

ANAHEIM GAZETTE

VOLUME XXXVIII

Anaheim, California, Thursday, August 7, 1919

Number 40

ANAHEIM WANTS GOVERNMENT FOODSTUFF

SECRETARY WHITAKER AND THE TRUSTEES DISCUSS PLANS FOR GETTING A SUPPLY OF BACON

Ask Board of Supervisors to Ship in Large Quantity of Country Distribution—Trustees Will Conduct Provision Store for Short Period.

The government is releasing for sale to the general public vast quantities of surplus foodstuffs now held by the war department. This stuff was accumulated for use of the troops abroad and in the camps, but as the army is rapidly being demobilized the department has no further use for the eatables, therefore they will be disposed of at a figure far below the present retail price.

It is the aim of the Washington officials to distribute this throughout the United States so that each community can get its share. Several distributing points have been established in California, including the Pacific Coast depot by parcels post in small quantities, but Uncle Sam does not pay the freight, consequently the postage would add considerably to the cost.

Secretary Whitaker of the board of trade sees no reason why Anaheim people should not benefit equally with other communities in the distribution of this food, and thus give old H. C. L., a mild solar plexus jolt here at home. Monday night Whitaker, Mayor Dwyer and other members of the board of trade held a conference for the purpose of devising ways and means of getting a consignment of the goods for distribution here. The article particularly desired is bacon, which the department sells at 35 cents per pound, and which can be delivered here, if shipped by freight, at about two cents additional. Bacon, however, is packed in cars of 50,000 pounds each, and no lesser quantity will be shipped except by parcels post, for which sales it is put up in twelve to twenty pound cartons. As a car load is too much for Anaheim to handle alone, it was decided at the conference to carry the matter up to the supervisors and ask them to order a car or more for distribution in the various towns of the county.

Fifty thousand pounds of bacon would be quickly snapped up if the market comprised the entire county. Whitaker estimates that Anaheim people would eagerly purchase a quarter of that amount, but he doubts the wisdom of bringing an entire carload to this city. Bacon is not the only article mentioned as an effort will probably be made to get some of the other staple provisions for distribution here. On another page of this paper a complete list of the goods offered for sale and the prices will be found.

Should we succeed in landing the bacon, the trustees will be made responsible for it. The board will be compelled to engage in the mercantile business until it is disposed of. A store will probably be opened in the old city hall and some expert salesmen put in charge. It is not anticipated that the returned soldier and sailor boys will crowd each other much in their efforts to purchase, but the old folks will be eager to buy because they can get a staple article 50 per cent below the market price, because to buy it would be a feat at the present time. The board of trade is anxious to taste an army ration.

Bring in the bacon. It is not necessary to book orders ahead.

RAILROAD COMMISSION AGAIN IN AUTHORITY

Pacific Company Rates to be Immediately Investigated.

The return of the wire companies to the jurisdiction of the California Railroad Commission, Postmaster General Burleson relinquishing control Thursday night at midnight, gives the commission authority to go into the matter of rates and rules and regulations enforced by the wire companies.

Friday morning's session of the commission, which was devoted entirely to wire matters, resulted in an order from the commission directed to all the telephone companies in the state directing them to continue in effect the rates established by Postmaster General Burleson until "further orders of the commission, which orders would be issued following investigations to be instituted at once for the purpose of determining the fairness and reasonableness of the rates."

Coinciding with this order the commission issued a second order directed to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company alone ordering officials of that company to appear before the commission on September 2, and show cause why the commission should not immediately begin an investigation of the Burleson rates, both toll and exchange, both orders being necessary to start in operation the regulatory powers of the commission suspended when President Wilson directed that the wires of the country be placed under the direction of Burleson.

A third order promulgated by the commission is aimed at a practice inaugurated by Burleson following the suspension, through orders issued in Washington, of rules established by the Railroad Commission for the regulation of installations by telephone companies. Burleson ordered that a charge of \$3.50 be made for installations, the money to remain permanently in the hands of the telephone company. The California regulation provided for the same charge but directed that the \$3.50 be returned to the subscriber at the end of a year. Friday the commission ordered that the companies restore the old regulations at once, which means that from now on money collected as installation charges must be regarded as a deposit refundable after a stated period.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, restored to the jurisdiction of the California commission by the same Congressional act that returned the telephone companies, will also have to appear before the commission on September 3 and submit data regarding its rates. The commission today directed the Western Union to continue in effect the Burleson rates "until further orders which would be issued at once by the commission following hearings and an investigation into the rates and charges of the company."

New Park Site Is Now Proposed

Dickel-Turck-Bullard Orange Grove Is Offered—C. E. Jones Expects to Submit Offer to the Trustees—Can be

C. E. Jones does not look with favor on the proposition to purchase the library block from its present owners and convert it into a civic center, therefore he is preparing to present to the trustees an entirely new proposition. He will make an offer to the city of a tract containing 19 1/2 acres, bounded on the north by Sycamore street, on the east by Lemon street, on the south by Cypress street and on the west by Palm street. This is a portion of the Langerenberg estate, and is now owned by Mrs. E. R. Turck and Mrs. H. A. Dickel of Los Angeles. This property is now in full grown orange trees and has three residences on it. It can be purchased, according to Mr. Jones, for \$70,000, and he will urge the trustees to substitute this tract for the one on which option are now held. This site contains four times as much ground as the library block, and can be purchased for less money. Mr. Jones thinks the proposed civic center site is too near the business section of town to make it desirable as a park site, and he also objects to a city hall and a jail in a recreation park. He expects to present the new proposition to the trustees.

The board of trade will begin its session Monday night with a substantial supper similar to the one given on the second Monday in July. The first one was a decided success, judging by the turnout and the enthusiasm shown, and Secretary Whitaker thinks their monthly meetings will grow in popularity. Much can be accomplished for the advancement of Anaheim if the members of the board of trade will attend the meetings and take an interest in the proceedings.

MAKE BUILDING LINES UNIFORM, SAYS CITIZEN

WELL KNOWN RESIDENT SOUNDS TONGUE FOR BUSINESS BUILDERS BENEFIT

Take a Peep Into the Future and Erect Structures With a View of Keeping Them Lined Up, Says One Who Knows.

Hugo Strodtloff, who owns one of the best blocks in the Center street business area, is a staunch advocate of uniformity of building lines, especially in a district that is destined to hold the bulk of the trade of the town.

