door men, footmen, carriage operators and other employees in stores, apartments, office buildings, and bath houses.
3. Persons, including ushers and other attendants engaged and occupied in and in connection with games, sports and amusements, excepting actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas or theatrical performances.
4. Persons employed in domestic service.
5. Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.



NO VACATION OUTFIT COMPLETE

Without an EVEREADY Daylo

YOU will need a Daylo for those vacation nights around the camp; on fishing, hunting and hiking trips, for the early morning start or the late at night return.

Darkness is a blindfold, more dangerous perhaps because of the false sense of security when you think you know the way.

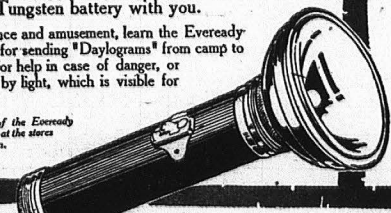
The short cut to safety lies along the path to the nearest Daylo dealer.

Go in today—get the type Daylo you need and take an extra Eveready Tungsten battery with you.

For safety, convenience and amusement, learn the Eveready night-signalling code for sending "Daylograms" from camp to camp, for signalling for help in case of danger, or for sending messages by light, which is visible for nine miles.



Ask for a free copy of the Eveready night-signalling code at the stores labeled with the sign.



WHY I KEEP A MILCH GOAT

Just now the milk problem is one of the all important questions for this country to solve, writes A. S. Senn in Orchard and Farm. The Los Angeles Examiner of May 10 in a two column editorial, sets forth forcefully the necessity of more milk for the growing children, which is falling off month by month instead of increasing.

The milch goat could be made to fill the deficiency between the amount now produced and that required. One goat will supply a family with good sweet, wholesome milk and at a price much less than would be charged by the milkman. The children drive on it and adults will drink it with a greater relish than they will cow's milk.

When goats are mentioned the average mind grasps the idea of the Harlem goat of the jokesmith, who has for ages educated the public in the belief that goats live on tin cans, old shoes and rubbish of all sorts and smell to the heavens, while in fact, the pure milch goat is odorless and the most dainty and cleanest feeder of all the animal world.

It is quite true they will thrive by browsing on the leaves and young twigs of trees and vines, but they will not touch food that has lain on the ground and been walked over or has been soiled in any way. The amount of milk given by a goat is almost beyond belief by the person not familiar with the high bred animal.

I have at home a 2-year-old doe gives of milk more than her own weight every ten days. You dairyman would charge \$14 for as much cow's milk as this goat gives in 30 days, and cow's milk in no measure compares with the milk of the goat in food value. I am informed the latter sells for twice as much as does the milk of cows.

Goats are not as susceptible to disease as cattle and have never been known to have tuberculosis, except when it is contracted from cattle. The cost of keeping a milch goat is very small, for one can keep eight mature goats on the ration that would feed one cow.

The annual sale of the kids will keep the doe in feed—no males for meat for the table and the females to be raised for milkers.

One should be careful in the selection of a doe, as there is as wide a range in their milking qualities as there is in cows, and there are 4 to 5 lbs. of milk in a gallon. One should get anything in the female goat line as a milker.

Unless they have proper breeding back of them they are apt to prove disappointing, as they soon go dry and are not worth their keep. On the other hand, a well bred doe will give milk for months and occasionally there is one like the one I have referred to that it is impossible to "dry up" before kidding time. The day before her kids were born she was still giving a quart at a milking—and

every means had been tried for eight weeks to turn her dry.

Both the state and the nation have tried to spread the gospel of the goat, but it does not reach where it should. The farmers and the goat fanciers are about the only hands that the bulletins fall into.

The farmer usually has room and plenty of feed for cattle, and the goat fancier has already supplied himself with goats, so that the propaganda has accomplished little.

There is nothing that would bring the matter more clearly before the attention of the public than a good film to be displayed in the theaters setting forth the goat as a source of milk supply—the different breeds, the care, etc.

