

ANAHEIM GAZETTE

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ANAHEIM PEOPLE MUST NOT BE QUITTERS

VICTORY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO
DATE LITTLE MORE THAN
HALF OUR QUOTA OF
\$282,000.

Airplane Squadron and Truck Train
Entertain Large Crowds—Vic-
tory Trophy Train Coming
on Tuesday, May 6.

Efforts on the part of our banks to sell Anaheim's quota of the Victory Loan without personal solicitation by the loan workers is not meeting with the success it should. Many towns have already subscribed their allotment, some of them going over the top the first day or two, but Anaheim is lagging, the estimated sales up to last night being from \$150,000 to \$160,000. Unless our total of \$282,000 is secured this week the flying squadron will be compelled to get action on itself next Monday and round up the delinquents.

Every person in this community is slated on a roll in the hands of the committee, and the amount he is able to purchase checked against his name. Loyal people who go to the banks and subscribe are checked off the list and placed on the roll of honor. Those who fail to do so will be visited by a committeeman with an interrogation point in his eye. Every man is expected to do his duty without pressure being brought to bear on him. Every body knows what is required of him, therefore why not be a cheerful volunteer and not wait until the duty is made disagreeable both to himself and to the men who are appointed to the task of collecting the debt we owe our country and the boys who won our victory.

The Victory Liberty Loan must be made a success. At this time the Americans who stayed at home must not falter in vindicating their trust to the ones who went to France and will not return.

The army at the front did all that was expected of them—there was no hanging back, no lagging, no refusing to fight among those men who offered their lives. They went over the top like "they were going to a banquet," as Gen. Mangin said, and death was the toast to which 70,000 of them responded.

The army of stay-at-homes kept loyal at place with them in the service of the country. First and last they went down into their pockets for some \$18,000,000,000 to meet the war expenses and gave their money to the country in a volume which half a decade ago would have been unbelievable. They proved to them over there they stood solidly behind them and to the world that we were in the fight to the finish.

With this record behind us Anaheim does not fail to give all that the government asks of it in the Fifth and last loan.

Two of Anaheim's industrial institutions have registered themselves as 100 per cent loyal. Manager Jessurun of the sugar factory and Manager Schureman of the co-operative fruit association have reported to Chairman McCord that every employee in these plants has subscribed to the loan, which entitles each institution to the honor flag offered by the government. All the people of Anaheim and a goodly portion of the balance of Northern Orange county, were outdoors Thursday evening anxiously lamping the sky for a glimpse of the fleet of aircraft heralded to appear here. As nobody knew whether the planes were coming from Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego or the Pacific coast, the crowd kept an eye on all points of the compass. Promptly at six o'clock the ships loomed up on the southern horizon, coming in from Santa Ana. There were six of them, and they resembled a flock of geese as they rapidly advanced, when directly over the city the machines separated and each went through a series of maneuvers that gave many a timid spectator palpitation of the heart. After spending fifteen minutes over the city performing all the dangerous stunts known to the skillful birdmen, the planes returned to Santa Ana. "It was the intention to land the machines here and

ground had been secured on North Los Angeles street, but Lieut. Fay Wright, in command of the squadron, made an inspection earlier in the day and decided that the place was not suitable for the purpose. After landing at Santa Ana the aviators returned in the evening for the purpose of assisting in the Victory Loan drive.

Jimmy Rogan, the man who commanded the tank expedition that made such a successful trip through the Southland during the fourth loan drive, was the chief speaker at the entertainment. R. L. Bisby, county chairman, was first introduced by Chairman McCord, and made a brief but pointed talk. Mr. Bisby explained that based on bank deposits this community is \$700,000 richer than it was eight months ago when it subscribed half a million dollars to the fourth loan. Anaheim, he said, had nobly responded in the past and it was inconceivable that it should fail in the final drive to sustain its reputation.

Jimmy Rogan was assisted in his appeal for subscriptions by other speakers, among them being Lieut. Wells of the Royal British Flying Corps, who told how they fought the Hun in the air in France. Miss Mildred Alexander, motion picture star, was also one of them. The Anaheim band furnished inspiring music during the evening. Twenty thousand dollars was the total amount of notes sold.

FIRST HOLY COMMUNION AT ST. BONIFACE'S CHURCH

Choir and Altar Boys Given a Party
by Pastor Sunday.

Everything but the weather hampered Sunday in making a splendid service when Rev. P. Browne distributed Holy Communion to a large class of children at St. Boniface's church. The altars were beautifully decorated, the choir singing well prepared, and a large attendance assisted, but the most impressive sight was to see the children go through the various ceremonies in perfect order and approach the altar to receive Holy Communion for the first time. The communicants were: Misses: A. Nau, A. Ricker, A. Knepf, M. Stewart, B. Bastian, C. Lenain, F. Quanton, V. Noll, V. Nevlin, C. Ochoa, L. Westerman, M. Frecker, E. Portillo, M. Mendoza, C. Murillo, K. Efker, E. Lehr, M. and V. Chabot, M. Tousseau, E. Manriquez, D. Carrillo, C. Miranda, I. Ames, B. Kroeger, A. Ames, Masters, V. Peltzer, E. Baert, R. R. Westerman, G. Winters, P. Silbermann, V. Huarte, A. and A. Morales, D. Pergus, J. Portillo, B. Murillo, S. and P. Rivera, A. Ames, E. Caspin.

A delightful afternoon and evening was spent at St. Joseph's Academy Sunday; the object being the party given to the choir girls and altar boys of St. Boniface's church by their kind pastor, Rev. Father P. Browne. After many games and amusements the guests were invited to the dining room which was especially decorated for the occasion and where a sumptuous repast awaited them. Those present were: Rev. P. Browne, Miss B. Browne, Mrs. J. M. Kluthe, Misses C. L. and J. Perez, M. Hemstreet, P. and C. Huarte, P. Ranker, L. Nanno, A. Illas, M. Cheney, V. Ruiz, M. Bradley, M. Trefzger, L. and O. Basaker, B. and O. Peltzer, E. Wallberg, B. Hineman, V. Koehler, A. Botzold, C. Stoffel, I. North, A. Nau, M. Peters, B. Bastian, D. Jumper, D. Stoddard, A. Gildes, V. Toucanne, E. Snodgrass, T. and C. Espinosa, D. Hunziker, D. De Yarnette, C. Shaw, R. Selaya, H. Kinkeladell, M. Williams, F. Hiltzcher, Masters S. Gates, H. Kluthe, J. Ranker, P. and A. Lehr, R. Efker, L. Sweeney, H. Merrill, J. Matias, A. Gildes, H. Hineman, P. Bastian, R. Peltzer.

The trial of the suit for \$75,000 damages brought by Mrs. Eugene Young, widow of the La Habra blacksmith who died of a bullet wound inflicted by B. W. Elliott, was reset, this time for June 16. The case has been set for April 28, but was continued to the later date. Elliott, who is serving a sentence in San Quentin for shooting Constable Ashley when Ashley went to arrest him, will not be present at the trial. His deposition will be read. Elliott owns property at La Habra worth over \$100,000. He shot Young when Young broke into his room for the purpose of compelling Elliott, an eccentric farmer, to kiss the American flag.

MUNICIPAL GRIST SENT THROUGH LOCAL MILL

DEEP WELL PUMP, MOTOR AND
PIPE TO BE BOUGHT BY CITY
FOR 60-DAY DELIVERY

New Camp Grounds Win Favor—New House Numbers to be Placed—Auto Stage Company Given Franchise to Haul Freight and Express—Bouquet Handled to Hon. Walter Eden.

The Board of Trustees met in regular session on Thursday night with all members present.

The new deep well pump and motor, together with the 10-inch pipe necessary for making extensions to South Olive street, from the power house, will cost the city about \$10,000 at least. A new safe cabinet now being advertised for will cost \$1,000. Previous to the last meeting the money in the general fund of the city's warehouse amounted to about \$18,000.00.

The finance committee reported auditing bills in the amount of \$1495. Bills to the amount of \$3070.80, taken from the redemption fund, were also allowed.

A. B. Watson was granted a temporary permit to operate his auto stage upon city streets, while the attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance granting him a franchise. Watson has taken over the Rose stages.

Ordinances Nos. 348, 349 and 350 were passed and will be found printed in another column of this paper. A resolution was adopted, calling for a deep well pump and motor. Bids will be opened May 22. The new pump will raise 1200 gallons of water per minute.

Bids will also be asked for 1350 feet of cast iron pipe, to be used for water main extension to South Olive street. A resolution of intention was passed providing for the widening of the southside of West Center street, between Los Angeles and Lemon streets. This provides for the formation of an improvement district with the view of setting back the frontage of two buildings in that area to conform to the new sidewalk line.

The city attorney reported passage in the legislature of assembly bill 556 enabling the city to acquire land for park purposes. The bill has to be signed by the governor and it then takes 90 days before it becomes effective. A resolution was passed by the board, which is to be forwarded to the governor, approving the bill and requesting that the chief executive sign it.

A resolution was passed expressing sincere and lasting gratitude for the untiring efforts upon the part of Hon. Walter Eden in laboring for the passage of the bill. The city realizes that had it not been for the efforts of Mr. Eden the bill would probably not have received favorable consideration.

An agreement was entered into by the city and Wm. Goerdes wherein he is to receive electric energy outside the city limits.

Permission was granted for the removal of a building from East Broadway to South Olive, to make way for erection of the new Methodist church edifice.

It was ordered that electric energy be furnished A. A. Mills, outside the city limits.

A street light was ordered installed on extension of West Chestnut street and Clifton.

The installation of the series light system upon certain streets was left to the light and power committee.

Building permits for residences and additions were allowed, as follows:
Frank Arnold \$ 250.00
J. Janss 1200.00
J. Janss 1500.00
Vic La Mont 20,000.00
Frank Gates 1500.00
J. L. Swope 500.00
A. Wisner 40.00

A communication was received from Samuel Arnold of Orange in which that gentleman asked for data pertaining to growth and upbuilding of the city during the past year. Mr. Arnold is preparing a history of the city. A re-subdivision of a plat of acreage by Mr. Wells of Santa Ana, the same being on the Olive road, was received.

The same will be accepted upon the receipt of blueprints. This action upon the part of the city is made necessary by a new statute, since the land lies within a three mile limit of the city boundary. The object is to maintain the continuity of streets as near as possible.

It was ordered that the city treasurer subscribe for Victory bonds to the amount of \$3,000. This is all the trustees feel able to finance at present, but may be able to take more later on.

Trustee Fred Backs was given carte blanche orders to purchase chairs for the council room. Samples displayed showed prices ranging up to \$32. The trustees looked over the samples carefully and while they all appeared of comfortable design their purchase was left to the good judgment of the committeeman.

The street superintendent was granted an additional \$50 to further beautify the new camping grounds for tourists on West Cypress street.

The delegation of women folks who called upon the city attorney regarding a fly swatting campaign, were referred by that urbane official to the marshal and at latest accounts everything was progressing favorably.

It was suggested that Mr. Rockwell, manager of the farm, appear before the board at the next meeting to take under consideration several matters of importance.

Request of the power house superintendent for raise of salary of Julius Kohlenberger to \$90 per month, was referred to the power house committee.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Navy Recruiting Officer W. P. Hughes
at Santa Ana Has Specimen Con-
vertible Policy.

Returned soldiers and sailors who took out policies under war risk act and wish to convert them to a permanent policy and those who have not taken out policies can get complete information on the operation of the insurance from Naval Recruiting Officer W. P. Hughes at the City Hall, Santa Ana.

Hughes has just received a specimen policy for \$10,000 known as the converting policy and has all the details at hand. The insurance offered the service men is of the best. Policies made when entering the service run for five years and then stop but they can be converted into a permanent policy. Premiums are based on 3 1/2 per cent interest, not on time rates and no extra cost is added for handling them. The following forms of insurance are issued: Ordinary life. Twenty year and thirty year life. Twenty endowment. Thirty endowment. Endowment maturing at the age of sixty-two (62). Policies are issued in sums ranging from \$1000 to \$10,000. No examination is necessary to make conversion.

Premiums are payable monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or yearly. Should the insured pay quarterly, semi-annually or annually and die the advanced premium will be returned for the unexpired portion; dividends will be paid as earned.

To carry a \$10,000 policy it will cost \$14.70 per month practically one-half of which goes in an accumulating fund with interest, earning dividends. Should the insured at the end of the first year discontinue the policy, he will receive back every dollar paid or he can borrow ninety-two per cent of the paid in premiums.

W. P. Hughes, the recruiting officer at Santa Ana will be glad to explain any particular point in this insurance if it is not understood.

THE TIME HAS COME

To show the world that we meant what we said when we boasted two years ago that we would whip Germany and pay for the pleasure of doing it.

To keep faith with those stalwart young Americans we sent over there to do the whipping part of the job.

To do our part by lending America enough money to pay the cost.

To see that the money is forthcoming to take care of the lads coming home without legs and arms or eyes.

To let the world know that we could have carried on this war for five years longer had it been necessary.

To subscribe to the Victory Liberty Loan—The time has come.