Mr. Strodtloff went to considerable expense in moving back his frontage in Center street along with other public spirited citizens and feels assured it was a wise move to insure the popularity of the block as a business center. The widened sidewalk and beautiful frontage went a long way toward putting these property owners on Easy Street, for had they become lethargic and failed to grasp the opportunity to make their holdings pleasing to the eye of the public, it is a safe wager that business would have been attracted elsewhere—very likely to the area East of Los Angeles street. By doing the right thing at the opportune time the sagacious property owners in the block on Center, between Los Angeles and Lemon, have secured a neck hold from which nothing can pry them loose. In other words they have strengthened their holdings and it has been a good investment. Mr. Strodtloff is enough of a wisecracker to say that the same conditions confront other property owners in other blocks in the mercantile zone. Where this fact is impressed upon new builders, experience has taught that money may be saved by building for the future with an eye ever opened for wide thoroughfares, which have great pulling powers with the public. Mr. Strodtloff is firm in his belief that the city council cannot go wrong by insisting upon street line uniformity. The many vexatious delays in forming improvement districts for the purpose of widening streets would be avoided were the new builders to take time by the forelock to erect their structures accordingly, instead of only providing for the present. A case recently claiming the attention of the trustees along these lines, may according to Mr. Strodtloff, work a temporary setback to the owner, but he vouchsafes the prediction that should the gentleman know upon which side his bread is buttered, he would set back and reap the benefit in time to come.

WILL BORE FOR OIL AT GARDEN GROVE

Company Trying to Get Leases on Large Tract of Land.

That a well is to be drilled for oil at Garden Grove and that soon is declared by O. S. Hickey, owner of a forty-acre ranch three fourths of a mile southwest of that town. Hickey, who says he represents an oil company worth \$100,000,000, is trying to secure leases on between 6,000 and 8,000 acres of land west of the Santa Ana river, including Garden Grove and Bolea and as far west as Westminster and Smelter.

Hickey has been talking to many farmers of the Garden Grove section. He proposes to give one-eighth royalty, and to start drilling within a year or give up the leases. As understood, Hickey's plan is to proceed at once to drill a well on his ranch. If oil is struck, the other leases will be exercised at once. If there is no oil found, the leases will lapse.

Hickey states that he has been in the oil game for forty years. The theory upon which he is going as to why oil may be found in the Garden Grove section includes the findings of drillers on the Newport mesa. He says that drilling there has been through a field of heavy asphalt, and he is satisfied that this heavy asphalt lies at the edge of a big oil basin. He says he has his reasons for believing that the field lies in the Garden Grove direction.

While not at all excited over the prospects, a number of Garden Grove ranchers are willing to sign up to encourage Hickey and his associates in going ahead with the drilling. These ranchers have made arrangements for a meeting at Garden Grove with Attorney H. C. Head.

CHARGED WITH SELLING LIGHT WEIGHT BREAD

George McPhee is Rounding Up Two Los Angeles Bakers.

Two large Los Angeles baking concerns selling bread in Santa Ana have run counter to George McPhee, county sealer of weights and measures. In complaints sworn to by McPhee, the Bradford Baking Company and the United States Baking Company, both of Los Angeles, are charged with selling bread of less weight than the standard weight called for under the state weights and measures act.

In the complaint against the Bradford company, Andrew Isen is the man to whom that firm is alleged to have sold under-weight bread. Bread of less weight than the law requires was sold to J. R. Brown, according to the complaint lodged against the United States Baking company.

Representatives of the Bradford company were to appear before Justice Cox, the county having stated that it would not contest the case.

William Francis Ireland, secretary and chairman of the Southern California Bakers' Association, got into touch with McPhee and informed him that representatives of the United States Baking Company would appear in court and pay its fine. In his swearing to the complaints against the two firms followed repeated warnings given the companies, who claimed that shrinkage was responsible for their under-weight bread. McPhee was willing to allow for a certain amount of shrinkage, but that claimed by the two companies appeared to him excessive.

PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF SHANTUNG PARLEYS

Allied Powers Left It Entirely to Him and He Allowed Concession to Japan.

Nothing has so startled the Senate since the treaty of peace was signed at Versailles as the admission by President Wilson at the White House, in consultation with Republican members of that body, that he alone conducted negotiations for cessation of Shantung and forty millions of Chinese people to the domination of the autocracy of Japan.

The burden of permitting this decision was shifted to him by the Allied powers, all of whom, the President informed the Senators, were bound to comply with secret treaties made to draw Japan into the war on their side at its beginning. He therefore took the matter in hand and over the vigorous protest of Secretary Lansing, Henry White and General Bliss, his fellow delegates representing the United States, gave the Island Kingdom control of three gateways to the future stifling of the Chinese Republic, and the richest of the latter's provinces.

The three American protestants against the President's wishes favored taking Shantung from Germany, who had taken it by force, and giving it back to its original owner, China. They protested prior to the meeting of the council of the Great Powers which made the final decision in the matter. The President is said by the Senators who consulted him on the subject, Calder, of New York; Edge, of New Jersey; and Cummins, of Iowa, to have admitted that the reason for his accession to the demands of Japan is that Japan would not have entered the League of Nations or signed the peace treaty had he not done so. And so, in contravention of the treaties of the United States and of Great Britain with China guaranteeing her integrity, he agreed that Japan should be permitted to exercise the policy of the "open door" agreed upon by John Hay when Secretary of State.

The President denies that he is organized or formulated the provisions in regard to Shantung, but does not deny that he was placed in charge of the negotiations pertaining to them, which was all the Republican Senators who visited him understood him to admit.

AUTO SMASHED IN COLLISION WITH S. P. CAR

THREE PERSONS INJURED IN SERIOUS MIXUP AT RAILROAD CROSSING SUNDAY

Mrs. Julius Bressel and Two Children Hurt—Saxon Car Demolished and Electric Badly Damaged—Lincoln Avenue Crossing Dangerous Place.

A Saxon automobile was reduced to a pile of junk, a Southern Pacific car was put out of commission, and three persons were sent to the sanitarium suffering from injuries as the result of a collision at the Lincoln avenue crossing of the Southern Pacific tracks at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. Mrs. Julius Bressel of Stanton and her two small daughters, Evelyn and Elizabeth, were the injured parties. In the car was Mrs. Bressel, her two children and a couple of neighbors, with Mrs. Bressel driving. She was going west on Lincoln avenue, and when nearing the railroad tracks caught sight of the electric car rushing down toward the crossing. She succeeded in stopping the machine before reaching the track, and then evidently becoming bewildered, put her foot on the accelerator, presumably mistaking it for the brake. The car leaped forward and struck the electric a terrific blow.