I am a friend of all domestic animals, but if the dogs were eliminated and the milch goat installed in their stead a great many more children would be better fed. It would take no more to keep a doe than a dog, and they both need about the same amount of room.

The president has ordered sheep to feed on the White House lawn. Why not have a pocket cow to take care of the cottage lawn?

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

In anticipation of the Fourth Liberty loan, which will probably come in October, United States treasury certificates of indebtedness are now being offered throughout the country. During the intervals between sales of bonds the government finances its war operations by the sale of these certificates, which provide a steady flow of funds from the banks into the federal treasury.

These offerings, in blocks of \$750,000, with varying dates and maturities, will be continued every two weeks until the latter part of October. The quota of the Twelfth federal reserve district (comprising the states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington) is \$53,000,000 to reach issue. The government has allotted certificates to every bank in an amount equal to 2 1/2 per cent of its gross resources, which it may purchase for its own account and resale to individuals. Certificates may be purchased by the public through banks.

The first issue bears date of June 25 and will mature October 24, with interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. The certificates are of face denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000, and will be paid at maturity in cash or may be exchanged for Liberty bonds of the Fourth issue.

The Liberty loan states' executives at a conference in San Francisco last week, directed the various state, county and municipal Liberty loan organizations to cooperate with the banks in the sale of certificates. A wide distribution is expected to assist the sale of Liberty bonds. E. W. Wilson, director of sales of certificates for the 12th federal reserve district, is effect-

ing the organization of banks to cooperate with Liberty loan committees.

CAPTURED 83 PRISONERS

Because there wasn't enough excitement in the trenches during a battle in Balleau wood last Tuesday night one of the Saxons, Frank E. Leonard of Chicago, sauntered over to the German firing line and returned shortly afterward with 83 prisoners. This is how he modestly tells the story:

"You see, I got caught between the lines," he said. "I discovered a machine gun staring at me, and I dove into a shell hole. The gunner did not shoot so I raised my head and there stood the captain, who conveyed me to his dugout. He gave me something to drink and some cigarettes and asked if he wasn't surrounded. I assured him he was."

"He said, 'Wait a minute'—you know I veratehe the German—and went out. When he returned he said the others wanted to surrender before they were killed, and asked me to take them to the American lines. "We started off with all hand, including mine, held up. We got lost in the woods and it took a long time to find an American soldier. Then some more Americans came up and they wanted to escort my prisoners to headquarters."

DON'T USE WOODEN BOXES

In view of the receipt at the dispatching office in a damaged condition of many packages for the troops abroad which are packed in thin wooden boxes, and of the liability of damages to the mail sacks by boxes made of heavy wood, the post office department requests all patrons to discontinue the use of wooden boxes for enclosing articles for members of the American expeditionary forces in France and other countries, and according to the nature of the articles, either to pack them in strong corrugated cardboard boxes or wrap them in heavy paper, packing, bagging or cloth. As the weight of parcels for troops overseas is limited to seven pounds, it is evident that there is no apparent necessity for the use of the wooden boxes to transmit inclosures.

EAT LESS SUGAR

Before the war France produced about 750,000 long tons of beet sugar per year, and Italy about 210,000 long tons. Last year the production in France fell to about 210,000 tons and in Italy to 200 tons. Before the war England imported from Germany and Austria Hungary approximately 1,400,000 tons of sugar annually. These burdens now fall on the United States and its sources of supply. That is why it is necessary to save sugar in this country. 750,000 tons of sugar is the patriotic duty of every farmer to plant some sugar beets.

FIFTY WAYS IN WHICH CORN MEAL CAN BE USED IN MAKING DELICIOUS DISHES

Make a mush by stirring the corn meal and 1½ teaspoons salt into boiling water. Cook 45 minutes. Brown onion in fat, add hamburger and until red color disappears. Add pepper, and tomato. A sweet pepper is an addition. Grease baking dish put in layer of corn meal mush, seasoned meat, and cover with mush. Bake one half hour. Serves six.