DRILLING FOR OIL NEAR SUGAR FACTORY

PETROLEUM SITUATION NOW EN-
GAGING ATTENTION OF MANY
LOCAL CITIZENS

Residents to the North and Northwest
of Anaheim Look for Something
Doing on Grand Scale in
This Promising
Territory.

Persistent rumors have been in circulation this week that a large corporation has started boring for oil on its tract of land just north of this city. Definite information is not given out, but it is very probable that drilling activities will sooner or later be taken up in the area contiguous to this city.

Very encouraging reports come from the Heffron well just north of here and its good showing has stimulated the belief that the oil strata diverges further south-westward. People generally throughout this section look with keen delight upon the possibilities of striking oil in territory heretofore undeveloped and according to experts they have good grounds upon which to base this theory. Should it come to pass that oil can be had here at not too great an expense it is reasonable to suppose that other wells will be sunk in the suburbs adjacent to this city, as there are many men who doubtless will be found to take a chance at the game. The great oil stratum in the Olinde hills is said to flow to the southwest and recent strikes amply verify this deduction.

It would not be strange to some day view many derricks hereabouts, for it does not take much of a guess to convince a person that this is promising territory.

Already property owners are bucking up their belts and under no consideration would they entertain a proposition to sell at this time, firmly believing that the future has good things in store for them.

It is reliably reported that more than twenty new derricks have been erected in the Placentia field since the advent of the famous Chapman well and more are expected.

NORTHERNERS WILL HELP FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

\$5,000 Appropriated for Gathering Data
on Santa Ana River.

When Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties go to the State legislature and ask for an appropriation for the purpose of aiding the control of the flood waters of the Santa Ana river, they can count upon the support of the fourteen counties of the Sacramento Valley for the project.

Representatives of those fourteen counties will join in urging Governor Stephens to sign the conservancy act, which is an act passed by the legislature just adjourned, under which the three counties interested in the Santa Ana river hope to form a district with power to do control work from the source to the mouth of the river, and will also urge him to sign the bill appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of gathering flood control data concerning the Santa Ana river.

That the fourteen Sacramento Valley counties would support Southern California flood control projects was declared in Santa Ana Sunday by George W. Pettler, well known banker and declamation leader of Sacramento, and Melville Dozier, Jr., general manager of the State Reclamation Board, Sacramento.

These men are upon a tour of Southern California for the purpose of fostering and giving an impetus to whatever sentiment there may be in favor of state control of flood conditions. Particularly, they are seeking support for the proposed \$3,000,000 appropriation for flood control work on the Sacramento river.

The question is a vital question along the Sacramento Valley. About \$90,000,000 has been raised and spent in the channeling of the Sacramento river. There is some big work still to be completed, and for that the legislature by a vote that was nearly unanimous in each house passed a bill appropriating \$3,000,000. The govern-

nor has not yet signed the appropriation measure, and it is the desire of the two Sacramento men who were here that those interested in state wide control of floods give their support to the project at this time, and thus pave the way for a general and lasting movement for state control of floods.

"We expect to give our hearty support to your projects," declared Dozier. "We are with the Los Angeles delegation in its fight for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the control of the rivers in Los Angeles county."

"In making this trip through Southern California we have become better acquainted with your flood control problems. When we get back to Sacramento we shall look over all flood control measures that have been put through the present legislature, and it is our purpose to get back of those that are worthy and that should be taken up as a part of this general movement toward state-wide control of floods."

"The secret of the future of this state," said Pettler, "lies in making conditions such that those people we invite here from back east may be prosperous. We must first make things safe for their investments, so that they can be prosperous. It is a bad piece of business for your county or our county and for our state for us to have an easterner come in and buy a piece of land and then stand by and let his land be washed away."

Pettler returned to Sacramento today, and Dozier is in Los Angeles meeting people interested in flood control there.

ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATE HUNDRETH BIRTHDAY

Enjoyable Picnic at Orange County
Park Saturday.

The rain did not deter for one moment Odd Fellows of Orange County in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the great order on Saturday. Members and their families to the number of 500 assembled at Orange County Park to properly observe the day and carry out a program arranged by the committee in charge of the celebration.

The program was carried out almost in detail, only three numbers having to be cancelled by failure of the scheduled participants to appear. The exercises were limited to the space on the pavilion, it being too damp to carry out the events in the open. There was just as much fun, however, and with 500 grouped in the pavilion the affair was all the more enjoyable.

J. E. Leibig was chairman of the committee in charge of the day's schedule and there was no hitch in the scheduled time of the events on the program, which started at about 11 o'clock. The program of addresses and music was as follows: Address of welcome, F. C. Drumm; reading, Mrs. Liedtke; duet, Mesdames Devlinney and Llewellyn; solo, Mrs. C. A. Palmer; selections, Butler entertainers; America, by the merry makers. The Butler entertainers were professionals from Los Angeles and made the forenoon feature a lively one.

At noon tables were taken into the pavilion and grouped so that the contents of big lunch baskets could be spread out in one big family eat. And it was some "feed." The Butler entertainers rendered selections while the basket luncheon was being discussed.

After lunch came the program of sports. The participants had just as much fun and provided just as much entertainment for the spectators as they would have done had the sport events been pulled in the open. The distances were not so great, as the pavilion offered limited space.

The winners in the sports were as follows:

Race for fat men, J. W. Crawford, Santa Ana; free for all men, Fred Hart, Orange; for fat women, Mrs. Anna Warner, Huntington Beach; free for all women, Miss Keeseman, Orange; girls' race, Ellen Heitshusen, Orange; sack race, Robt. Culey, Huntington Beach; contipote race, Cantons, Santa Ana; pie race, Marion Richards, Orange; potato race, Miss Keeseman, Orange; nail driving contest, Mrs. Ray Goodwin, Orange; tug of war, Orange.

Walter Neipp was visiting in Los Angeles a couple of days the latter part of the week.

WARM CAMPAIGN FOR HARBOR ELECTION

PROPOSENTS AND OPPONENTS OF
THE BOND ISSUE EDUCATE
THE DEAR PEOPLE.

S. J. Jackman Thinks Col. Heuer's Report on Harbor Findings Not Given Sufficient Circulation. Calls Attention to Extracts.

Advocates and antagonists of the Newport Harbor bond proposition have plunged into an active campaign and it is probable that before Tuesday, June 10th arrives, every voter in the county will be given an opportunity to study the arguments both for and against the proposition. On that date the people will vote on the proposal to issue \$500,000 in bonds for the purpose of completing the work begun by the city of Newport Beach, and establishing a safe harbor for ships at that point.

A large majority of the people in this inland section of the county appear to be indifferent on the subject, but many have expressed an opinion either for or against the project. Boards of trade throughout the county and the associated chambers of commerce have all adopted resolutions favoring the bonds, but members of the taxpayers league have risen up in opposition and are making a determined fight to defeat the project. These opponents have gone so far as to establish a newspaper, its sole mission on earth being to defeat the bond issue. It is being published at Villa Park.

S. J. Jackman, one of the leading opponents, was in Anaheim Saturday, carrying with him copies of the Newport Harbor report transmitted by the war department to the house of representatives on June 24, 1918, which included reports of Gen. Black, chief of engineers and Col. W. H. Heuer, the engineer who made the examination of the harbor. Mr. Jackman states that thousands of copies of this pamphlet were sent to Orange county but not generally distributed, consequently not many people are familiar with the findings and opinions of Col. Heuer. He calls attention to the following extracts from his report to Chief Engineer Black:

"In June, 1899, the wharf and the 12 miles of railroad to Santa Ana passed into the ownership of the Southern Pacific Co. With the increased development of railroads in Southern California and the development of Los Angeles Harbor (then known as Wilmington Harbor), and possibly on account of some lack of agreement between the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads as to distribution of freight, the commerce of Newport Harbor decreased until 1906, when the last vessel was unloaded. Since then, so far as known, no waterborne commerce has passed through this port. The distance from Santa Ana to Los Angeles, however, is four times that to Newport, but the railroad freight rates from Santa Ana to the two ports are now identical."

With the excellent harbor already developed, at a cost of more than \$12,000,000, at Port Los Angeles, only 24 miles distant, the extra haul in making that harbor is only 20 to 30 miles. While the elimination of this extra haul would doubtless reduce freight rates, it is still doubtful whether a harbor at Newport Bay would effect such a benefit on a sufficient tonnage to justify the cost of making and maintaining harbor improvements greater than those at present contemplated by local interests. The rates by water for coastwise, domestic, or foreign freight would be the same from Newport Bay or Los Angeles Harbor on full cargo lots and for less than cargo lots the local rate from Newport Bay to Los Angeles Harbor would doubtless be added to the Los Angeles terminal rates."

Mrs. Merton Skinner was hostess to the All Fun Club Wednesday afternoon at the home of her mother, Mrs. M. Nebelung. Mrs. E. L. Olmstead was first prize at cards and Mrs. Fred Marsh the second.

COUNTY SALARIES BILL BECOMES A LAW

A NUMBER OF OFFICIALS AND
THEIR DEPUTIES TO RECEIVE
SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE

Grand Jurors and Trial Jurors Each
Raised One Dollar Per Day for
Services—Supervisors' Pay Unchanged.

The county government bill, setting the compensation for Orange County officers and their deputies, has been passed by the legislature and signed by Gov. Stephens.

Under this measure, a number of county officers are to receive raises of \$400 a year each in 1921 and a number of deputies are to receive increases of salaries three months after the adjournment of the present legislature. The county surveyor is taken from a per diem basis and placed upon a salary basis with a deputy and a stenographer. The salary of the county stock inspector is cut from \$900 a year to \$120.

Under the state law, the salary of the principal in an office cannot be raised during his term of office. The law allows the salary of a deputy to be raised however.

An additional deputy is allowed the county clerk's office, and the allowance for office help is increased in the auditor's, tax collector's and assessor's offices.

Compensation of grand jurors and of trial jurors in the Superior Court has been raised from \$2 a day to \$3. In justice court jurors will be paid the same as hitherto, \$2 a day in civil cases and \$1.50 a day in criminal cases.

Changes made by the new county government act are indicated in the following:

County clerk—Salary now \$2400, in 1921 to be \$2800. At present office has two court clerks at \$125 each and one office deputy at \$100. Under the new law, the office will have a chief deputy at \$150, two court clerks and one office deputy at \$125 each.

Sheriff—Salary now \$2500; in 1921 it is to be \$2500. At present the office has seven deputies as follows: Under Sheriff at \$1200, fingerprint man at \$1080, jailer at \$1200, assistant jailer at \$900, two bailiffs at \$1000 each, and office deputy at \$1000. Under new law, office will have seven deputies as follows: Under Sheriff, \$1800; fingerprint man, \$1080; jailer, \$1500; assistant jailer, \$1080; two bailiffs at \$1000 each; office deputy, \$1200. Sheriff to be allowed, as now, such mileage as is allowed by law and also fees for service of papers in actions arising outside of this county.

County recorder—Salary now, \$2200; to be \$2600 in 1921. At present the office has one chief deputy at \$1200 and five deputies at \$900 each. Under the new law, deputies will be as follows: chief deputy, \$1500; two at \$1200; three at \$900.

County auditor—Salary now, \$2200; to be \$2600 in 1921. Fund for office work now, \$2500; to be \$3000 in three months.

County treasurer—Salary now, \$2,000; to be \$2500 in 1921. Two office deputies now \$900 each, to be \$1200 off chief deputy and \$900 for one other deputy.

County tax collector—Salary now, \$2200; to be \$2600 in 1921. At present, chief deputy is paid \$1200, and office has a fund of \$2600 for office work. Under new law, chief deputy \$1200, office work fund is \$3000.

Assessor—Salary now, \$300; to be \$350 in 1921. At present office has chief deputy at \$1500, office deputy at \$900, and working fund of \$6500. Under new law, chief deputy will be paid \$150, office deputy \$125; working fund to be \$7500.

District Attorney—Salary now \$2500; to be \$3000 in 1921. At present two deputies are paid \$1620 each and stenographer \$900. Under new law deputies will be paid \$1800 each and stenographer \$1200.

Coroner and public administrator will continue to be paid his fees only. Superintendent of Schools—Salary now \$2250; to be \$2250 in 1921. At present deputy is paid \$900. Under new law deputy to be paid \$1200.

County surveyor—Now paid \$8 a day when employed. Under new law surveyor to get \$2400, one office deputy \$1500, one stenographer \$900, and necessary travelling and field expenses, chain men and other help.

Justices of the peace and constables—All salaries remain as they now are excepting that justices in townships of over 6000 have their salaries

raised from \$50 to \$75 per month. This may give one or two raises in the county.

Supervisor—Salary now, \$1500; remains \$1500.

Live stock inspector—Salary now, \$900 a year; to be \$120 starting three months from now.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

1. 50,000 volunteers for the Army, between the ages of 18 and 40 are wanted for immediate overseas service.

2. The branches of the service open for enlistment of the 50,000 volunteers are, Infantry, Cavalry, Engineer Corps, Field Artillery and Medical Department, and any man may choose the branch he prefers.

3. The enlistment term is for three years only and is for white men only.

4. War time pay continues—\$30 a month to start.

5. 20% increase (foreign service pay) begins the day the transport leaves the United States.