It was almost a miracle that the Saxon was not overturned. It was whirled completely around, the radiator smashed into a shapeless bulk, three of its wheels were smashed, every spoke being splinters, the fenders jammed into a crumpled mass of scrap iron. In fact the entire car resembled a heap of junk. The electric car was also badly damaged. Its radiator was smashed rendering it helpless, and an S. P. message was sent to Los Angeles for help.

Mrs. Bressel and her two children were picked up by a passing machine and taken to the sanitarium where Dr. Beebe attended them. He found that none of them were dangerously injured. Mrs. Bressel was severely bruised on the side and her right arm was cut, while the two children received cuts and bruises on the face of a minor nature.

Motorman Faust of the electric car, says he was not running fast, but he could have stopped before reaching the crossing had he not observed that the auto stopped to allow him to pass. Mrs. Bressel claims she heard no whistle and did not know the car was approaching until she was almost upon the track. Claim agents of the S. P. were in town Monday gathering information relative to the accident. The wrecked auto was taken to Mann's garage where it will be overhauled and made useful again.

Owing to heavy traffic on Lincoln avenue this crossing is a dangerous place. City Health Officer Trusaw states that he long ago recommended a safety signal at the place, but no steps have been taken to secure it.

Widening Area Moving West

Property Owners Favor Plan to Extend Building Line Back to Conform With Block East.

O. E. Steward, street superintendent, reports good progress in securing signatures to a petition, asking the council to widen West Center street, between Lemon and Palm, the purpose being to provide a greater sidewalk space in that block. With this end in view a building line would be established to conform with that in the adjoining block east. This action has been taken since the hitch occurred in the erection of the Roberts building.

Because of this admission, however, they hold him responsible for the lack of refusal to accede to Japan's demands. Japanese delegates in Paris deny they asked Shantung in return for giving up their racial equality claim, but that they threatened to remain out of the league if not yielded it.

on the northwest corner of Lemon and Center streets. A large number of property owners on West Center look with favor upon the plan to maintain the widened street line as established by their progressive neighbors on the east, who have by their action firmly entrenched themselves in the heart of the downtown business district. An object lesson has been learned and owners of realty close to realize that they must make their holdings as attractive as possible to the general public, who have come to seek business locations with a critical eye. East Center street offers an inviting field to the business man and property owners there have been keen rivals for the trade which now seems solidly entrenched in what is now recognized as the best commercial zone in the city. Thousands of dollars have been expended in the moving back campaign that originated several years ago on Center street, but the owners are not grieving over the money outlay, realizing that the improvement was imperative. Now that Anaheim has struck its stride in the expansion race really holders in all streets, close in are vying with each other in making their possessions as gilt edged as possible, and it has come to be the opinion that the only way of attaining that end is to reach out for the widened thoroughfares.

Home Again After A Year in France

W. J. Wortman Discharged in New York on July 25—Saw Fighting at St. Mihiel and the Argonne—Fleet Attacked by a Sub, Resulting in Disaster to the Shark.

After serving with the army in the fighting zone of France almost a year, W. J. Wortman arrived at home Wednesday evening, having been discharged in New York on July 25. He enlisted at Los Angeles twenty months ago, and landed in France just in time to take part in the St. Mihiel drive, then went with the army through the Argonne campaign, and was at the front on that fateful 11th of November when the Kaiser threw up his hands and yelled "Enough." He was with Supply Co. No. 321, his job being to carry needed supplies to the front and occasionally take back to the rear a cargo of dead men.

Wayne went over on the "Queen of Holland," one of the requisitioned Dutch vessels. It was one of a large fleet of transports and convoys carrying 35,000 men. He had the pleasure of seeing two submarines, or possibly the same one twice on the trip. Its first appearance was very brief, merely sticking its periscope above the surface, then disappearing after taking one peep. Twenty-four hours later in the Bay of Biscay, it or another shark, suddenly appeared on the water only a short distance from the Queen of Holland. It fired a torpedo, but a small sub chaser swung in between the big ship and the sub, and was struck by the shot. The crew of 25 men were all picked up. As for the submarine, he says, somewhere near 200 shots struck it or the water in its immediate vicinity, and nothing was left to indicate where it had been but a grease spot and a caldron of bubbles.

He wears the advanced crest insignia, and the badge of the Army of Lorraine.

EDWIN G. HART BUYS RANCHO LA HABRA

Four Thousand Acre Ranch Within Twenty Miles of Los Angeles to be Subdivided for Citrus Planting—Ideal Soil and Location.

Edwin G. Hart has purchased from W. J. Hole, Rancho La Habra, a 4000-acre ranch within 20 miles of Los Angeles. This property is one of the old Spanish grants. La Habra Heights Company has been incorporated, through which the development and subdivision of the property will be handled. The executive officers of the company will be Edwin G. Hart, president and general manager, and Percy M. Allen, secretary. The property now consists of 3600 acres, a number of smaller parcels having been previously sold. La Habra Heights Company will immediately proceed to install a thoroughly up-to-date water system on the property, a very fine water right having

PROTEST INCURS-ION IN BUSINESS BY WILY JAP

COMBINATION GROCERY MEN SEE ORIENTALS GRADUALLY EN-CROACHING UPON THEIR TRADE

Believe There Are Now Enough For All Practical Purposes from Local Viewpoint—Do Not Like Their Opposition in Trade.