The more corn we use the more food can be sent abroad. You need not tire of it, as there are at least two ways to use corn meal to make good

THE SLACKER

gone out, strong in her vestige youth and
motherhood, it may be—that the sea
and the wind will be the same as when
find the world a good place to live in
"When Johnny comes marching
home again" What will be the man
or the woman slacker's viewpoint?
life then? The world will be a changed
old world. Men and women will
and the signs fall, will look on
whole earth as a different place, a
peace comes. Never again can men
and women go back to the old days
of siesk and well fed content, the
times of ease and unctious peace
and the world will be a different
work toward higher and better things
—an idealism which will embrace
humanity in its glorious expansion
and carry all forward together toward
the goal of the resurrection of the
dead and the new mankind.
And the slacker, scorned by all,
be as much out of place as would

CALIFORNIA LAND IN ONIONS

BOND HOLDERS WARNED

Not the same thing is being repeated. There are many reasons. Investors will listen to the seductive story and turn over their bonds in exchange for other securities without much as preliminary investigation. Leaving implicitly what is told them. Now, aside from the doubtful patriotism displayed in getting rid of a dirty bond as soon as it is offered, the whole system of making exchange

PROFIT IN LIBERTY PIGS

It is not intended to criticise or comment at length on these figures except to state that all of them are

\$33.24, and leaving a profit of \$12.76 per pig. It may also be noted that where the profit was made there was

WHAT A MODERN TEACHER
IS COMPELLED TO KNOW

Some of the Questions Fired at Applicants for Certificates

"Tell why the United States is at war at the present time."

This is one of the twelve questions appearing on the examination in United States history. The applicant was given a choice of answering ten of the following questions:

1. State the basis of the claim of each of the following European

Constitution relating to (a) the election of members of the House of Representatives; (b) The election of United States Senators.

Constitution of the United States with
the Articles of Confederation.

try has been a part; state the causes
tell something about the general cha
acter of the conflict; name two ge
erals or leaders on our side, and sta
the results of the war.

of the acute angles is 30 degrees, prove that the side opposite is half the hypotenuse.

7. The area of a triangle is equal to one half the product of its perimeter by the radius of the inscribed circle.

ASK ORANGE COUNTY
FOR A THOUSAND DOLLAR

Orange county has been asked to contribute \$1,000 toward a fund to be used for gathering data in regard to the run off of waters from the mountains that shed into the Santa Ana river. This data will be of great use when it comes to devising a systematic scheme for complete control of the storm waters of the Santa Ana river.

ground water supply of the Santa
watershed through the United States
Weather Bureau, United States

county, and very useful and valuable data is being secured.

It is estimated that a complete

na- | on the watershed would involve

Because of the war conditions it seems advisable to do no more than make a beginning this year and for

has already furnished sixteen stand-
ard rain gauges and two of the new

dino county on Monday last by Mr. Ebert, the local engineer of the U. S. and myself, and we feel assured that this appropriation will be made as well as contributions from the cl

study. No comprehensive scheme for the conservation and fullest use of the

I regret the length of this letter, but

and more complete information on
matter I will be glad to arrange
representatives of the different
partments to appear before you at a

Word has been received by the
cal board to the effect that Art
U. Bowen of this city, has arri
safely at Corvallis, Ore., to wh
place he was entrained to take a sp
ial course provided by the governm
at the Oregon Agricultural college.

County Treasurer Joplin's office will be headquarters for gathering the data, but it remains for

able	Birth Place and Date of Birth .
In-	Relative or Friend and Address .

an | Remarks:

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation owning, leasing, acting as agent for or occupying any premises to fail, refuse or neglect to keep such premises in a clean and wholesome condition, and it shall be unlawful

constructed of metal, asbestos or non-combustible material or at a distance

their duty, from time to time, to inspect all premises within the fire limits of said city for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance and they are hereby authorized to enter upon a premises and all premises within said fire limits for the purpose of making such inspection.

provision of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not exceeding Three Hundred