6. The pay is clear profit as the Army provides free food, lodging, clothing, medical and dental attendance.

7. Enlisted men may allot any part of their pay to their relatives, and the government will forward a check to them regularly.

8. The Army offers the cheapest and best life insurance in the world.

9. The Army offers to enlisted men, an excellent opportunity to become an officer. Ninety enlisted men are picked annually and sent to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point to pursue the course there, and enlisted men, properly qualified also may become officers direct from the ranks.

10. Vocational trades are taught in every branch of the service. The soldier "earns while he learns."

11. A new enlistment plan—Previous service men may enlist for one year, or may enlist for three years; men who re-enlist immediately following discharge will receive a 30-day furlough, and travel allowance of five cents a mile (for that vacation at home) and a \$50 bonus besides. Those enlisting for three years will be given service overseas, if they want it.

FIRELESS COOKER AS ICE BOX

The fireless cooker can be used to keep food cold as well as hot, because heat cannot pass in to warm the contents any more than it can pass out and cool them. In this respect, it works very much like a refrigerator. In fact, both the cooking box and the ice box are constructed on the same principle—supplying a constant-temperature chamber with non-conducting walls. Well-constructed ice boxes are made with some insulating material or dead-air space between the inner and outer walls, and the covers and doors close in such a way as to prevent heat passing in or out. Of course, the more often the doors are opened, the more heat passes in and the more quickly the ice melts and the temperature rises. Fortunately this is less serious than the loss of heat when a fireless cooker is opened.

When the cooker is used to keep food cool, it must be chilled to the desired temperature before it is put in. The more nearly heat-proof the walls, the longer the material keeps its original temperature. Ice cream put in a well-made fireless cooker ought to remain firm as long as it was packed in salt and ice in an ordinary freezer. Many cooks prefer to pack such half-frozen desserts as mousses or parfaits in a fireless cooker rather than in a freezer because there is less danger of them becoming too cold and hard. It is often convenient to make cold drinks, like lemonade or fruit punch, some hours before they are used. By chilling them and placing in the cooker they can be kept cool without ice.

Sometimes a little ice is put into the box with the food to make it cooler, just as hot soapstones or bricks are put in to make it hotter. Because there is less space to keep cool, much less ice is needed than in the chamber of an ice box. The ice in the cooker melts slowly and so keeps the temperature down much longer than if it were used in an open pitcher.

What receptacles it is best to use for food to be kept cool in the cooker depends on their kind. The material can often be put directly into the path, just as if it were to be cooked. For liquids it is sometimes more convenient to use a low bottle or a fruit jar which will go in the nest. If ice is to be used, it is usually cracked and packed around the bottle or nest.

Simple directions for making a fireless cooker may be had by writing the United States Department of Agriculture for Bulletin 771, "Home-Made Fireless Cookers and Their Use."

Anaheim Gazette, per year, \$1.50, payable in advance.

STILL BURNING



START PETITIONS AGAINST BONE DRY LAWS

Grape Growers Protective Association
Will Fight Against Prohibition.

Referendum petitions against the Sheppard bone-dry amendment and the Harris enabling act, which would make the national prohibition amendment enforceable in California on and after January 16, 1920, were put in circulation throughout the State today.

H. F. Stoll, secretary of the California Grape Protective Association, says that 34,433 signatures will be required to put these measures on the ballot at the next State election. He predicts that the drive for signatures will be completed in 20 days. Los Angeles county is relied upon by Stoll to provide 10,000 names. San Francisco is expected to do better, with 15,000 signatures. Estimates from other counties are: Alameda, 5000; Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Napa, Sonoma, 2500 each; Contra Costa, Fresno, Humboldt, Mendocino and San Diego, 1000 each.

The remaining counties are expected to furnish from 100 to 500 names each.

"We do not believe the people of California favor the drastic Sheppard bone-dry national amendment," said Stoll, "and that is why we are invoking a referendum against it. State-wide prohibition has been beaten three times in California by substantial majorities. Despite this fact the legislature arbitrarily approved this measure. With the question submitted on the ballot the electors of the State themselves will say whether they approve it."

"The reason we are reinvoking the Harris enabling act is because it provides the machinery that would make the Sheppard measure enforceable, after January 16, 1920, and would annihilate the wine grape industry. It would even prevent the wine grape grower from making wine from his own grapes for use at his own table."

"I consider its provision regarding the storing and use of sacramental wines an insult to every clergyman who must use wine for sacramental purposes."

"Section 15 would enable dry communities to call election and make even more drastic provisions, such as prohibiting the storing or use of wines in one's own home, even though the wines may have been obtained before the Sheppard amendment became effective."

GORDON IS GUEST OF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COX

Gave Himself Up and Took His 10-Day Jail Sentence.

Justice of the Peace J. B. Cox of Santa Ana is entertaining another

distinguished guest on the now fashionable upper floor of the Orange county jail.

This time it's Lieut. H. B. Gordon, navy aviator of North Island, the celebrated high flyer who punctured the atmosphere along the State highway south of Santa Ana on Feb. 24 at a speed of 54 miles an hour. In an auto, "out a plane!"

Proved eligible for the smart colony of the "fast" set which for some time now has been frequenting the chaste monasteries of Peace "Cox's" country house at Santa Ana, the young lieutenant was given the regulation 10 days.

One of the last, celebrated prisoners there belonged to 10 of the most exclusive clubs of Southern California.

The present dashing officer prisoner was caught by the Orange county fly cops in a trap near El Toro.

On March 1 Lieut. Gordon appeared before the justice and pleaded guilty to a charge of speeding. When sentence was passed he gave notice of an appeal in order to stay execution of the commitment until he could return to San Diego, secure a leave of absence for 10 days and return.

The commanding officer at San Diego questioned the requested leave and refused the authority of the jurisdiction of civil authorities.

But Justice Cox is not one to have the personnel of his "house" party thus upset. So he wrote to Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Result—the secretary at once directed the lieutenant's commanding officer at San Diego to turn Gordon over

to the sheriff and "let him come to the party."

GRAND JURORS FILE SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Two Recommendations Added to those of Original Report.

Recommending a new schoolhouse and larger grounds for the Serra School district and installation of a warning bell on the S. P. branch line from Anaheim to Los Alamitos at the Garden Grove road, the Orange County Grand Jury has filed its supplemental and final report.

Signed by Lew H. Wallace, foreman, and A. B. Gardner, secretary, the complete report is as follows:

We, your grand jury, empaneled November 18, 1918, being now about to adjourn sine die and ask for your dismissal, submit herewith this supplemental and our final report.

We have to report first that while all of the recommendations made by us in our previous and principal report have been acted upon to our entire satisfaction, we are especially glad to note the following:

The First Street road leading into Santa Ana from the west has been put into as good condition as in our judgment is possible without paying.

The Board of Supervisors has taken steps looking to the building as early as feasible of a Hall of Records, Iolsa School District, Greenville, or Old Newport School District and Olive School District have taken steps which will provide them with new

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school buildings for occupancy at the opening of the new school sessions in September.

We desire to make at this time the following additional recommendations:

To the trustees of Serra School District we urgently recommend that they proceed immediately to call an election to vote bonds for the purchase of a school site ample for the future and for the construction of school building adequate to the present needs and have same ready for occupancy at the opening of the school in the ensuing fall.

To the Board of Supervisors we recommend that they remit to J. C. Lamb, Tax Collector, the sum of sixty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents, (\$68.72), the same having been over paid by him into the County Treasury.

To the Board of Supervisors we recommend that they immediately take steps to require the Southern Pacific Railway Company to install a suitable warning bell at the point where its Anaheim-Los Alamitos line crosses the county highway about two miles directly north of Garden Grove.

Building is Brisk

"Since the government lifted the restrictions on material, and if you are among the many who contemplate putting up a new home or repairing an old one, let us make an estimate for you. We handle everything you will need, and you will find our prices right."

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CROP OUTLOOK FOR COUNTY IS GOOD

PRICES EXPECTED TO BE HIGH ON NEARLY ALL PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL

Sugar Beet and Lima Bean Yield Reduced by Unfavorable Weather. May Make Citrus Record.

With the exception of the lima bean and sugar crops, there is an exceptionally good outlook for the main crops grown in Orange county.

The Valencia orange and lemon crops are in good shape. Orange county fruit is going to market free from frost damage and there is every reason to believe that that factor alone is going to tend to give Orange county fruit favorable reception everywhere it goes.

The present outlook for prices is pleasing to citrus men. With the fruit in good shape and price prospect good, new orchards coming into bearing, Orange county may again make an exceptional citrus record.

Valencia shipments have really just begun, and it is still too early to make a safe prediction as to what the prices will be. Navels are still in the market, and until they are cleaned out and the market clear for Valencia, it is hard to say just how the Valencia will step out.

The lemon market is holding up satisfactorily.

Walnuts are leaving out and blossoming in good shape, so that so far as it is possible to judge at this time the walnut crop, which brings in a big sum of money to growers of this section, is going to be good. There is every reason to believe that the prices will be good. Prices will not be fixed until the harvest of walnuts begins in October.

While apricots are not as big a crop in this county as they used to be, since a good many trees have been taken out and replaced, with Valencia groves, they are still a substantial crop and the income from them in the aggregate is no small sum of money. While some of the trees are still in bloom, most of the crop has set and there is indication of a good yield.

Several minor fruits, such as Satsuma and other plums, are in full bloom just now, and the tiny fruit is beginning to set. Last year the Satsuma crop was almost a failure here. A large proportion of the trees bore no fruit at all. That fact alone may be taken as a probability of a heavy production this year.

Hereabouts there are very few cherries set to Satsuma or other plums, but they are a favorite family fruit tree. This is an off year for the sugar beet and lima bean men, and no doubt about it. Only about half a stand was secured in the sugar beet fields. Cold weather in January and February and a hot spell between rains knocked out a goodly proportion of the first planting of sugar beets. The second planting was none too successful, owing largely to the lack of timely rains. In the Los Alamitos and lowlands sections farmers are already irrigating their sugar beets.

The lima bean crop is problematical. Much depends upon weather conditions. Many things might happen. There might be a lot of rain in May. A hot spell might come in June or July and set the limas back considerably. With a short supply of moisture under the surface it is feared that the limas will not be able to stand hot weather as well as they would in normal years. Again, the summer might be cool with plenty of low fogs. If so, the lima will thrive perhaps beyond present expectations.

FLOOD CONTROL

Chairman Cuttle of the Tri-County Reclamation Committee has just returned from Sacramento where he went on a hurry call from Senator Evans who wired that the Conservancy Act would have to be changed in some particulars in order to get it through. On arrival in Sacramento Mr. Cuttle found that the State Engineer's office questioned the advisability of giving authority to boards of supervisors to issue bonds in conservancy districts. In the Conservancy Act it was optional with the board of directors whether to petition the supervisors to issue the bonds in the amount necessary to complete the work or to call an election of the land owners in the district for the issuance of bonds. The first provision has now been eliminated from the act and this meets with the approval of the State Engineer and Assistant Attorney General McKissick. The bill has passed the Senate and is now on the second reading of the Assembly in charge of Assemblyman Kilne. Now that there is no objection from the Engineer's office or the Attorney General's office it seems quite likely that the bill may go through. When the bill becomes a law it will be possible to form conservancy districts for flood control and conservation of water in one or more counties so that a whole watershed, such as the Santa Ana River, which extends through three counties, may be organized into one great district. This will undoubtedly be a much better plan than that formerly in vogue, of each locality trying to solve its flood water problems without reference to the effect such work will have on others up or down the stream.

LIMA BEAN GROWERS WATCHING PROGRESS

Difference of Opinion as to Whether Early or Late Planting is Best

Lima bean growers are going to watch the progress of each other's bean fields this year closer than ever before that they may settle a debate that has been waged for some time among lima growers. The debate centers around the question of early planting.

There is a wide difference in the opinions of the farmers as to whether or not early planting of limas is advisable. Some of them are of the opinion that it is a mistake to plant earlier than in normal years. Most of them are decidedly of the opinion that early planting this year is the thing to do. A good many hundreds of acres have been planted in the last ten days, and all over the Irvine ranch the planters are busy. Ordinarily most of the planting is done after May 1.

Careful record are to be kept this year so that when another such dry year comes along the question as to whether or not it is advisable to plant early in dry years shall not be a matter of debate.

Some of those who are holding back their planting until the usual time say that experience over a long period of years shows that early planting is not successful. They say that it is probably that a period of rather cold weather, not growing weather, is likely to come about the first of May, and if the beans are up they will have their development checked.

"They will just stand still and look sick," said an advocate of late planting, "and all of the advantages that may be gained by getting a whack at early moisture will be lost. The lima bean is a peculiar animal. Once he starts he must be kept growing in order to get the best results."

Those who favor early planting are not looking for any period of check this spring. They say it is an early spring, and the fifteen days gained is to prove a big thing in the development of the crop.

This spring weather for the last ten days has been excellent for growing. This is shown in the rapidity with which lima beans have come up. A week from the time the beans were planted, they have popped up in fine shape.

The best thing about the way the beans have been coming on is that nearly all of the seed have sprouted in some of the fields there is such an even stand that it looks a s though none of the seed had rotted.