During the past week it has been frequently heard among business men, who are not in the habit of running around in circles, that a certain class of Orientals are becoming too numerous in the business world in this country, and especially right here in Anaheim. As the case now stands there are perhaps not enough of them to cause any alarm, but should this class of foreigners increase here in the next ten years as they have in the past decade, it would behoove the Americans to sit up and take notice. At present western representatives in Congress are loudly sounding an alarm of the rapid increase of the Japanese and some learned gentlemen see breakers ahead were some means not devised to check the ever on-coming hordes of the little brown men. There is one thing absolutely certain about these people and that is they will take the white man's money in business, but they will not give it back, unless they have to. It is a common saying that their savings are sent back to the home of their birth and no doubt in great part this is true. A Jap will crowd a white man off the lot if he is given time. Many classes of Orientals when coming to this country as the saying goes, will flock by themselves, but the Japs not only flock by themselves, but they will embark in business and compete with the white man, and being keen and sagacious, many times will give the latter a run for his money. Locally men in the fruit and vegetable trade do not mind words in speaking of opposition from this class in the business area, and some of them are really hot under the collar to see how things are moving. Of course, these gentlemen are all law abiding and peaceable citizens, but down deep in their hearts they have a feeling of resentment towards these sons of the Far East and think it's about time that the bars were put up for their exclusion from this neck of the woods.

ing been purchased from the Whittier Water Company. La Habra Heights, which this property will now be called, is located about 3 miles east of Whittier, and immediately north of La Habra, and about one and one-half miles southeast of North Whittier Heights, a section acknowledged as being the most profitable section in California for citrus culture. La Habra Heights is upon a greater elevation than either Whittier or La Habra, therefore has even better frost protection than either of these very warm sections. It is considered particularly adapted to tender varieties of avocados, lemons, citrons, and other products for which a extremely warm winter climate is desirable. The soil conditions are similar to Whittier and La Habra. Some of the property, being in rolling and hill lands, will make particularly desirable country residence sites.

This property has long attracted favorable notice among citrus growers, and many local growers, such as Whittier and La Habra have stated their intention of purchasing as soon as the ranch is subdivided. A new country club, being organized in the citrus section, has investigated a portion of the property for a golf course.

La Habra Heights will not be offered in subdivided form except in whole-acre parcels for about thirty days. Surveying crews will be put to work immediately now that the transfer of the property has been made. Contracts for water lines, reservoirs, roads, etc., will be let as fast as preparatory work can be concluded. It is understood that an amount of approximately \$450,000 changed hands in consummation of this transaction.

—Covina Argus

VALUE OF SILOS TO THE STOCK RAISER

METHOD OF PRESERVING FEED
BECOMING MORE POPULAR
WITH USE

Economical in Food Saving and Increased Efficiency of Animals.
—Provides Green Feed
Entire Year.

The silo is becoming more popular each year, and is strongly recommended by the government. A recent bulletin says:

Materials are high. It may be a question with the individual farmer whether he can afford to build a silo this year.

Realizing that possibility, the United States Department of Agriculture believes that many men may be inclined give too much weight to construction cost and not enough to silage value, and that therefore the advantages of the silo ought at least to be restated.

Here are some of the outstanding points in what the department's dairy specialists think of silos:

In general, more cow feed can be grown on an acre of ground in corn than in any other crop.

When put in a silo it is more easily harvested and cared for than any other crop.

Silage operations are absolutely independent of weather conditions. Corn for silage can be harvested in the rain. The silo makes possible full utilization of corn that otherwise would be destroyed or damaged by frost.

The silo makes it possible to keep more animals on a given acreage, which means more manure and constantly increased soil fertility.

Harvesting corn as silage clears the ground early so it can be prepared for other crops.

With silage it is not necessary to put so many acres in hay.

In any other form a considerable portion of the feeding value is lost. Corn cured as fodder loses about 40 per cent of its feeding value.

Corn preserved as silage loses only about 10 per cent of its feeding value.

About 35 per cent of corn fodder is wasted in feeding.

Only about 5 per cent of corn silage is wasted in feeding.

In other silage crops, weedy growth that would not be eaten at all as hay is all eaten as silage.

Saved in any other form, feeds become, in a measure, less palatable and less nourishing.

Silage is all succulent, and all palatable.

Statistics show that the percentage of profitable herds is almost three times as high among herds that are fed on silage as among herds that are not fed silage.

While there may be some possible question as to the economy of putting up silos under extreme high prices, there can be no question about the economy of filling to capacity those that are already up.

Every man who has a silo should aim not only to put up enough silage to carry his herd through the winter but to have some for summer feeding, at least in case of emergency.

Even in the best of pasture regions, cows frequently drop 20 to 50 per cent in production—even more sometimes—in midsummer when drought cuts the pastures short.

When the rains come later, these cattle do not return to 100 per cent production.

If there is some stuff in the silo when the dry weather comes, the cows can be kept up in production through the drought and carried on at maximum production through the season.

Summer silage is, to the dairy farmer, insurance against loss from drought.

If he has not sufficient capacity to carry over summer silage, more should be constructed as soon as it is at all feasible.

The summer silo, to give the most service possible, should be of smaller diameter than the winter silo, for in order to keep it in perfect condition silage must be fed to a greater depth each day in summer than in winter.

As compared with silage crops, summer silage saves labor at a time when labor is urgently needed for other things.

Dairy farmers are realizing more and more every year that they must have summer silos.

Perhaps the reason Lloyd George does not select an ambassador to the United States is that he believes Great Britain does not need a representative in Washington in order to have her interests well looked after.

OFFERS SOLUTION OF HIGHWAY PROBLEM

County Surveyor McBride Advocates
Strengthening the Roads.

That the only satisfactory method of coping with the heavy traffic problem of Orange County's highways will be to strengthen those roads bearing the heaviest traffic, was the opinion expressed by J. L. McBride, county surveyor.

He believes that very little more can be accomplished in the way of legislation to limit loads and that about the only thing that remains to be done is for Orange County to study the situation, find out which highways are bearing the heaviest burdens and rebuild those roads, or at least resurface them, according to the traffic demands put upon them," said McBride. "The money to take care of this work is available. With travel increasing on the county's roads at its present rate something ought to be done, and soon, or it will not be long before some of our best highways will be pounded to pieces. It is a case of a stitch in time.

"I think that all sections of highway where heavily loaded trucks are in operation should be surfaced with an inch and a half of asphalt. At some points it might be advisable to lay a five-inch concrete base.

"The work could be done in sections, without serious inconvenience to traffic, and with a tremendous saving.

"Another thing I think would be advisable would be to build wider highways. At the present time an average of close to 3000 automobiles, including trucks, per day, are passing over the main highway through the county, and the volume of traffic is increasing rapidly. We must look toward the future.

"In certain sections of the east they are trying the scheme of building separate roads for the use of trucks, but I don't believe that to be a feasible idea in this section.

"Over in Wintersburg and other sections there is heavy beet hauling, the argument of the farmer is embodied in the question he asks when the subject of heavy loads comes up: 'What is the use of having highways if I can't haul my loads on them?'