City of Anaheim, shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and cause same to be published once in the Anaheim Gazette, a newspaper of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in said city and thirty (30) days.

he
or
le-
ny

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
County of Orange) ss
City of Anaheim)
I, Edward B. Merritt, City Clerk of
City of Anaheim, do hereby certify
the foregoing Ordinance No. 332 was
introduced at a meeting of the Board
of the City of Anaheim on

AYES, Trustees: Dwyer, Stark, Ba
McFadden and Gibbs.
NOES, Trustees, None.
Absent and not voting, Trustees, N
And I further certify that the p
dent of the Board of Trustees of
City signed and approved said Ord
on the 27th day of June, 1918.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have h
unto set my hand and affixed the
of said city this 27th day of June,
(SEAL)
EDWARD B. MERRITT
City Clerk of the City of Anahel

Dr. Freeman of Fullerton and County Treasurer J. C. Jonlin have com-

person who has a relative or friend in the service to see that the name of that relative or friend is enrolled on ed, should fill out the accompanying blank, and send it to County Treasurer Joplin.

Date of Enlistment
 Organization Entered

an | Remarks:

BIG ADDITION TO THE FOODSTUFF OUTPUT

SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND ACRES PLACED UNDER CULTIVATION BY IRRIGATION

EDISON COMPANY SPENDING A LARGE SUM IN WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

Increasing the production of food stuff, \$21,000,000 a year as a result of bringing 75,000 acres of land in Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley, under production by electric irrigation during the past year is a feature of a statement made by President W. A. Brackenridge of the Southern California Edison Company on Saturday, in reference to the announcement by the state railroad commission that the earnings of the company for the fiscal year were \$6,758,425.06 and the surplus \$1,511,941.20.

Discussing the work which the company and its subsidiaries have done in raising the annual increase of food production in Southern California to over \$125,000,000 and its plans for further increasing the production, while enormously decreasing the consumption of oil and other portable fuels required for war purposes President Brackenridge said:

"A total expenditure of \$5,614,581.32 for new properties was necessary in order that the company and its subsidiaries could, during 1917, increase its production of hydro electricity, provide transmission and distribution lines, in a region of 50,000 square miles to meet the demands of new business chiefly created by agriculturists, who are complying with the policy of the government in increasing the food supply.

"Six hundred thousand barrels of oil which would otherwise be consumed at steam plants, is set free for war purposes, by an expenditure of over two million dollars for additional reservoir capacity at Huntington lake. This reservoir supplies the two Big Creek water power plants, which we acquired from the Pacific Light and Power Corporation. The reservoir capacity is increased from 50,000 to 90,000 acre feet.

"To carry out similar increases on other water power plants, approximately \$500,000 was spent and it required nearly \$3,000,000 for distributing lines and equipment and transmission systems necessary to carry electrical energy to 11,755 new consumers, making our total number of consumers at the time of filing our annual report with the railroad commission 178,824.

"On lands which heretofore were only negligibly productive, our lines were connected during the year, to 899 motors attached to pumps for the irrigation of 75,000 acres of land, which, according to chamber of commerce statistics, will annually produce \$21,000,000 worth of food stuffs. Shipbuilding, canneries, rolling mills, sugar factories, cement, plants, planing mills, packing houses, refrigeration plants and wood working machinery required large additional power installations.

"Without regard to the advance of every item that goes into the cost of construction and operation and the handicap of delays in shipment, we have increased our connected load 70,683 horsepower in one year and have been glad to bear the cost of the war burden, and in doing so bringing about demonstrated results. Our present connected load is now 595,804 horsepower, but by reason of the wonderful diversity of the demands in a region approximately as large as the war zone, which is covered by our system, we have thus far met most of our requirements. If the demand came at one time, as is the case with city lighting, it would require plants many times the capacity of all that we possess, but by continually shifting the peak of the power demand, from manufacture by day, lighting in the evening and irrigation at night, we have been able to keep fairly well abreast of the war production necessities, holding the consumption of oil, which has increased from 60 cents to \$1.60 per barrel, comparatively low.