One of the first fields planted on the Irvine ranch was by Brad Heile. He planted a week ago Sunday, and on last Sunday the beans were up in fine shape.

Roy Browning began planting a week ago yesterday, and in five days the beans were sprouting almost up to those planted deeper than Heile's plants.

STATE WIDE FLOOD CONTROL To enlist the aid of the southern part of the State in a State-wide flood control and reclamation scheme, Melville Dozier, Jr., general manager of the State Reclamation Board, and George W. Pelletier, Sacramento banker, were in Los Angeles Friday conferring with State, municipal and county officials. According to Pelletier, the Sacramento and San Joaquin valley counties are backing the plan which will be presented to the next legislature. While the plan has been begun as a reclamation project, it is proposed to extend it to embrace flood control in all portions of the State, Pelletier said. The increasing damage done each year by storm waters has made it necessary to evolve some plan on a large scale to curb disastrous floods, it was contended.

ACTIVITY AT PLACENTIA Activity continues unabated in the Placentia oil fields and the region east of town begins to show quite a forest

of derricks, with more going up, says the Courier.

The Midway Petroleum got boilers in Monday for Yarnell No. 1, northeast of Bradford 1, and the next day hauled in the boilers for Yarnell No. 2, east of Bradford 2.

The Union has material on the ground for Newell 1, and the Amalgamated is rigging up for Potter 1, east of Newell.

Thompson-Goodman 1 and Bradford 1 and 2 are rigged up and the derrick is up for Bradford 3.

Loftus & O'Brien leased their land this week to the Standard. Their holdings comprise 90 acres a short distance north and west of the Chapman gusher. The amount of bonus is not given out but probably runs between \$500 and \$1000 an acre.

HOME MIXED FERTILIZER CHEAPER TO GROWERS

Department of Agriculture Gives Methods and Cost of Materials.

Home mixing of fertilizer materials is cheaper than buying ready mixed fertilizers. The saving varies from time to time, according to fertilizer experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, but the balance is always on the side of home mixing and is always substantial. Also, the home mixed fertilizer is frequently better than the ready-mixed ones.

A retail price, for example, of a 2-8-2 mixture quoted farmers in January, 1919, at Washington, D. C., was \$52 a ton. Acid phosphate can be purchased in the same locality for \$22 a ton, government nitrate of soda for \$81 a ton, plus freight, and potash for \$4.25 a unit in large lots. At these figures the phosphoric acid in a ton of home-mixed fertilizer would cost less than \$15, the nitrogen \$3.75 and the potash \$8.50, a total of \$27.25. The difference in favor of home mixing, if \$3.25 is allowed for mixing and other charges, the saving is \$15 a ton.

Each extra unit of potash will cost only \$4.25 as against \$6 charged the farmer by the dealer, the nitrogen also being obtained for less than the dealer charges. An extra 3 per cent of potash bringing the formula up to 5 per cent will increase the profit for home mixing \$5.25.

The mixing of materials is comparatively simple. Any tight floor or a wagon-box may be used and tools at hand may be employed. The materials are spread in layers, usually the most bulky first, and thoroughly shoveled together. The mixture is passed through a screen, and lumps are broken up with a tamper or the back of a shovel.

A department specialist uses a large long handled mortar for mixing and some will find this a convenient tool, but its purchase especially for this purpose is not necessary. Where large amounts are to be mixed it should probably pay to buy a small rotary mixer, such as is sold for concrete mixing on the farm. The mixing should be continued until the material is fine and uniform, and then it may be bagged and stored in a dry place until used.

To avoid caking and losses, certain ingredients should not be used together in the same mixture.

One of the easiest ways to start home mixing is to duplicate a formula already in use. A beginner should take a mixture which has been successfully used on the crop he is raising on similar soil, get a price on the mixed goods, and then see what a home mixture of similar composition will cost.

A general rule to use in making up formulas is first to decide what percentages are required, and then what materials shall be used. Start with the phosphoric acid (P2O5). Acid phosphate is almost universally used for this. With 12 per cent goods and 8 per cent of phosphoric acid desired in the mixture, the reasoning would be as follows: If the whole mixture were acid phosphate, it would contain 12 per cent, as 18 per cent is desired, take eight-twelfths or two-thirds of the mixture of acid phosphate or 1,222 pounds; if 6 per cent is wanted, take six-twelfths or one-half or 1,000 pounds; in a ton. Similarly with nitrogen. Nitrate of soda contains 15.65 per cent of nitrogen and 2 per cent of nitrogen is wanted, 2x15.65 or approximately one-eighth of the mixture or 250 pounds in a ton will be the amount.

Similarly with potash. If the farmer has Nebraska potash salts carrying 20 per cent of potash, and desires 2 per cent in the mixture, he puts in two per cent of the mixture of this material, giving approximately 182 pounds, in a ton.

Any other material may be used in a similar manner. It is not necessary to be exact down to the fraction of a per cent, as fertilizer application is not an exact science, and a slight mistake in the circulation usually will not cause loss in the agricultural value of the mixture.

DON'T WANT GANDIER

Temperance leaders in the United States are very much concerned by the attitude of the English authorities in refusing to permit literature or speakers on behalf of the cause to enter British territory. It is probable the matter will be taken up with the State Department.

As a specific instance of the denial of passports, the league officials refer to the case of Rev. D. M. Gandier of California and Miss Anna Gordon, national president of the W. C. T. U. They desired to go to Scotland to participate in local option campaign. They were refused passports with explanation that England did not desire the presence of "agitators" of the temperance cause anywhere in her territory.

The above clipping from the Associated Press dispatches met the eye of Capt. Alexander Henry, and he expresses the opinion that if Dr. Gandier should succeed in breaking through the restrictions he would not receive a very cordial welcome in Scotland or any other portion of the British Isles. The captain served in the British navy from the days of his youth until after the Crimean war where he helped whip the Russians, and he declares it is the custom on both land and sea for the British fighter to receive his issue of rum twice a day, and he doesn't believe his fighting ability or his endurance was impaired by it. There would be a vigorous war, he says, if the government should attempt to discontinue this custom, therefore the agitators will have a difficult job making Great Britain dry.

ANOTHER HITCH

There is a hitch in war-time prohibition, says Col. Harvey in Harvey's Weekly. The thing has been enacted and proclaimed. So far as we officially know, our success in the war, and the fulfillment of the Fourteen Commandments, still depends upon the nation's "going dry" on July 1.

Strangely enough, however, while this indispensable act of national prohibition has been, as we have said, enacted, signed and promulgated, no provision whatever has been made for its enforcement. The Internal Revenue bureau has hitherto been the official champion of excise laws, tracing the blind tiger to his lair and battling with the moonshiner on his native heath. But now the Commissioner declares that this war-time prohibition is no business of his, as obviously it isn't. It is the Commissioner's business to look out for revenue, but this is a matter not of revenue but of renunciation. The gentlemen who distill spirits frumment after June 30 will do so without licenses, of course; but then—they couldn't get licenses, anyway, because none will then be issued; so they will not be culpable for not getting them. They will be making the stuff without paying taxes on it, but then—there will be no taxes imposed on it for them to pay.

So in the absence of licenses there can be no violation of the license law, and in the absence of taxes there can be no tax-dodging. Wherefore, like the traditional flowers that bloom in the spring, the lesser of licenses and the collector of taxes will have nothing to do with the cause.

Who, then, shall enforce the law? We should not be a bit surprised to see the Politicallmaster-General grab at the job just as he grabbed at the cables and telephones and all the rest. But in default of him, who? The United States District Attorney? Beyond doubt they are the prosecuting officers. But we are not informed that any provision has yet been made for them to have a numerous army of stool-pigeons and spies to listen at the doors for the popping of corks and to peer through keyholes for the glow of wine when it is red in the cup. The District Attorney prosecutes cases when they are presented to him, and he sends the Grand Jury abroad sometimes, on an inquest. But generally that body acts only upon such cases as are presented to it by the prosecutor. If either it or he is to await and to depend upon the preferring of complaints by voluntary inquirers, we shall presently see a joyous sight, with zealous prohibitionists playing the part of neighborhood Paul Pry's, while, in communities where no man cares to incur the odium of spying, the law will remain a dead letter.

The case is quite characteristic of the slap-dash way in which this and other fool legislation has been imposed upon this long-suffering nation. Although we were told that the thing was vitally necessary to our winning the war, it was left fatally incomplete; and the President, who wanted it, is so busy trying to persuade Europe that he is the whole United States of America, that he cannot or will not provide for its completion by giving Congress a chance to enact the necessary legislation.

Anaheim Gazette, per year, \$1.50, payable in advance.

IN THE OIL FIELD

(From Iron Progress)

Southern California has become the home of the big wells. During the last ten days three wells went on production with an aggregate of ten thousand barrels. The field now shows more wells drilling than ever before, the number being 14. The number of the producers grows each week until the figure is 804 wells. The daily output of the field is now eighty thousand barrels. This means that every well in the field is averaging close to one hundred barrels, while many of them are doing better than 4,000 barrels. Wells are being completed on an average of three weeks, and new operations are running as high as five in a single week.

The Heffron well, drilling in the sand wash of the Santa Ana river, is showing better as the depth increases. At 1440 feet, the present depth, the quantity of gas shows quite an increase, and the oil colors are stronger than at any previous depth. The workers on the well are running twelve hour shifts and every effort is being made to get the well completed as soon as possible.

The Petroleum Development Company (Santa Fe) has two wells ready for drilling. No. 1 on the Bradford property is rigged up and drilling is to start this week. On the Joaquin tract a rig is up and drilling will start in a very few days.

At Kraper 2-1 the Standard encountered a hard sand and conglomerate formation and has been unable to duplicate its record of 690 feet, made the previous week. At 1200 feet, the present depth, the formation is very hard, and for this reason the Sharp and Hughes bits are being used in connection with the fish-tails.

The Standard has started drilling on the Colles farm. A property situated west of the Union's Chapman. During the week over 500 feet of hole was made on this well. Drilling is being done with the rotary.

An element of doubt is beginning to feature the progress of the Standard's Anaheim Union and Lock wells. Both these wells are in the neighborhood of 3700 feet deep and neither of them are showing any encouragement.

The Union Oil Company has started work on two new properties in the Chapman field. On the Newell ranch, a property across from the Chapman, the Union is putting materials on the ground for a rig. On the Thompson and Goodwin tract, a mile east of the Chapman, the Union has a rig up and will start drilling there before the end of the week.

The Amalgamated Ibbotson well, now drilling at 2610 feet, is not showing any signs of oil and begins to give evidence of a deep well if it struck at all. The formation is brown shale. At No. 1 on the Yorba property good time is being made. Here some 200 feet of hole was made in spite of the fact that the formation is conglomerate, a formation that means slow drilling always.

The Chas. F. Potter ranch has been leased by the Amalgamated Oil Company and preparations for immediate development has started. The property is not far from the big Chapman well and is regarded as very promising. Construction work on a derrick has started.

The Petroleum Midway Ltd., has entered the Chapman field and is staking off wells on the Yarnell property recently leased. The California Star Oil Company, an affiliated company of the California Petroleum corporation, is to manage the work here. Three wells have been located, and it is understood that the drilling will commence on these as soon as the preparations are completed.

Things are going good for the Union on the Meyer well cat well. The well is being cleaned out, a late report stating that this work is now at 4445, 150 feet off bottom. As soon as the cleaning out is finished work will be started to shut off the water; the water troubles taken care of, the drilling will be resumed. During the past week there has been some movement toward further leasing of lands in the vicinity of the well.

The oil showing reported by the Amalgamated Oil Company at Huntington No. 2 has disappeared and the well is now drilling in a white sand at 1700 feet.

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After having had complete control of the government for six years and failing to give the Philippines independence in accordance with their platform pledges while they had the opportunity to do it, administration leaders are now promising the Filipinos early action by a Republican Congress, although the Republicans never have batted down the flag. Quite characteristically Wilsonian, isn't it?

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WHAT PROCRUSTATION HAS DONE

It will never be known in terms of dollars and cents the price America has paid for the prolonged dickerings by the peace conferees at Paris. But that the insistence of the President for his league of nations through a period of four long months has brought a tremendous burden upon our industries is clearly evident. The recent report of the National Association of Manufacturers presents facts, obtained from a canvass of 4,400 representative establishments throughout the United States, that are startling. No political talent whatever can attach to that report. The Association is merely interested in presenting conditions as they are found.

The industries questioned were divided into twenty-two principal groups, all but five of which reported business between 25 and 50 per cent of normal. Those making a more encouraging report are manufacturers of luxuries, such as jewelry, musical instruments, automobiles and tobacco. The showing is admittedly pessimistic, and accentuates the failure of the last Democratic Congress to pass any sort of reconstruction legislation to facilitate the resumption of normal business by firms engaged on war contracts. Not only are present conditions in the trades poor, but the future is far from bright. Many of the leading industries speak of their prospects as "from poor to fair," according to the report.

Eleven reasons are given by business men for the present stagnation. Delay in the signing of the peace treaty stands at the head of this list. The obstacle is named by thousands of industrial managers as the chief impediment to their speedy return to normal conditions. Among the other reasons ascribed are continued government operation of railroads and other utilities, sudden imposition of heavy war tax burdens, high prices of wheat due to government guarantee, unemployment and poor distribution of labor forces released from military and naval service, and delay in settlement by the Federal government of claims for payment under informal war contracts. Let the reader run over those items and see how directly they may be charged to the incapacity of a Democratic Congress to realize the vital needs of business.