"I do not believe that much more can be accomplished in the way of legislation limiting the size of loads. We must build stronger roads, or resurface those we have with thicker surfaces.

"It is simply a business proposition. Given a good solid road on which he can haul a capacity load, rather than a highway so light in construction that he has to make two trips, the man who is paying the bills will save money."

DANGER TO HEALTH LURKS IN CANNING COMPOUNDS

Canning compounds sold under various trade names for use in home canning are often harmful to health, and should never be used by housewives, says the specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. These preparations, which are usually in powdered form and contain salicylic acid or boric acid, are unnecessary, since fruits and vegetables can be kept for long periods in perfect condition without any chemical preservatives whatever if proper methods of canning are followed.

The Federal food and drugs act prohibits the use of harmful preservatives in foods which come within its jurisdiction. The food laws of nearly every State in the Union forbids the sale within the State of foods which have been preserved with harmful substances. Although neither the Federal nor State laws apply to foods canned in the home and consumed there, it would seem that the housewife would not knowingly use, in the foods she preserves for her family, substances that are prohibited by law in foods for sale because the substances are injurious to health.

The Department of Agriculture has issued bulletins that give specific directions for the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables without the use of preserving powders or canning compounds. These bulletins may be obtained without cost upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BOND ISSUES IN CALIFORNIA

That the State, county and municipal governments in California have been busy bonding themselves in recent years is indicated by the fact that whereas the total bonded indebtedness of these three branches of government amounted to \$93,906,423.00 on June 30, 1911, it had increased to \$239,333,968.00 at June 30, 1918.

In the seven year period the increase was \$145,427,545.00, or 154.86%. The figures here given are based upon a recent report by the State Controller.

To the total bonded indebtedness a year ago should be added \$40,000,000.00 in bonds recently voted for the State highway system, while in recent years cities have authorized bond issues of considerable volume.

In 1911 the State's bonded indebtedness was \$5,677,500.00. This had risen to \$39,367,500 in 1918. County bonds increased from \$22,655,890.00 in 1911 to \$62,947,875.00 in 1918. The municipalities increased from \$65,773,032.00 in 1911 to \$137,018,583.00 in 1918. Of the total bonded indebtedness in 1918 the State bore 6.05%; counties 24.13%; municipalities 69.82%. In 1911 the State bonded indebtedness represented 16.45% of the total; counties 25.30%; municipalities 57.25%.

Over the seven year period the State bonded indebtedness increased 593.37%, the counties increased 173.44%, and the municipalities increased 108.95%. It will be seen that while, in amounts, the largest increase was for municipalities, with the counties second and the State third, the percentage increase was largest for the State, with the counties second and the municipalities third.

Attention has been called many times to the fact that our public bonded indebtedness is being so built up as to create an enormous mortgage on the future, but the tendency to rush deeper into debt seems as yet to be unchecked. If the people are going to continue to vote bonds, they should at least shorten the period of maturity so that repayment will be made by the present generation, which enjoys the principal benefits of the works constructed out of bond moneys. Not only will it be more economical to do so, but also it will be only justice to the on-coming generation.

WILD OIL WELL TAMED AFTER SIX DAYS' FIGHT

Miles of Territory Saturated Before
Gusher Was Capped.

"Taming a Wild Oil Well" would be a fitting title for a story regarding the escapades of Standard No. 61 of the Murphy-Coyote lease, which spouted and gushed for six days and nights, when it was tamed sufficiently so that it could be capped and the gushing of oil, estimated at between 14,000 and 20,000 barrels of oil a day, stopped.

During the several days and nights which the well gushed, at times roaring so loud that it could be heard for a distance of eight or ten miles, large crews of men were constantly at work trying to get the well under control and only succeeded after a trench had been dug to the "cellar," a pit some 15 feet square and 25 feet deep surrounding the well, which drained off the oil in the pit, giving the workers an opportunity of reaching the well proper and capping it.

Millions of feet of gas escaped during the time the well was spouting and so strong was the pressure that the oil shot up over the derrick, some 60 feet in height. A guard line was established about the well 200 yards distant and no one but employees were allowed inside this dead line. This was done to guard against possible fire and to keep people from getting sprayed with oil, so anxious were sightseers to get close to the well that many of them had their clothes ruined before they realized where they were.

The oil spray was carried to every part of the big oil field, the workers being so literally covered that they were hardly recognizable. Washing on the lines at homes in Brea and La Habra suffered considerably, and homes resembled speckled eggs. The spray was carried by the breeze over a radius of some three miles at times.

The Standard Oil Company probably will be called upon to pay large damages sustained by orange groves, as the trees were literally sprayed, damaging the fruit so that it will spoil the market value. It is reported by orange ranchers that many of their trees were almost completely ruined. Some parties residing in the Brea and La Habra district estimate the damage to orange groves at \$200,000.

Hundreds of barrels of the oil were lost in the spray. The balance was saved by being collected in two sump holes from where it was pumped in to pipe lines.

This new well stands at the head of the column in the state as a producer. Hundreds of persons, many from a distance, viewed the well during the week to view the wonderful sight, paying little heed to the spray which covered their clothing and autos.

ELKS AT LAGUNA

That the twelve elk, three bucks and nine does, just turned loose in the Laguna Recreation Area will greatly increase the uses of this already popular public camp spot, is the opinion expressed here by Forest Supervisor M. R. Tilghson.

"Situated at an elevation of 6000 feet, and covered with an exceptionally fine growth of pines and oaks, the Laguna Mountains offer an ideal location for the elk," he continued. "There is ample forage for many times the number just turned loose. Snowfall, even in winter, is negligible, and the lakes afford abundance of water. The area, which has been set aside and developed by the Forest Service as a camp ground and summer resort, is within a Game Refuge and this fact, together with the added protection afforded by rangers who are permanently stationed there, will assure the herd against all molestation by hunters."

The elk, previously located in Balboa Park, were turned over to the Forest Service by the San Diego Board of Park Commissioners.

SEEKING TO BAR OUTLET TO THE OCEAN

Los Alamitos People Trying to Block
Sugar Factory Plan.

Fearing that what is now intended for an innocent pipe line for the carrying of waste water from the Los Alamitos sugar factory into the ocean may some time become a sewer outfall line, a hard fight is being made against permitting such line to be run into the ocean at Alamitos Bay. The proposed pipe line is being opposed by property owners along the bay and by Seal Beach and Long Beach.