"Plans for an additional saving of 1,500,000 barrels of oil in a year, are back of a recent recommendation of the state railroad commission, concurred in by the Fuel Administration that we make extensive additions to our water power generation.

"The maintenance of continuous and reliable service and the extensions to serve essential industries, and electric power for irrigation of agricultural lands are of such paramount importance, that we believe that whatever rate adjustments may be necessary to maintain the company in a strong financial position to provide

these services, can safely be left to the railroad commission of the state. We have received considerable assistance from consumers, who have purchased stock in our company in the amounts necessary to finance extensions of our system for their requirements, thus adding to our already large number of stockholders throughout the vast territory which we serve in Southern California."

CONSERVE GAME IS COMMISSIONER'S ORDER

Southern California Licenses for 1918 Now On Hand

Tastily lithographed in khaki brown and black, the new hunting licenses of 1918 have been received by the Southern California office of the fish and game commission, and are now being distributed through widely scattered retail agents under the "conservation to actual retailers" plan, whereby firms supplying sportsmen are related 10 per cent by the state upon their license sales. Probably few licenses will be sold until the deer season opens this fall.

The old license expired Sunday, June 30. The new ones bear upon their face, besides the usual blanks for identification of the licensee, the admonition, "Conserve the Game," and a photograph of the well known San Francisco sportsman, W. W. Richards, scolding for malfeasance, several of these handsome ducks upon the bow of his boat. Mr. Richards, who is an expert amateur photographer, has donated from his collection the pictures which have adorned the hunting licenses for several seasons. Upon the back of the license, printed upside down to assure attention, is the good advice, "Conserve the game; keep within the limit; do not kill in the closed season."

"In the first allotment to the South are 31,000 licenses, giving some idea of the duty of the lower end of the state toward supporting game conservation, which has no appropriation from general tax funds, but must be maintained by the dollar licenses paid by hunters. That conserving this most important source of natural food supply is doubly important under war conditions needs only suggestion. Leading sportsmen everywhere are taking firm ground for strict laws limiting the annual take to the annual increase, and most believe the present laws as broad as the breeding stock can withstand."

WAR NOTES

Women stenographers and typists are now being enrolled as yeomen in the Naval Reserve.

Over 3,000 women are at work in the production of gas masks at the Long Island gas defense plant.

About 50 subsistence inspectors of the army attended a school of one week held at Washington recently, to receive instruction in methods to standardize the inspection of food.

Monthly magazines to be sent to soldiers and sailors should not be more than two months old, according to the post office department, and weekly magazines should not be more than three weeks old.

In answer to queries regarding the protection afforded against mustard gas by American masks, word has come from the expeditionary forces that no information has been received that any gas respirator of American or English manufacture has been penetrated in the field.

Three temporary office buildings, providing working space for 6,250 persons, have been built in 10 weeks in Washington by the construction division of the army, without the employment of a contractor. One, a 3-story structure, 491 feet long, 250 feet wide, with a floor space of 270,000 square feet, was ready for occupancy 24 working days after the first spade of earth was turned.

The army medical department has developed a mobile X-ray outfit for use near the front, mounted on a modified army ambulance. It consists of a standard portable outfit made up of a Delco gas-electric set, high tension transformer, special type Coolidge tube, and includes an X-ray table, dark room and complete set of apparatus for the localization of foreign bodies. Some of the outfits are already in service abroad and 55 are in course of shipment.

WORK OR FIGHT IS UNCLE SAM'S DECREE

Exemption Boards Acting as Judges Of Registrants

With 4500 local boards acting as judges, the government's work or fight regulations went into effect Monday. Since the announcement of the regulations, reports show many registrants have complied. The result has been a material increase in the supply of labor.