The report of the National Association of Manufacturers emphasizes the fact that the condition of the iron and steel market is an unerring index to trade conditions as a whole. The replies received to the questionnaire speak of that industry as being in a "state of lethargy." Lack of buying on the part of the railroads is given as the reason. It might be added that agitation of government ownership of the rails, coupled with the refusal of Mr. Wilson to reconvene Congress to provide funds for their maintenance, is responsible for the "lethargy." 67 per cent of the iron and steel manufacturers do not regard prospects for 1919 as bright.

An overwhelming percentage of those questioned were emphatically opposed to continued government ownership. 21 of the 22 principal industrial groups vigorously recording themselves against it. Early return of the railroads to their private owners is advocated, and for other public utilities a "reasonable and limited form of government regulation" is suggested. Since the signing of the armistice buying has been strictly limited to immediate needs. As a consequence stocks on hand are far below normal. Of course that situation is directly attributable to the procrastination at Paris, every day of delay there means a corresponding postponement of trade activity on the side of the war. It is a tremendous responsibility that Mr. Wilson has assumed in continuing such a state of affairs here while he urges his league over there, and one for which he will be held to a "strict accountability."

NEED OF HIGH TARIFF IS URGED BY HARDING

Gives Figures to Show That Producers Cannot Compete and Maintain Standards.

Further details are coming to the attention of members of the majority party in the House and Senate to impress upon them the necessity of Republican high protection which will shift much of the burden of taxation

from the American to the foreign producer in such a way as to at the same time stimulate domestic and foreign commerce.

Striking evidence of this is furnished by Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio. "Very recently," he said to your correspondent, "five thousand tons of English salt were delivered to an Atlantic port at \$6.07 per ton. This seriously menaces the salt works in my State. The freight rates alone from Ohio to Atlantic Coast points, such as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, range from \$5 to \$7 per ton. The manufacturing cost in this country now averages about \$7 per ton. Manifestly, if it costs \$7 per ton to produce in Ohio and a minimum of \$5 to deliver, we cannot hope to find sale for the American product at \$12 when English salt is sold in this country at \$6.07. The city of the situation is that the foreign product does not reduce the cost to the American consumer, because the difference in price is immediately absorbed by the importer. Thus we have the maintained prices along with diminished American production and the inseparable diminution of American capacity to export. Undoubtedly situations like this will be given the attention of the incoming Congress and find remedy in the new tariff bill.

"Very prominent manufacturers have written to me repeatedly that on the one hand the government is seeking to return American soldiers to their homes and find employment for them, and on the other hand, is admitting foreign products which will displace American labor. Of course, these policies are utterly inconsistent. We cannot hope to have the higher American production unless we protect the American market for American interests. The time has arrived, in my opinion, to understand that it is possible for humanity to begin at home. The per capita annual governmental expenditures have increased from \$6 to \$84 in a short time, and it is becoming daily more important that protection be afforded through an adequate tariff for the benefit of the American producer and the American tax payers generally."

THE BOLSHEVIST STATE

A recent interview with Lenin, in Moscow, lets in the light on the character and morals of the bolshevik state.

The bolshevik chief declares the first aim of a political party must be to convince the majority that its program is right. He does not leave any doubt as to what he means by "convincing" them, for later in the course of the interview he asserts that conquest in importance is the "conquest" of all political power and the "suppression of all resistance." He as frankly admits that the means to this end is a "dictatorship," which he explains means, in all languages, simply a "rule of terror." This rule of terror, he asserts, must be most pitiless in the face of any attempted resistance.

Lenin freely admits that hundreds of thousands of ruble notes are being issued by him daily with the deliberate intent of destroying the value, and so the use, of money as a medium of exchange. He declares that there is no place for money in the bolshevik state. He nevertheless employs it plentifully in his own behalf.

The bolshevik boss and dictator further declares that the bolshevik state cannot exist in a world of non-bolshevik states, hence they, too, must be infected with the virus of this sinister form of moral insanity which he calls "the social philosophy of Marx put into practice and worked out in actual government."

A most astounding thing is Lenin's admission that for the transformation of what he terms the "capitalist" state into the "communist" state he has been compelled to call into his service scientific and technical experts, every one of whom are of the bourgeois, at large salaries, contrary, of course, to the bolshevik profession of principles or lack of principles.

To sum up, the bolshevik state confessedly consists of a bloody and despotic dictatorship, supported by a rule of terror and drawing on bourgeois intelligence for the medium of sanity. It is forced to employ to avoid starving to death in its own cruelty, infamy and incompetency. At least that is Lenin's own exposition of it, reduced to comprehensible terms.

Lloyd George complains that while the peace conference has been on, intruders have been hanging around the keyhole. Who has a keyhole got to do with "open covenants openly arrived at."

We should hesitate to determine which policy toward the Bolshevists is the more obvious, that of the President or that of Mr. Hoover. The President, having appointed those American Bolshevists to hobnob with Lenin and his fellow criminals, wants

to give the Lenin Government official recognition. That is to say, he would give such recognition to a government against which our soldiers are fighting. Mr. Hoover would send food supplies to the Bolshevists, on the benign principle of choking a cat with cream. That is to say, he would, potentially, supply food to the Russian army that is fighting against our own.

VICTORY NOTES NOT TO LOWER IN PAR VALUE

New Issue Has Special Appeal to All Investors, Says Expert.

"Capitalists, as well as the small investor, may purchase the new Victory Loan notes with the fullest assurance that they will hold in the market close to the issue price," declared G. K. Weeks, Victory Loan campaign manager for the Twelfth District, today in calling attention to the strong appeal the Victory notes make to investors strictly from an investment standpoint. He continued:

"It has, of course, been a source of disappointment to subscribers for previous Liberty Loan issues that these issues have gone, even temporarily, to a discount of five or six points in the market.

"While this does not represent a real loss to those who have held their bonds for investment, it is reassuring to subscribers for Victory notes that no such discount is possible in the case of the present issue.

"Discount impossible." "A decline of the Victory Loan notes of only one point, to 99 for example, would mean a 3 1/2 per cent return of 5.03%. Even during the war, with the prospect of continued large issues, no Liberty Bonds have ever declined to any such basis. The Fourth Loan bonds today, as a matter of fact, are selling to yield less than the 4 1/2% paid by the Victory notes at par.

"A similar situation exists in the case of the series of 3 1/2% fully tax-exempt notes which are available for the larger investors. The first issue of the fully tax-exempt Liberty Bonds bearing 3 1/2% interest, in spite of all the liquidation during the war, are selling today to yield only 3.55%. "Should the Victory Loan 3 1/2% notes decline to 99, this would be equivalent to a 4.03% return from its fully tax-exempt note, which would be equivalent to 31 for every \$100. The 3 1/2% which now are in active demand in the market at 99."

Here Are the Terms— And They're Easy

10	Per Cent With Application	
10	Per Cent.....	July 1
20	Per Cent.....	Aug. 1
20	Per Cent.....	Sept. 1
20	Per Cent.....	Oct. 1
20	Per Cent.....	Nov. 1

VICTORY LOAN.

Now Comes the Month of May

The Month of
Picnics and Outings

We can fit you out complete from head
to foot for seashore or mountain

For the Seashore

Bathing Suits
Bathing Caps
Bathing Shoes
Middies and Smocks
Sport Skirts
White Canvas Shoes
Beach Hats
Sport Sweaters

For the Mountains

Khaki Middies
Khaki Skirts
Hiking Breeches
Hiking Boots
Leggings and Puttees
Khaki Hats
Sweaters
Khaki Handkerchiefs

The S. Q. R. Store

Born, on Sunday, April 27, to the wife of George Miller, a son, weight 8½ pounds. Mother and child are doing well.

Scientific study of the Santa Ana river in preparation for future flood control plans is practically assured with the passage Wednesday by the state senate of a bill by Assemblyman Knight of Redlands, appropriating \$5,000 for the water study. The plan is for the state, the federal government, and the counties of Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino to co-operate in carrying out the study plan. Very few negative votes were cast against the bill, which had already been passed by the Assembly and now goes to the governor for his signature.

The sheriff's office is satisfied that James Forney, now in the Los Angeles jail, is the man who burglarized a number of Santa Ana and Anaheim residences recently. Los Angeles police say that Forney has confessed. They also say that he had been making from \$200 to \$400 a day through burglaries. His plan of operation was to rob a house, throw the loot in the back end of his Ford automobile and get away as quickly as possible. That is exactly the plan known to have been followed in the burglary of the Thompson and Boone homes at Santa Ana, of the Evans home at Anaheim, and of a ranch home at La Habra. The Los Angeles police say that Forney has \$1200 in a bank at Glendale.

That the "June drop" of oranges, which has mystified growers for a long time, is due to two causes—a fungus which enters the navel end of the fruit and certain harsh climatic conditions of interior valleys against which the navel orange tree is not sufficiently able to protect. Itself is the conclusion of investigators for the University of California. Results of the investigation, which covered an extended period, are embodied in a publication just issued by the University of California Press. Orange growers will find the book of interest and value.

Fullerton certainly, as an incorporated city, is doing her part to help the government. At the meeting of the board of city trustees last evening it was decided to subscribe \$20,000 for the Victory Liberty loan, thus making a total of \$58,000 of government bonds held by the city. This amount is credited principally to the city sinking fund, not a sinking fund with which to pay for municipal bonds already used in the construction of a city hall, because Fullerton has no city hall of its own, but it has well on toward \$70,000 saved up in a sinking fund that will be used some day in the construction of a magnificent municipal building. But at that time, of course, the fund will be considerably more than \$70,000, and not a bond will be issued for its construction.

A number of persons were arraigned before Judge Howard Monday morning charged with violating the speed laws. They each drew a \$5 fine.

Jack Williams, advertised as a human fly, attracted a crowd of hundreds of people Thursday evening when he climbed up the front of the Hotel Valencia. From a professional standpoint the feat was not a difficult one, but it was thrilling enough to the on-lookers, and as the price of admission was left to the generosity of the spectators everybody was satisfied. The climber used a rope to get over the wide cornice, and after reaching the roof he shined to the top of the flagpole.

Holding that public convenience and necessity do not require the operation of an additional bus line as a common carrier through the city of Whittier, the Railroad Commission has denied the application of the A. R. G. Bus Company for a permit. The territory is now being served by the White Bus line and the Pacific Electric Railway Company and the commission says that these companies are sufficient to handle the traffic. The A. R. G. Company operates between Los Angeles and San Diego and proposed to deviate from its highway route to take in the town of Whittier, claiming that the White Line, which operates between Los Angeles, Whittier and Anaheim, was not giving satisfactory service. While the commission found that the White company had been derelict on a number of occasions, it was decided that the company officials were making every effort to improve the service and that present conditions did not justify the admission of further competition in the district.

N. F. Steadman reports progress in water development in Victor Valley and feels confident that just as soon as federal aid is secured water will be piped to the Valley from Little Bear Lake, a distance of about 35 miles. Property owners have formed an irrigation district and have attended to the preliminary matters in perfecting the project. Quite a number of farmers there are raising good crops of various kinds, while apples do exceptionally well, one man having a splendid crop every year. The markets of Los Angeles afford convenient avenues to reach the public, produce being hauled there by trucks, a distance of 100 miles. Land is selling at present at \$10 per acre, but as soon as a good water supply is had values will rise to \$35 per acre and perhaps more. Mr. Steadman is well pleased with the valley, he making the trip back and forth to his home here frequently using his river and cutting the time to about 4½ hours. There is a good paved road, but in places sandy stretches along the pavement and a driver must be careful not to go into it, if he wants to avoid trouble. Mr. Steadman believes the valley has a bright future.

Walter Naugle is again working through the sugar campaign in Cuba, being connected with one of the largest plants in the island. His company will make 400,000 bags of 325 pounds each this season. Walter will come home at the close of the season, probably in June.

Local Notes

The home of Leonard Evans on North Lemon street was ransacked by burglars Wednesday afternoon, while he and Mrs. Evans were absent, and clothing to the value of over \$300 carried away. Mr. and Mrs. Evans returned home at 5:30 and discovered that they had been visited by an uninvited guest. Neighbors described two men who had been seen in the neighborhood carrying grips, and inquiry disclosed that men answering the description had left for Santa Ana on a stage at half past five o'clock. In addition to clothing a small amount of money was taken.

As a reward for subscribing five thousand dollars to the Victory Loan Thursday night W. A. Dolan was given a pass entitling him to a free ride in an airplane with loop-the-loop, upside down and other thrilling stunts attached to it. Mr. Dolan has not yet availed himself of the privilege. He is suspicious that the birdman may play the Barum free show trick—charge nothing for taking him up, but force him to pay double fare to get down.

One of the biggest problems confronting people in Anaheim and neighboring towns now is the scarcity of houses. N. P. Tobin, the real estate man, says that every day he has calls for from one to half a dozen houses. The demand is growing and yet nobody is building. Fullerton capitalists are making an effort to meet the situation, and that town will reap the benefit. Burleigh Goodrich stated Saturday that he had contracts to plumb seventeen new houses in the city.