The sugar company has an application pending before the U. S. Engineering Department for permission to construct such pipe line and the hearing has been postponed for thirty days. A majority of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce authorized the writing of a letter asking for such postponement, which was granted.

It is alleged that once the pipe line is installed it can be used as a sewer outfall for the entire back country because the right of way into the ocean will have been secured. Some believe that this is a part of a scheme whereby Santa Ana, Anaheim and other inland Orange county cities hope to get an outfall sewer line into the ocean.

The following is from the Long Beach Telegram:

The application of the Los Alamitos Sugar Company, to the United States Engineer for permission to construct a 28-inch pipe line from their factory at Los Alamitos to the ocean at Alamitos Bay, has resulted in vigorous protests being filed by residents of the latter place.

Property owners at the bay claim their ocean bathing would be ruined and great damage result to their property should this pipe line be constructed, as it would carry offensive waters from the sugar factory as well as sewage. A Property Owners' League is being formed to fight the project, and annexation to Long Beach urged as a matter of safety.

Several days ago notices were sent out by the United States district engineer that the pipe line was contemplated. All persons having objections were instructed to file statements with the engineer. A communication on the subject was received and filed Monday night by the Long Beach board of education.

BIG INCREASE IN VALUATION OF CITIES

Assessor's Figures Show How County
Is Booming.

Figures showing a gain of more than 2 1/2 million dollars in 1918 in the assessed valuation of Orange county cities, as compared with 1918, were made public by the office of the county auditor.

The figures given in the accompanying table show strikingly the tremendous strides being made in the development of the county. The assessments were made by County Assessor James Sleeper.

The total valuation of the nine incorporated cities, exclusive of operative property, was \$33,137,190 in 1918, as against \$35,709,150 for the present year.

The largest increase in valuation was made by Fullerton that city being assessed at more than a million and a half more than last year. This is due to the vast strides made in the oil industry, a newly developed oil property being located within the limits of the city.

The city of Brea also shows a substantial gain, but one not so large in proportion to that made by Fullerton. While oil development operations have been going on as rapidly in the Brea section as at Fullerton most of the Brea wells are outside the corporate bounds of the latter city, this precluding any great increase in valuation.

The assessed valuation of Orange county's school districts, exclusive of operative property, is \$87,000,000, or round numbers, for the present year, as against \$73,910,565 for 1918. This increase is due very largely to the

OFFICE PHONES
HOME 753-1 SUNSET 3-41-J.
Rea. 125 E. Broadway, Cor. Claudine
RESIDENCE PHONES
PACIFIC 341-M HOME 753-2
J. W. TRUXAW, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
HOURS 11:12; 2-4; 7-8
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK BLDG.
Cor. Center and Los Angeles Sts.
ANAHEIM, CAL.

J. C. Osher, D.D.S., M.D.
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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT—
ORAL SURGERY—GLASSES
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SUITE 4, CASSOU BLDG., ANAHEIM
Our treatments are especially advantageous for ailments of the Nerves and pains in the muscles and joints. Acute or chronic diseases of the various organs often yield with surprising alacrity to our modalities. Fees reasonable.

VICTOR CEMENT AGENCY
GIBBS
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East Broadway
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HOTEL VALENCIA

Modern in Every
Respect

Finest Hotel in Orange County

Accommodations
Unsurpassed

By any hotel in the Southland and prices reasonable.
Corner Lemon and Center Sts
Anaheim, California
Rates, \$1.00 per night, up.
Special Rates by the week or month.

Anaheim
Cash Market

A
Good Place
To Trade

J. E. STROUP, Prop.
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Increases made in the nine incorporated cities.

Following is the table showing the valuation in the nine cities, exclusive of operative property:

	1918.	1919.
Anaheim	\$1,929,440	\$2,128,620
Brea	417,600	594,550
Fullerton	18,483,945	20,014,935
Hunt Beach	977,965	939,650
Newport Vch	1,104,709	1,113,680
Orange	2,077,350	2,311,380
Santa Ana	7,189,675	7,443,755
Stanton	353,470	472,640
Seal Beach	632,045	630,270
Total	\$33,137,190	\$35,709,150

LATEST IN SUBMARINES

Uncle Sam now has the very latest thing in submarines. The R-10, which has just been launched at the Fore River Shipbuilding company's yard, is the last word in undersea craft.

Everything of value that has entered into the construction of German and other undersea craft as well as many new features is embodied in the R-10, which is said to be the most formidable submarine now afloat. During the war many death-dealing inventions were developed in connection with under water fighting and many of these have been used in the new craft.

The boat is said to be the most deadly and efficient craft of its kind ever constructed. It is designed for both offensive and defensive work. It has a big cruising radius and is as near perfect as such craft can be made. It is the largest submarine in the American navy.

Make the SUMMER'S WORK Easier

A Message to Women

Our modern laundry plant, with all the latest and best machinery and large corps of skilled workers who make their home in Anaheim, is at your disposal and in a position to give the best work and the best service obtainable.

Patronize a home concern.

Anaheim Laundry Company
Phone 18

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.

Griffith Lumber Company
South Los Angeles St. H. M. ADAMS, Mgr.

Good Place to Buy—

G-O-O-D L-U-M-B-E-R
C. GANAHL LUMBER COMPANY
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ANAHEIM FEED and FUEL CO.

DEALERS IN

Wood, Coal, Hay, Grain
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R. W. McClellan, W. D. Grafton, Props.

CITY CASH MARKET

117 W. Center St.

"Quality, Price and Service" Our Motto
We handle nothing but the choicest of meats.
We deliver. Phone your orders early.

Pacific 20

ED. W. SCHNEIDER Proprietor

HEAVY TOMATO CROP ON SAN JOAQUIN RANCH

Three Thousand Acres of Big Ranch
Will be Put in Vegetables
Next Year.

With early tomatoes shipped from the San Joaquin ranch bringing first \$140 a ton and now \$50, there is no doubt but what next year fully 3,000 acres of the big ranch will be devoted to vegetable growing. Early tomatoes from 700 acres are now being picked and shipped.

Along the Culver road that runs from the state highway at Culver's corner down toward the bay, are hundreds of acres of fine land that W. G. Mitchell, superintendent of the Irvine ranch, found to be somewhat of a problem. The land is of a betwixt-and-between nature.