No computation has been made as to the number of men affected, but estimates run from 800,000 to 1,000,000. Local boards will notify men within

HEAVY INCREASE IN COUNTY'S WEALTH

TEN MILLION DOLLARS ADDED TO ASSESSMENT ROLL SINCE LAST YEAR

FULLERTON RETURNS \$17,000,000 IN TAXABLE PROPERTY AN INCREASE OF 100 PER CENT

Showing an increase of over \$10,000,000 in the county's assessment, County Assessor James Sleeper Monday turned over the 1918 assessment rolls to the County Board of Equalization.

A large share of the increased assessment comes in the Murphy lease of the Fullerton oil fields, where there has been a big development in the last year.

The assessment of the city of Fullerton was nearly doubled. Last year the city's total assessment was about \$8,910,000. This year it is about \$17,000,000.

It was on account of the big jump in valuations that the assessor released for the Standard Oil company that this year's personal property collections far exceeded personal property collections of any previous year. In cash, Sleeper and his field deputies have collected \$483,105.48 as tax money upon property not attached to real estate. When personal property was attached to real estate, the collection was not made.

The tremendous increase in assessment without doubt means that the whole of Orange county will be given a lower tax rate this year.

While the total assessed valuation of Orange county as shown by Sleeper's rolls is \$76,165,110, a portion of that is what is known as operative property, which is not subject to taxation by the county, it being subject to taxation by the state. Last year Orange county's tax rate was upon a total valuation of \$59,990,265.

This year the total for county levy is \$70,911,985.

The total assessment of \$76,165,110 is divided into the following items: Assessment on real estate, improvements and personal property, \$50,923,795.

Soldiers' personal property, \$291,440.

Personal property, \$19,958,190.

Operative personal property, \$1,626,320.

Operative property, \$3,365,385.

THIRTY ONE ENLIST IN UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

Recruiting Officer at Anaheim Gets Fine Group of Boys

Yeoman L. V. Gibbs, who conducted a recruiting office at the city hall last week, reports the following enlistments:

William Pife, machinist's mate; Ben Hemminger, yeoman; John L. Demis, seaman; Rolla W. Walling, seaman; Clarence L. Murrell, engineer; Morton C. Kelley, seaman; Jess R. Burkett, seaman; Antonio A. Benedict, seaman; George K. Reyes, Antonio B. Martinez, Harold J. Van Patton, Newton D. Huls, George O. Hill, George W. Von Schmidt, George N. Ramsey, Jerome M. Stinson, seaman; Ralph C. Best, machinist's mate; George H. Ford, hospital corps; Paul R. Poore, seaman; Clarence N. Todd, Arthur F. Dyckman, seaman; John M. Harritt, machinist; Floyd L. Hurst, seaman; Kenneth H. Day, seaman; Frank C. Arrin, seaman; Earl A. Miller, seaman; Oscar V. Spahnauer, electrician; Gerald D. Oaks, seaman; Albert C. Fuchau, seaman; Joseph H. Livernash, machinist's mate; Bryan C. Brewster, seaman.

their jurisdiction that their employment is considered non-essential or harmful and will assist in placing men in approved industries.

Anxiety of friends and relatives of registrants is counted upon to aid in the round up of those who attempt to evade, since the transfer of men from the deferred classes to class one will operate to postpone the summoning of those deferred.

Definite decisions upon many questions which have grown out of the work or fight order are expected soon, but Gen. Crowder has announced his intention to wait until a specific case in point has been brought by a local board. Chief interest at present is shown in the case of baseball players, unofficial reports having it that the game will be classed as a sport. At the same time it was said that the schedule of professional baseball leagues this season would be disturbed as little as possible.

"The newest fighting corps—the 'potatoes' Join the ranks and spud the Kaiser."

DESTRUCTIVE INSECT ATTACKING TOMATOES

Growers are Warned to Take Precautions Against It

Tomato growers of Southern California districts should be prepared to combat a serious infestation of beet beetles during and directly after the coming potato harvest, if their acreage is in close proximity to potato fields. Many tomatoes have been planted in between potato fields, and where this is the case the damage will be especially severe unless preventive measures are undertaken.