W. H. Kennedy received a wire from his son, William, several days ago dated New York, saying he had just returned from overseas and would soon be home again.

Gene Adams is improving his residence property on South Claudina street by constructing a cement sidewalk in front and around the side of his home.

Search is being made for Gerald Jones, 15 years old, son of A. B. Jones, of Garden Grove, who disappeared from home last Monday night. The lad was attending Orange high school but tired of that and said he was going to get a job picking oranges. He was sold to continue his studies and the matter was forgotten until he failed to return home. His mother is almost frantic over his disappearance. Gerald is about 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 115 pounds. He has black hair, black eyes, and dark complexion. He took both his working clothes and a blue serge suit.

The annual picnic of the Spanish War Veterans of this county, to be held at Orange County Park on Sunday, May 4, the men of Company L who took part in the world war just ended are to be the guests. The local Spanish War veterans are made up mostly of men of the old Company L that went into service in 1898 under command of Captain S. H. Finley, later colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. C. Every recent member of Santa Ana's Company L is invited to this picnic. Those who expect to attend should notify C. E. Warfield, Orange 280-B, by telephone, as soon as possible so that proper provision can be made for the dinner that is to be served.

The discovery of an oil sand as the head of a canyon just outside the city limits of San Pedro has revived old oil prospects in the harbor district. It has been known for years that there were many traces of asphaltum shale in the hills west of San Pedro, and many efforts have been made to get oil leases on the Sepulveda and Palos Verdes ranches. At one time Edward L. Doherty took an option on the entire Palos Verdes ranch of 16,000 acres, afterward sold to Frank A. Vanderbilt, the New York banker, with a view of extensive prospecting. John T. Caffrey has started a gang of men at work opening up the discovery on his property and if indications prove a good prospect he may decide to sink a well.

Fred Marsh is again in the grocery business at his old stand on East Center street, corner of North Claudina. He has purchased the store from O. Payne Company and took possession Monday. Bill Vetter is his first assistant.

The Anaheim high school baseball team was defeated by the Orange high school on the latter's grounds Saturday by a score of 14 to 3. Shoebright and Elliott were the battery for the locals.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR

A theatre party and midnight luncheon was given to Miss Adella Kraemer by her sister Angelina on Thursday evening. The evening was spent in singing, dancing and admiring Miss Adella's Hope Chest. She is soon to become a bride.

Luncheon was served at a late hour in their beautiful dining room which was arranged daintily with pink and lavender color scheme.

Those present were Misses Esther Munger and Marie Gouth of Los Angeles, Viola Muckenthaier, Mary Kraemer, Clem Backs, Ruby Cassou, Geraldine Kraemer, Edna Wentz, Frances Backs, Angeline Kraemer, Mrs. Uvena Wente, Mrs. Doris Hienodt, Mrs. Lydella Yorba and Mrs. Samuel Kraemer.

In the sun's hours of the morning the happy party broke up and returned to their homes.

BASTANCHURY'S WIN IN
SUIT AGAINST MURPHY

Widow of Deceased Rancher Gets
\$1,200,000 Judgment by
Stipulation.

A ball of shale proved an Aladdin's lamp for Gaston Bastanchury, son of Domingo Bastanchury, pioneer ranch owner of California, for the wish that the son made when he found the ball, came true Tuesday. His mother, Marie Bastanchury, widow of the pioneer, received \$600,000 in cash and short term notes for another \$600,000.

It came in the form of a \$1,200,000 judgment by stipulation filed with Presiding Judge Weller in the suit of Marie Bastanchury, administratrix of the estate of Domingo Bastanchury against the Murphy Oil Company and Edmund W. Bacon. The judgment was against the oil company and not against Mr. Bacon.

The suit against the oil company charged fraud and sought an accounting. The 5000 acre Bastanchury ranch, on the Fullerton road, was involved. And so the dry legal terms of the complaint, there was read between the lines a story that spilled of romance.

As went the story Domingo Bastanchury came from Basque, France, with his wife and acquired the now famous Bastanchury ranch. He prospered in the cattle business and came the dream of wealth in oil. One day Simon J. Murphy, late oil magnate, came. He leased from them, it was alleged, the ranch for the purpose of drilling for oil. That was in 1903. The Bastanchury were to receive a handsome royalty on any oil that might be found.

A well was sunk and it is alleged that oil was found, but that the Murphy Oil Company, which had been formed, concealed this from the Bastanchury "divers" means. It was charged that the well was filled with water, "capped" and the report given out that it was a "dry hole." Bacon, an official of the oil company, called, it is alleged, and offered to sell the casing of the well for \$10,000. A casing without oil was of no use to Bastanchury and he declined to buy. It was alleged that a deal was then entered into whereby the Murphy Oil Company would buy 2244 acres of the ranch for \$25 an acre—a good price then—and in turn lease back 1000 acres for \$1000 a year for grazing purposes.

Later, it was alleged, Murphy sold the property to the Standard Oil Company for \$4,000,000 and a royalty that was alleged to have brought in \$15,000,000.

In 1909, it is alleged Domingo Bastanchury died without knowing of the wealth in oil beneath his land. The sons took up the ranch and farmed it until a year ago. It was on February 18, 1918, alleges the complaint, that Gaston Bastanchury was "sitting" on the ranch. He had gone down 200 feet. A man named Tuller was helping him. Suddenly Bastanchury noticed a ball of shale that appeared to bear traces of oil. He examined it. He and Tuller talked of other oil strikes. Tuller is alleged to have said:

"But the oil companies will skin you just like they skinned your folks years ago."

According to the complaint, Bastanchury was immediately interested. Bastanchury hired investigators and several months ago the suit was filed.

By the will of an uncle who died in Los Angeles last week, Kasper Chameris has become the owner of a landed estate in Koryn, Russia, valued at \$40,000. Under the present bolshevik government having a title to property in Russia and getting the benefit of it are separate propositions, but we trust Kasper will have no difficulty in realizing on his legacy. Kasper's aunt, widow of the deceased uncle, will probably make her home with him.

Anaheim Gazette, per year, \$1.50, payable in advance.

Personal Mention

Mrs. Ella Williams entertained at her home, Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stanley of Placentia and Mrs. E. King and Nettie A. Logan of Los Angeles.

Mrs. W. A. Dolan and three children, Geraldine and William, left Wednesday on a month's visit to their former home at Indianola, Neb.

E. G. Grim of Ohio, who has been spending the winter at San Diego, was visiting his brother, C. F. Grim, last week. He returned to his home in the east the first of the week.

F. W. Vermulen has received his discharge at Camp Kearny and returned home the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dresser returned last week from Portland where they were called by the death of Mrs. Dresser's mother.

Arnold Dickel and wife, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dickel for the past three weeks, left Tuesday for Napa.

Ted Dickel is now located at Durango, Mexico, where he is superintending a gold mine.

J. A. Armitage and Lew H. Wallace of the beach district, were in town last week boosting for the harbor bond election to be held on June 10.

Mrs. Carrie Mendes of Riverside visited in Fullerton the past week, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Meyers and her aunt, Mrs. Chas. Kuchel.

J. L. Matthews of the Covina Argus was in Anaheim Tuesday on a business mission.

Will Webb was discharged from the army at Camp Kearny and returned to his home the first of the week. He will probably resume the practice of law.

Joachim Luneberg left on Saturday for San Diego on a brief business mission. He returned last evening, during his absence Mrs. Luneberg remained with Mrs. Luneberg, who has been quite seriously ill.

Manager W. H. Schuerman of the Anaheim Citrus Fruit Association announces that his institution has its 100th Victory Loan flag displayed. He thinks that his plant is the first industrial institution within the city limits to display this emblem of honor. The Victory Loan flag indicates that the institution displaying it has 100% subscription of its employees to the Victory Loan. Who is going to be next? Let's make it a 100% subscription in every industrial plant in Anaheim.

The Anaheim Sugar Factory reported a 100% subscription of its employees several days ago. Other industrial plants in this city expect to report 100 per cent subscription of their employees within the next few days.

The Pacific Telephone Company moved into its new quarters on Lemon street Saturday night. The move was accomplished without interruption of business.

Dr. J. W. Truxaw has purchased the residence property of G. A. Waterman on South Los Angeles street, and will shortly move into it. This was formerly the Gervais place.

E. L. Doherty, the oil magnate, was in town some days ago. Mr. Doherty says according to his expert, the new oil field now being developed in the Placentia neighborhood is a new strata and that it extends in this direction. It connects, he says, with the Standard-Murphy field.

The Victory Loan Trophy Train will arrive in Anaheim at 10:30 next Tuesday, and remain at the Santa Fe depot until 1:30. It carries three car loads of relics from the battlefields of Europe.

The Anaheim Cemetery Association has begun work of beautifying and cleaning the cemetery, but President Langenberger says that money is badly needed for the purpose. The association appeals to the people for help. Persons desiring to contribute something for this laudable purpose can leave their contributions with H. Y. Weisel or with Marion Ellen, caretaker at the cemetery. A little contribution will be a great help.

After nine months service in France Joe Collings has received his discharge from the army and is once more at home. Joe was the Wells Fargo agent here when the war broke out. He will continue to work for the company, but probably in a different capacity.

Friday and Saturday

The Season's First
Special Sale of
Coats

19.⁵⁰ 24.⁵⁰
29.⁵⁰

At each price values, that are
unusual. See the windows
Today.

Falkenstein's

Department Store

J. F. Franke of Santa Ana has just secured the patent to his walnut picker, which he has had on the market for nearly a year. He made application and immediately commenced the manufacture of the article, placing it on the market during the picking season last year. The device is a simple one and is a great back-saver, the picker consisting of a cone-shaped piece of iron on the end of a stick, making it possible for the walnut picker to walk through his orchard with his greatest ease in clearing up an orchard where the nuts are scattering. A wire spring at the mouth of the cone prevents the entrance of the nut and holds it inside after it is forced through the spring.

The Anaheim Paint and Paper Company expects to move into its new quarters in the Swope building, 124 West Center, today.

Supervisor William Schumacher is engaged at the present time filling various roads in the third supervisor district. Lack of oil prevented this work last spring, but many miles of highway will be put in excellent shape when the present job is completed. Mr. Schumacher says there is much excitement throughout the district over the oil possibilities, twenty rigs now being up in the Placentia neighborhood.

Chairman R. L. Blaby and his force of soldiers and sailors rolled in at six o'clock Tuesday night with the Orange County Victory Loan Truck Train carrying specimens of the fighting material used in the war. The train carried a torpedo, a couple of Browning machine guns, a trench mortar, some army rifles and other paraphernalia. The torpedo was the most interesting item on the list as few persons have ever seen one of the deadly weapons. Soldiers and sailors, accustomed to handle them, explained the workings of the various machines, and efforts were made by speakers to swell the bond sales in Anaheim. Response to their appeals was discouragingly slow, only \$2400 being subscribed.

REGISTER

If you want to vote for the Orange County Harbor Bonds on June 10th you must register before May 10th if you have not registered since Jan. 1st, 1918.

Register with Bertha Meyers at Meyers Bookstore or Hannah Horwitz at Judge Howard's office.

Presbyterian Church

Rev. C. B. Hatch, pastor. Services next Sunday; Bible School at 9:45 a. m. Frank N. Gibbs, superintendent. Men's Class—S. C. Harrington. Women's Class—W. W. Wickert. Separate apartments. Morning Service, by the pastor, 11 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Intermediate and Senior at 7 p. m. Address by Capt. Delbert Brunton on "A Soldier's Life in the American Expeditionary Forces," at 8 p. m. Special music. A patriotic service.

H. F. Kealiber left Friday night on an extended visit to friends in Colorado and other points in the middle West. Mr. Kealiber has three brothers living, one at Boulder, Colorado, one at Collins, Colorado, and the other at York, Nebraska, neither of whom he has seen for more than 30 years. He also has a sister living at Aurora, Nebraska, who has made several visits to him during the past five years. He will visit all of these relatives, and expects to return to Anaheim about the first of October. Mr. Kealiber came to Anaheim on March 28, 1894, and for the past quarter of a century has made this his home. His many friends here wish him a pleasant visit and a safe return home.

A DAY OF EVENTS FOR EVERYBODY

The Farm Bureau Picnic Saturday May 3rd will be worth coming to. Dr. H. J. Webber, director of the Citrus Experiment Station, will present the latest information on "Soil Fertility." Farmers cannot afford to miss this—it is a paramount issue to the bean growers, beet growers, pepper growers, citrus and deciduous fruit growers—it is the general problem of Orange county.

Captain Delbert Brunton of Fullerton, who has seen twenty-two months' service overseas will tell some of his exciting experiences on the firing line, how he missed death on several occasions, about the terrible battle of the Argonne and vivid word pictures of France and Belgium. He comes as close to staging a real battle with words as anyone can. If you want your hair to stand on end and a few cold shivers vibrate down your back, don't fail to hear Capt. Brunton.

Other features of the day will be an hour of music by the Orange High School Band, 50 pieces; tractor exhibit showing the International, Ford, Plengel, Sampson, Truder, Cleveland, Avery and others; several contests have been arranged including tug-of-war, barrow race by girls, sack race, fat man's race, and boat contest.