It is not bean land, such as lies to the east and south, and it is not sugar beet land, such as lies along the drainage canals. And it was not barley land. Of course, it will grow any of those crops, but it is not just ideally fitted to any of them.

Superintendent Mitchell decided that this land ought to make fine vegetable crops, and under his persuasion about ten tenants this year were secured to take up tomato growing.

Believing that it as well worth while to try to ripen tomatoes for the early markets, Mitchell arranged with the tenants to put out their plants

about March 15. Some of the tenants thought that was too early, but Mitchell agreed to refund them the cost of planting if the plants did not live. No refund was necessary. The plants grew in fine shape and are loaded with product.

The first tomatoes shipped to market brought \$140 a ton. The price now is \$50. While many sales have been made locally, the growers are finding it profitable to ship in carload lots. Shipments are to Salt Lake and to Texas. Next week two carloads a day will be going to market.

The product of the 700 acres is contracted to the California Olives cannery, just as soon as the rush production season is on. The cannery will not start until tomatoes are plentiful enough to handle in big quantities daily. That delay will give the growers the benefit of early market prices for a share of their crops.

The tomato brushes are heavily laden with fruit coming on. Next fall between 200 and 300 acres of land along the Culver road will be planted to cabbages. Vegetables acreage will be enlarged until by this time next year it is expected by Superintendent Mitchell that no less than 3,000 acres will be growing vegetables.

In addition to the 700 acres of tomatoes that are being grown for the markets and cannery, there are 100 acres set to tomatoes that are being grown by the Havens Seen Company for seed.

CAUTION!

WHEN you get your blue serge—and every man ought to have one—be sure it's going to stay "blue" and be sure it's all-wool. You can be sure about those points if you come here.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

blue serges are as good in quality, fast color and style as they are in value.

Blue serges for everybody here—why not make it now?

"By All Means Get a Fit."

F.A. Yungbluth

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

COST OF PLANTING

A WALNUT ORCHARD

Growers' Association Says It Ranges from \$10 to \$50 Per Acre.

During the past three years, when the cost of farm labor has been increasing steadily, along with the price of implements, seed, nursery stock for tillers and other necessities on the farm, there has been considerable speculation as to the probable cost of planting a walnut grove.

This question is fairly answered by the California Walnut Growers' Association, which has just completed a survey in which fifty walnut growers, owning 3,000 acres of young trees, were interviewed. According to the figures thus obtained, the cost of buying and setting out trees in 1919 has amounted to from \$15 to \$50 per acre, the average being \$28.40. With budded trees now costing from \$1 to \$1.50 each, the cost today would probably range nearer \$50 than \$15 per acre.

The annual cost of maintenance (on plantings of twenty acres or more) ranges between \$10 and \$50 per acre, including taxes. On plantings of from one to twenty acres, the annual cost ranges from \$15 to \$50, with an average cost of \$37. The average on all plantings considered was \$31. By the use of intercropping, this expense is frequently reduced to a negligible amount.

The annual cost of operating, including all expenses such as irrigation, fertilization, cultivation, pruning, harvesting, taxes, etc., runs from \$32 to \$100 per acre, with an average of \$61 for plantings of twenty acres or more. This cost increases as the acreage decreases in size. It is claimed that a safe estimate for business purposes puts the normal cost of operation between \$40 and \$60 per acre.

The average cost of packing and marketing is about one and one-half cents per pound or based on a yield of 1,000 pounds per acre, \$15.50 per acre. This item amounted to 5 per cent of the selling price for the 1918 crop, or one and one-half cents per pound.

C. Thorpe, general manager of the California Walnut Growers' Association, states that there are commercial walnut groves in California which produce more than a ton of marketable walnuts to the acre each year. There are many, he says, which produce over 1,000 pounds per acre. The actual 1918 yield of fifty growers who were recently canvassed by the association was 1,300 pounds per acre for trees over 12 years old, and an average of 500 pounds per acre for trees from 7 to 12 years of age. A safe estimate for business purposes is from 800 to 1,200 pounds per year for each acre of mature trees, Mr. Thorpe says.

The walnut usually comes into bearing at from 5 to 9 years after planting. Association records give seven years as the time for profitable bearing. With good treatment a walnut tree will bear indefinitely, it is said. There are trees in France and elsewhere in the old world which are known to have been profitable producers for hundreds of years.

Many trees in California are producing bountiful crops at 60 years of age and over. Under proper cultural methods the older a walnut tree becomes, the greater is its productivity. In California the oldest trees appear to be the heaviest producers.

"The interpretation of walnut groves in Southern California with deciduous

fruit trees has been and still is practiced in some localities, possibly to the profit of the grower, but most likely to the disadvantage of the walnut trees.

Clean culture, combined with the use of winter cover crops, is believed by many successful growers to be the most satisfactory method of handling the soil in walnut groves. Such crops as melon, melon, purple vetch and horse beans make good cover crops if properly handled.

These leguminous crops add nitrogen to the soil and improve its mechanical condition. The cover crop is usually planted just after the harvest and is plowed under to a good depth during the latter part of March or early in April. The soil should be well broken up with a disc and harrow, and kept in good till through out the summer.

With the present practice of distant planting in vogue, intercropping is resorted to as a means of supporting the walnut trees before they come into profitable bearing and increasing the earnings of older groves.

In localities where beans do well they can be used with profit and satisfactory results as an intercrop. They usually yield well and, being a leguminous crop, add considerable nitrogen to the soil. Furthermore, the bean roots and vines, when plowed under, increase the humus content of the soil and improve its mechanical condition. The cultivation given this intercrop improves the trees as well.

In the case of a strong soil, where plenty of irrigation water is available intercropping with winter vegetables, such as lettuce and cabbage, has proved to be a desirable practice. The use of grains as an intercrop is absolutely unsatisfactory, according to Mr. Thorpe, and alfalfa, he says, is only to be recommended where abundant water is available for irrigation purposes. If alfalfa is used as an intercrop a wide strip of cultivated ground should be left between the intercrop and the trees.

FOUND LOST WHEEL IN WRONG PLACE

There was a certain youngster at Orange who lost his bicycle.

The youngster's father reported the matter to the sheriff's office, stating that the bicycle had been stolen from in front of a movie theater in Santa Ana while the lad was inside. The father simply repeated the circumstances of the theft the way they had been told him by his young hopeful. He had no reason to believe that the story should be taken with a grain of salt.