While the potato plants are growing in the field the beetle (a small brown leaping insect which eats small holes in the leaves) will cause little harm to the tomatoes, but when the potatoes are removed the beetles will settle upon the tomato plants literally in swarms and considerable damage will result.

Bordeaux mixture at 4-4-50 strength will act as a repellent, being distasteful to the insects. It is advisable to mix with each 50 gallons of Bordeaux, two pounds of lead arsenate powder as this will act as a poison to those individuals who may continue feeding in spite of the repellent mixture.

The material must be applied to both sides of the leaf surface if it is to be effective. If but the upper leaf surface is coated, the results will not be sufficient to pay for the work.

Bordeaux mixture may be purchased from insecticide dealers or seed firms, or prepared as follows:

Water—40 gallons.
Quiklime—4 ounces.
Water—12 quarts.

OR
Bluestone—4 pounds.
Quiklime—4 pounds.
Water—50 gallons.

Dissolve the bluestone in a wooden or earthenware vessel, using hot water. Dilute with half the water. Do not use tin or other metal containers, as they would be spoiled. Shake the lime by adding water, a little at a time. When reduced to a milky fluid, dilute with the rest of the water and strain through double cheesecloth, or a brass wire strainer of 18 meshes per inch and pour into the bluestone solution. Stir well and apply at once. This is best when prepared fresh for each using.

GREAT ADVANCE IN SURGERY

The war clouds are heavy, but they have a silver lining. While the Hun has been inventing mustard gas, long range guns and such instruments of destruction, skilled surgeons and sanitary experts have been at work patching up some of the harm and protecting Sammy from the disease and perils of modern war.

One of the great strides has been in reducing the percentage of amputations of wounded limbs. In former wars a severely lacerated limb almost always had to be taken off. If it was not, gangrene was sure to set in, and the result was serious illness and sometimes death. Today the use of certain antiseptics has removed the most of this danger. One of these, which contains chlorine, is used to flush out fresh wounds, and is said to destroy completely the disease germs which are lodged there together with the dirt thrown up by the exploding shell. In addition to these, surgeons have invented appliances which hold the repaired limb in place until the healing is finished. These allow the patient to move comfortably in bed, without being subjected to the pain and agony of the old plaster cast.

Plastic surgery also works many new wonders. Sometimes a soldier's face is badly hurt by fragments of rock or shell. The advanced methods used in the field hospitals now make it possible to repair the injury so cleverly that the scars are hardly visible.

CONSERVE MEAT BY EATING BLACKBIRDS

Are Not Excelled by Any Other as a Table Bird

The famous personage who "sang and danced" and then baked four and twenty blackbirds into a pie and thought it was great stuff, wasn't such an old nut as many thought him to be. In fact, he was an epicure, according to George Neale of the state fish and game commission.

"Eat blackbirds and save meat," Neale said Monday. "As a table bird they are excellent by far. They are not costly to shoot, as they travel and feed in large bands and many birds can be killed with a single load of No. 9 shot. The young birds are now able to fly and tender and delicious. Many of the sportsmen realize the table qualities of this bird."

"In game districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, which comprise most of California except the most Southern counties, the blackbirds may be killed at any time during the season. No license is required to hunt them.

THEY SAY—

—Making its first peep before the lightning about three weeks ago the bonedryness framed to make Dem-on Rum hit the grit, came to an early demise at the council session Thursday night. Great bushes of blue were let loose in certain quarters the past fortnight anticipating favorable weather and a greased track for its launching upon the municipal speedway, but the wires become crossed and some one pulled the wrong plug. Ever since the last city election it has been said a two-edged sword had been juggled and it seems the weapon still remains unheated. Early last week a rumor filtered through, via the back yard fence, that the moral measure was going to be quashed, and the dopester seemed to have lapped the wires right in that roarin' Besides it was handed to the passerby that the new drafted law would not hold apple cider, to say nothing of the hard "likker" that bites all the way down. 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