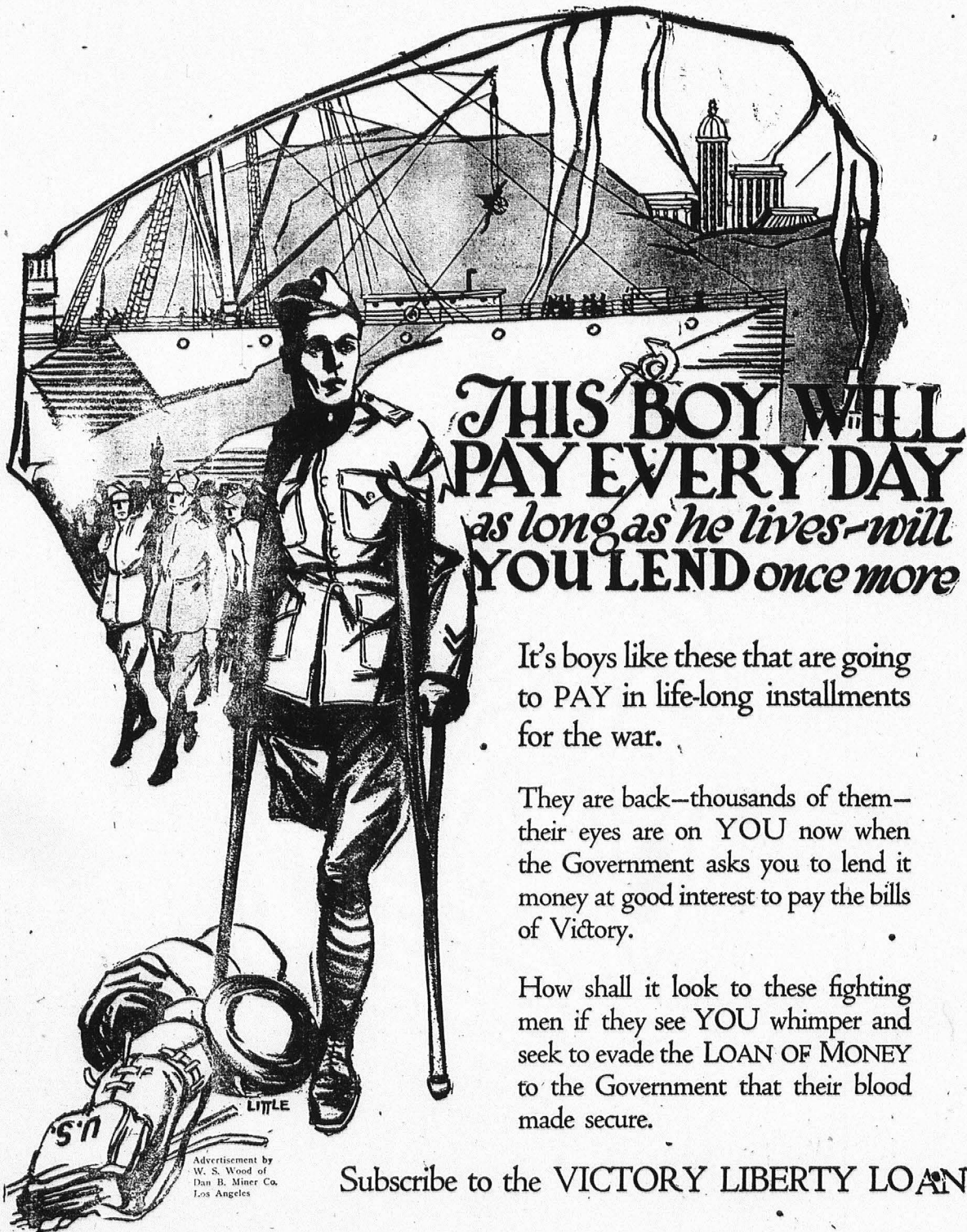
All farmers and their families are cordially invited to attend. Bring your lunches. Coffee will be served by the farm bureau.

CAPTAIN DELBERT BRUNTON

Next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the Presbyterian church Capt. Brunton, who is widely known in Southern California as a leader in educational activities, will give an address describing the experiences of a soldier in action with the American Expeditionary Forces on the battle front.

We have been requested to invite all returned soldiers now in Anaheim to greet their comrade in arms and hear his address. We are sure that our citizens, who have been so glad to back up the boys in their magnificent fight made for humanity and democracy, will be glad to hear from the lips of so competent a witness, just how things went on "over there."

Half an inch of rain fell in Anaheim last Saturday. Further north the precipitation was heavier. Los Angeles getting an inch.



VICTORY LOAN PUBLICITY FUND

Anaheim Beef & Provision Co.,
Anaheim Citrus Fruit Association,
Anaheim National Bank,
Anaheim Daily Herald,
Anaheim Gazette,
Anaheim Ignition Depot,
Anaheim Laundry Company,
Anaheim Orange & Lemon Growers' Association,
Anaheim Music & Novelty Company,
Anaheim Paint & Paper Company,
Liberty Garage,

Anaheim Sugar Company,
J. W. Bergman's Market,
Cadman's Drug Store,
Chalmers Feed & Fuel Co.,
George Dunton, Ford & Fordson Agcy.,
Edmiston Grocery,
Faber & McKee's Tire Shop,
Falkenstein's Department Store,
R. Fischle's Confectionery,
First National Bank,
Ganahl Lumber Company,

J. L. Gates, New & Second Hand Store,
Gibbs Lumber Company,
Griffith Lumber Company,
A. B. Gilbert, Buick Agent,
Golden State Bank,
Graham Furniture Co.,
Louis Handelman,
B. Hartfield, Jeweler,
Heyings Pharmacy,
Head's Fairland Theatre,
Wm. Jackson,
Wilson's Boston Bakery,

James Vulcanizing Shop,
Jensen's Bakery,
Kern Cycle Company,
J. Kneip's Grocery,
Lakeman's Grocery,
Lauterbach's Shoe Store,
B. D. McAlvey Garage,
Chas. Mann's Garage,
Meyer's Palm Cafe,
F. E. Miles Grocery,
Mutual Orange Growers' Association,
Woolworth Store,

A. Nagel Hardware,
Orange County Plain Dealer,
Orange County Tire Shop,
P. T. Ouderkerk, Auto Top,
Pacific Implement Company,
Geo. B. Peck,
L. F. Pomeroy,
J. P. Probst, Auto Painter,
The Sandusky Tractor Company,
Southern County Bank,
J. E. Stroup's Market,

Sebastian Brothers,
Schmidt Music Company,
Ed Schneider's Market,
Stroup Barnes Furniture Company,
Stewart Fruit Company,
S. Q. R. Store,
G. M. Simpson,
Style Shop,
J. P. Taggart Motor Company,
F. A. Yungbluth,
C. H. Weadon,

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
IN AND FOR THE
COUNTY OF ORANGE

fic in and for the County of Santa Barbara, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared _____, M. Theodore, George Theodore and _____, all of the County of Santa Barbara, who are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same on the _____ day of _____, 1913.

Witness my hand and official seal this _____ day of April, 1913.

(NOTARIAL SEAL OF _____ LEONARD E. CARP)

Notary Public for and for the County of Santa Barbara, California.

Thank God for Burlinson, he has up-
held the government's ownership
ment. The fellow who has been
and the talks about the govern-
ment run something at less;
better service will draw a ve-
shower every time.

TO COMBAT FIRES WITH THE ARMY AIRCRAFT

AIPLANES AND BALLOONS WILL KEEP GUARD ON THE NATIONAL WOODLANDS

Forest Service Officials and Army Men Mapping Out Experiment—May Boom Blazes—To Report By Wireless.

Army airplanes and captive balloons will cover portions of the national forests of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and other states this summer, to aid in detecting and suppressing forest fires. In compliance with an order from Secretary Baker directing the Air Service to cooperate with the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in this work, conferences are under way to determine where and to what extent the air scouts will supplement the forest rangers.

That there is a distinct and important place for aircraft in fire protection of timberlands is regarded by the forestry officials as beyond doubt, but experimental trial of methods and possibilities will have to be the first step. This is now being planned for the coming fire season. Army airplanes and balloons will be utilized for the experiments. Some of the bases near enough to national forests to be used advantageously are the flying fields at San Diego, Riverside, and Arcadia in Southern California. Other points in the West and in the East are under consideration, including one near the White Mountains in New Hampshire. One of the interesting possibilities to be tested is bombing fires to put them out. It is believed that bombs charged with suitable chemicals can be used with good results. Another plan to be tested is transporting fire fighters by dirigibles from which leaders can be lowered to the ground.

"The chief use of the aircraft this summer, however, will be for fire detection. At present the Forest Service relies for this partly on patrol, usually by men on horses, motorcycles, or railroad speeders, and partly on watchers stationed at lookout points. Aircraft have many points of obvious superiority for both classes of detection work.

Lookouts in a very broken country, cut up by deep canyons or where mountain ridges obstruct the view, or in a flat country that affords no good points of vantage, are often unable to pick up all fires quickly by the rising smoke, or to locate them accurately. For precise location the system in use depends on triangulation through reports telephoned from separate observation points. Airplanes would be wireless in reporting fires, as they have done in communicating with the artillery, and would locate fires by coordinates in the same way that gunfire in war is directed to a particular spot or object.

From the Army standpoint, the use of aircraft in protecting the national forests affords a valuable opportunity for training fliers and developing further the possibilities of aircraft and the art of flying.

TO FIGHT CODDLING MOTH

In the closing hours of the legislature the Senate passed the bill providing \$10,000 a year for two years to be used in seeking control and extermination of the coddling moth, which has done a vast amount of damage to walnuts in this section and will continue to spread unless controlled.

Garry W. Lewis, president of the Santa Ana Walnut Growers' Association, returned Friday from Sacramento where he was for several days as a committee member from the California Walnut Growers' Association making a fight for the appropriation.

The money is to be used by the state horticultural commissioner in policing and in taking whatever steps he finds can be taken toward the extermination of the moth. The worm which comes from the egg of the moth destroys the meat of the walnut. Infected sacks have been a common means of spreading the moth. So far the areas infected are not great, compared to the whole walnut acreage, but the moth must be controlled or great damage will be done to the industry.

The governor has not yet signed the bill, and since appropriation bills for far more money than there is available have been passed, the fate of this bill is not yet entirely settled.

HAS NO AUTHORITY TO INCREASE RATES

Burleson's High-Handed Methods Given a Set-Back by Court.

Federal Judge Landis Saturday ruled that Postmaster-General Burleson could not increase intrastate telegraph rates. He said he would dissolve the temporary injunction restraining the Attorney-General of Illinois from interfering with the imposition of the higher rates.

Judge Landis said that in his opinion it was merely the intention of Congress merely to give the President power to operate the wires as a national utility, but not to delegate to him the rate-making power. This decision coincides with the decisions of the California Railroad Commission on the subject announced Saturday.

"This commission (furthermore), the announcement said, 'will be represented at the hearing before the United States Supreme Court of the North and South Dakota cases which will finally determine the matter of the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General. This hearing has been set for May 5.'

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, assailed the administration of Postmaster-General Burleson in a statement, declaring that he must "walk the plank sooner or later."

Mr. Gompers charged Postmaster-General Burleson with carrying out "an archaic, autocratic policy in the conduct of the postal, telegraph and telephone services of the United States," and said he "needs only a wider field and a better opportunity to fit him for succession to some of the world's best-known, but unlamented ex-dictators."

CHAMBERLAIN ATTACKS INJUSTICE OF BAKER

Cites New Cases of Brutal Inhumanity in Imposing Sentences Upon Soldiers.

Further exhortation of Secretary of War Baker for upholding the system of military justice during his administration has been voiced by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, Democratic chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs during the war, and his statement is accompanied by facts.

"We owe it to our American soldiers who have fought this fight," said he, "to see to it that justice and not injustice is meted out to them by the authorities in Washington, and with God's help, I shall continue to do what I can to see to it that justice is done. It is certainly not pleasant to criticize, but when we entered this war I forgot that I was a Democrat and remembered only that I was an American. I have, when I saw a wrong done, pointed out that wrong, and I shall continue to do so as long as wrongs are persisted in. This matter of military justice is not a personal controversy between the Secretary of War and myself, and it should not be a matter of controversy between Col. Ansell and Gen. Crowder."

"Let me tell you what it is about in substance the articles of war provide that the Judge Advocate General shall have the power to modify or revise the findings of courts-martial. It is my view and that of Col. Ansell that this is the purport of the regulations. On the other hand, the view of Mr. Baker and Gen. Crowder is that they have no power to do what the law expressly gives them power to do. This is a strange construction of the law. In civil life law is a law, but in military life some people seem to think it is just the other way."

"There are men in our army who look upon an enlisted man as a mere piece of flesh, and not as a human being with feelings and with rights that should be protected. This moment I have in mind the cases of two boys who were absent without leave for five days, and one of them was given fifteen years and the other twenty-five years by the court that had tried them. A poor boy in San Francisco volunteered, was absent a few hours, was given five years, escaped, was recaptured and then was given ten years. The American people are not going to permit the American army to be brutalized in any such a way as this. The letters that are coming to me are heart-rending, and I shall place in the record not two or three, but a thousand cases which will shock Congress into taking proper action."

TROUT STREAMS SWARMING WITH FISH THIS SPRING

Southern California Fishermen Anticipating Season of Good Sport.

Made to order for the enthusiastic fisherman, and certain to show by far the finest sport in Southern California angling history, the trout season will open in the lower counties comprising Fish and Game District Four today, the first of May.

That the favorable outlook will find lakes and streams densely populated with anglers was a foregone conclusion last week when the Fish and Game Commission had placed a third more licenses than to corresponding dates last year, with the big rush of the last few days yet to come.

What is probably more interesting to rodsters is that lakes and streams almost without exception are just as full of fish apparently as they can hold. The vast plenty of trout in the up-coast rivers, still yielding good sport after a month of the most intensive angling that such small waters ever had to stand, will find its counterpart in the splendid creeks of the San Bernardino, San Gabriel and the San Jacinto watersheds in the month to come.

Water in most streams will be at ideal height and crystal clearness if present unsettled weather proves only a threat of rain. There were no bad storms last winter, and the heaviest plants of trout fry ever made were scattered by the Fish and Game Commission's experts under more direct personal supervision than had before been possible. This assured proper plantings and the favorable water conditions of the winter, bringing enough but not too much flow, seems to have done the rest. Stream bottoms are little disturbed, and everywhere any one wanders along the creeks the "fingerlings" are busily evidencing themselves splattering about on top for flies. Many fish came through the summer of 1918 despite the low water which rendered the trout more than normally at the mercy of unskilled fishers, and these "two-year-olds" will serve to punctuate the regular run of "five to seven-inchers" with the occasional "lucky" "hot-back" that sends the flurrier up fishermen's backs, and lends welcome variety to the creels.

Fishing in the Silverado, Santiago, Trabuco and Hot Springs creeks in Orange County is not likely to be at all good. The Fish and Game Commission planned to plant trout in those streams this last year, but owing to the fact that the flow of water was so low no plantings were made in Orange County. The fish that would have been placed here had there been more water were put in longer streams in San Diego county.

And They Say

A gent with a grudge rises up on his hind legs and lets out a wall likened to a fog horn, backing the practice of home people parking their autos on down town streets for more than a reasonable time. He reaches for another chair and declares by the town clock that gas carriages have at times been unmoved for two and three hours at a spell. He says if he can find time off the ranch he's going to play a brief engagement before the council some evening and ask for an ordinance making public streets the private storage place for private automobiles.

This huculo person maintains that people who wish to use the streets to travel through have first right, and streets must be kept passable for moving vehicles and pedestrians no matter what restrictions have to be placed on stationary vehicles, and the complaints further, that the second right belongs to those who wish to stop long enough to do business. The right of those who have offices down town to store their cars outside comes last, is the opinion of this man who travels in and out quite a bit. It may be in line for the incoming manager to devise some sort of "plan" as a public utility and to recognize that the public, as well as the property owner and business man, has an interest in the development of the business district.

A newspaper up Brea way does everlastingly pillory a local publication for plagiarism, the roasts being so hot they fairly sizzle and must sear the chases. Atta boy.

It appears on the town bulletin board that a cabaret is soon to be annexed, much to the joy of those who take to the great white way. Just what success will attend the new social function is as yet problematical, but it is to be hoped the proper strike at these gloom chasing emporiums in foreign parts Abe Martin allows some thing stronger than hard cider should be at elbow's reach.

A well known resident the other day received notice that an uncle in Russia, upon his death sometime ago, had bequeathed him \$40,000. "Just think," he said to a friend, "all this trouble coming just when the fish are biting good." This guy should live to be an old, old man—nothing to worry him but fish and eat.

The boys are laughing to beat the band the way a touring gey performance has here, coming in under the protection of a local "ought-to" concern which drew the spotlight for a little cheap boost. Before the thriller came forth a sum of money was cinched by the hat route, and the boys say it was well it happened that way, for had he waited until after the show he would have been lucky to get the hat check.

The boys, between a hysterical laughter and it to you that it was not a Doug performance, say there are hot carriers here who do daily better stunts, only they use a shaky ladder instead of open windows and ropes. The boys are good losers and while they coughed up their jits to lamp the thrills they stand ready to waver any time from the hole in a doubtless a glimpse of hard outer that the hombra would play to empty benches upon return engagement.

Some rich stuff is being pulled off by a coterie who have the nerve of a burglar. How do they do it?

One of the airplanes which maneuvered over Anaheim Thursday afternoon carried a passenger. It was a pig—a big blue-blooded pig, presented to the birdmen of March field, provided the carry it away from his ranch in an airship. Lieut. Hoyt went after the porker and had him on board in a box while he was turning somersaults, looping the loop, and doing other hair-raising stunts in the air. The pig was unharmed when he reached terra firma, but was a mighty sick shoe.

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Anaheim Gazette, per year, \$150, payable in advance.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS

Two 1917 Oakland Touring cars, two Maxwells, one 1917 Ford, one Buick, one Hupmobile Roadster at \$375.00, one Model 83 Overland, one Auburn, one Rco, 1914 to 1917 Ford Roadsters and Touring Cars. All in good overhauled condition. Our prices are right, as reflected in our sales, our last week's sales being thirteen, the previous week, eleven. Wickertshelm Implement Company, Fullerton, Calif.

4-17-21

Anaheim Gazette, per year, \$150, payable in advance.

USE HOME PRODUCTS AND GET THE HABIT

Next Week is "Made in California Week," and You Should Patronize Home.

May 5 to 10 has been set aside for "Made in California Week" by Governor Stephens in the following proclamation issued Tuesday from the executive mansion at Sacramento:

"I have been requested by the Home Industry League of California to designate the week from May 5th to 10th as 'Made in California Week,' for the purpose of stimulating the manufacture and consumption of California products. There is no gainsaying the fact that the greater the consumption of California products the greater will be the use of the raw materials, the broader will be the market that our producers can find. The development of California is as yet only in the beginning and it is our duty as good citizens to encourage and assist in the development in every way. I therefore feel that we should all encourage the consumption of home products. I take pleasure in setting aside the days mentioned as 'Made in California Week.'"

"WM. D. STEPHENS, Governor.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE—5-room house, lot 50x15x15; \$900 cash, balance \$1,000 mortgage. Phone 163-J.

WANTED.—Girls. Call Anaheim Laundry Co.

FOR SALE.—By Owner, close in 1-1/2 room house; cement cellar; gas; electricity; everything modern. Owner 126 North Olive street.

FOR SALE.—White Leghorn chicks of the Walter Hogan strain, 1 1/2 miles West on Broadway. Phone 18276. C. C. Cleveland.

SLACKERS MUST ANSWER FOR THEIR ACTIONS

All Draft Evaders Will be Apprehended and Punished.

The government is about to start a great round-up of draft evaders and deserters who are to be tried and punished as fast as apprehended.

Final separation of the sheep from the goats among all these delinquents, who, having failed to report at camps in answer to their calls under the draft, have been automatically classed as deserters, will be completed by the Provost-Marshal-Generals office within the next three weeks, and the result reported to the Adjutant-General. So careful have been the officers in charge to avoid injustice and after painstaking investigation in each case the delinquents have been classified under fifteen different headings. In the case of men falling within fourteen of these classifications the report will be accompanied by a recommendation that the charge of desertion be cancelled. The fifteenth will be the "real" list of deserters, the men whose names appear upon it being those for whom no reason or excuse has been presented or discovered.

Included in the fourteen classes of cases in which it will be recommended that the charge of desertion be removed are men who, after the first registration in June and before December 15, 1917, enlisted in any branch of the United States Army, navy, marine corps, or in the service of the United States, "branch unknown;" those who enlisted in any Allied army; men technically inducted through error; men who reported and were sent to camp after "desertion" those who were inducted and later found to be entitled to reclassification; those found to be physically disqualified and discharged by camp commanders; men who were in process of induction into the service at the time the armistice was signed, and men who, after having been reported as deserters, had presented themselves to their local boards and whose cases had not been completed when the armistice was signed; alien enemies, and men who have died since the charge was entered against their names.

The "real deserters" on the fifteenth list will be reported to the Adjutant-General and their names and descriptions furnished to State and Federal police officers, who may arrest them without warrant. A reward of \$50 is payable for the apprehension and delivery to military control of each draft deserter physically qualified and whose offense is found to have been willful. Although no immunity is promised to men who, in violation of our laws, joined the fighting forces of our Allies, no man whose failure to answer his draft call can be satisfactorily explained on this ground need worry about his reception if he will present himself and his proofs of service to the nearest American military post.

According to the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, there were, up to December 20, 1918, 47,861 reports of desertion, more than 11,833 of which were found to be unexplainable. Of the 363,022 net reported deserters, 67,838 have been reported to have been apprehended or their cases otherwise locally disposed of, leaving 295,184 still at large. This number has since been reduced by those who have surrendered or been apprehended, and will be still further reduced under the process of elimination attending the final classification.

"Only a comparatively small number," according to Gen. Crowder's report of last December, "have been brought before a court-martial."

"Slackers," men who failed to register, and "delinquents," those who failed to return their questionnaires or report for physical examination, are civil, and not military offenders. Only a registered man who failed to obey an order to report for military duty was classed as a "deserter."

Up to last December agents of the Department of Justice had investigated 220,745 cases of failure to register and delinquency, which resulted in the induction of 23,494 offenders into the military service. It was the policy of the department to prosecute only when the offense was found to be "clearly willful" since, according to Martin L. Clark of the bureau of investigation, "the majority of those who fail to answer the call to arms are not the 'jays'." Ten thousand and prosecutions for failure to register had been instituted before June 1918, a number of which are still pending.

Christian Science Society. Corner Philadelphia and Chartres streets. Sunday Service 11 a. m. Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. A meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. at which testimonials of healing are given. Free reading room, 315 E. Chartres street, open daily except Sunday and legal holidays, 7 p. m. to 5 p. m.

A message to farmers about "Satisfaction guaranteed"

We say "satisfaction guaranteed" a good deal. We would like to have you know what we mean by that phrase. Satisfaction in clothes means to us exactly what it means to you; you decide it.

All merchandise made by human hands and sold at any store may have defects; none of us are infallible; we cant possibly guarantee merchandise, except that we can guarantee that

Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes are all wool and stylish

But what we can guarantee is that the clothes will satisfy, and if for any reason they dont—we'll make good.

Naturally we have to be pretty careful about the goods we sell, or we couldn't keep on guaranteeing satisfaction on our goods. If anything doesn't satisfy you, we give your money back as much for your sake as for ours; we dont care to keep any money we dont give value for.

"Satisfaction guaranteed" is simply value-giving, and we believe you'll like the spirit at this store.

"BY ALL MEANS GET A FIT"

F.A. Yungbluth

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

NOTICE INVITING SEALED PROPOSALS OR BIDS

Notice Inviting Sealed Proposals for one Deep Well Pump and Motor for the City of Anaheim.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals or bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, at the office of the City Clerk, at the City of Anaheim, California, on the 24th day of May, 1919, at eight o'clock P. M., for the purchase of one deep well pump and motor for the City of Anaheim. In accordance with the provisions of the City Charter, the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, by resolution, on the 24th day of April, 1919, authorized the City Clerk to receive and open proposals or bids for the purchase of one deep well pump and motor for the City of Anaheim, and to award the contract to the lowest bidder. The successful bidder must, within ten days after the contract is awarded to him, execute and deliver to the City of Anaheim, a contract for the purchase of one deep well pump and motor, and to deliver the same to the City of Anaheim, within ten days after the contract is awarded to him. The successful bidder must, within ten days after the contract is awarded to him, execute and deliver to the City of Anaheim, a contract for the purchase of one deep well pump and motor, and to deliver the same to the City of Anaheim, within ten days after the contract is awarded to him.

NOTICE INVITING SEALED PROPOSALS OR BIDS

Notice Inviting Sealed Proposals for certain quantities of Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings for the City of Anaheim.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals or bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, at the office of the City Clerk, at the City of Anaheim, California, on the 24th day of May, 1919, at eight o'clock P. M., for the purchase of certain quantities of cast iron pipe and fittings for the City of Anaheim. In accordance with the provisions of the City Charter, the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim, by resolution, on the 24th day of April, 1919, authorized the City Clerk to receive and open proposals or bids for the purchase of certain quantities of cast iron pipe and fittings for the City of Anaheim, and to award the contract to the lowest bidder. The successful bidder must, within ten days after the contract is awarded to him, execute and deliver to the City of Anaheim, a contract for the purchase of certain quantities of cast iron pipe and fittings for the City of Anaheim, and to deliver the same to the City of Anaheim, within ten days after the contract is awarded to him.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

No. 1034 Estate of Mary C. Bertles deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Mary C. Bertles deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within the time specified in this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office of the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as a place for the presentation of claims against said estate, or to file them with the necessary vouchers, within the time specified in this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office of the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as a place for the presentation of claims against said estate, or to file them with the necessary vouchers, within the time specified in this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office of the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as a place for the presentation of claims against said estate, 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