So the sheriff's office got busy and broadcasted circulars throughout the county, telling all about the wheel having been stolen from in front of a movie house.

It was Ed Vaughan, of Orange, who innocently punctured the boy's story. For Vaughan, who knew that the boy had lost his wheel, happened to see it and reported his find.

But where Vaughan found the bicycle was not in front of a motion picture theater. The wheel was leaning against a house. And the house was located quite near a watermelon patch.

And now there is a certain youngster at Orange who—well, he has recovered his bicycle, and it is to be surmised that his appetite for watermelon is not exactly what it once was.

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

IN THE OIL FIELD

(From Brea Progress)

One of the most promising looking wells now drilling in Richfield is the General Petroleum's Yorba 3-1. This well is now drilling at 2900 feet, the formation is a brown shale, and indications are pointing toward a good well. At Stearns Realty No. 1 the drill is grinding away on the conglomerate at 1800 feet. Twenty feet of hole was the best that could be made here, and shows how hard some of the drilling really is in this new field. The Riverview Oil Company has about completed the rigging-up work on its new well, Bennett No. 1, and hopes to start drilling before the end of the week. The well is located a half mile south of the Chapman gusher and is regarded as one of the promising locations in the field. The Heffron well, in the sand wash, is standing cemented and will not be opened up for ten days.

The Santa Fe's Braford No. 1 and No. 2 are two of the hardest wells now drilling at Richfield. At No. 1 only eight feet was made in hard conglomerate during the past week. No. 2 did a little better, making 18 feet. At No. 3 some 90 feet was made in the conglomerate, bringing the depth of the well down to 850 feet. All three wells are drilling on cable tools.

The Standard Oil Company's Anaheim Union No. 1 is now the deepest well drilling at Yorba Linda, and at 2400 feet the well is not looking any more promising than at the time it was spudded in. The formation is blue shale, a formation at this depth not being considered very favorable. The condition of the hole is good, however, and the drilling is to continue until a satisfactory deep test is made. Look No. 2 is drilling at 1875 feet, and as yet has not shown anything worth mentioning. Work on new wells on the Kraemer lease started a few days ago with rigging-up on No. 14 and rig building at No. 15.

The Standard Oil Company has set a string of 3 1/2-inch pipe at 2845 feet on Kraemer 2-1, and the well will stand for a couple of weeks. As this well offsets the Union's big gusher, the reopening and resumption of drilling will be watched with great interest. The Standard should get a 4,000-barrel well here. Kraemer 2-2 is drilling at 2880 feet. The formation in the well is a softer sand and allowed almost 300 feet of hole to be made in the last week. The Collins well is still standing cemented, the depth being 3100 feet. Previous to the cementing a good showing was reported.

In spite of the fact that the Amalgamated's Yorba No. 1 is drilling in a shale that has been known to carry oil and the depth of the well is getting to a point where a showing is expected, no oil has been observed as yet. Drilling is now at 2225 and going nicely.

For fast time and absence of fishing jobs, the Petroleum-Midway is leading the work in the Richfield district. At Yarnell No. 1 some 60 feet was made in the conglomerate, bringing the depth of the well down to 1800 feet. At No. 2 the hard sand and boulders allowed 300 feet of hole to be made, the depth now being 2320 feet. No. 3 is drilling in the conglomerate at 1880 feet well showing 275 feet of hole made for the week.

The Clark Oil Company's Hugo Wetzel gravity is proving to be one of the hard properties to drill in the Richfield district. At 300 feet the hard conglomerate was struck, and at 1475 (the present depth) the formation is the same. Already work on this well has been held up with numerous fishing jobs, but fortunately the pipe was always recovered, allowing the work to go on.

The Union Oil Company is taking a strong lead with the development work at Richfield, and is starting more new work than any of the many concerns operating in the new field. This week the Union set boilers for Chapman No. 5, completed rig for Dickson No. 1, started drilling on McPherson No. 1, started drilling on the Towell Investment lease, and started rig building for a well on the Chapman home place at Placentia.

The sudden increase from 400 barrels to a gusher of 12,000 barrels capacity of the Standard's Murphy-Coyote No. 61 was the signal for renewed activity on this famous oil property, and four new wells were located, and one new well on the Emery property adjoining. The new wells are Nos. 70, 71, 72, 74 and Emery No. 36. Rig building on the new locations has already started.

Most of the new wells have been located near Murphy 61.

Upon drilling out the cement and making preparations to continue drilling on the Standard's Murphy 61, the well started flowing and is making by heads close to 1000 barrels a day. No. 54 is drilling by pipe at 3070. No. 56 is drilling at 4100 feet, and No. 57 is rigging up for cable tools to resume drilling at 4350 feet. No. 60 is the deep well of the lease, drilling here being at 4145 feet. Nos. 52, 53, 54 and 55 are standing cemented. No. 67 is now drilling at 2450 and No. 68 at 2775.

Locations for six new wells, the wonderful increase in the production of the field, the great showing of the Union's Chapman well, the renewal of activity on the Standard's Murphy-Coyote, and more than a hundred wells drilling, are a few of the features that marked the last week in July, one of the greatest months the oil industry of Southern California has experienced since the opening of the year. Oil operators throughout the entire field are very optimistic in their views for the future of development work. This is attested by the fact that many new oil companies have come into the field recently, more land is now held under lease than ever before, and many of the most conservative oil concerns have mapped out big drilling programs. Excitement runs high in the Richfield district, where wells are being drilled with just as much speed as in any of the Texas fields. Activity is strong everywhere and the next few months are destined to see some great things in Southern California oil.

After flowing for three days and making as high as 12,000 barrels a day, the Standard's Murphy No. 61 sauntered up early Monday morning and is now quiet. Standard Oil officials are pleased with the well's action and welcomed the sanding up, as it will give them time to get the well in condition to be taken care of properly before opening up again. While the action of this well, which came in quietly some six weeks ago, doing 500 barrels, is somewhat of a mystery, it is believed that the great volume of oil came from a deeper sand. At first it was thought that the well was making oil from a shallow sand that might have been passed through while drilling with the rotary, and not noticed. However, it is not considered probable that such a volume of oil could be passed by unnoticed. Considerable repair work will have to be done on the well before it can produce again. One string of casing was ripped into shreds and another was collapsed. It will be some weeks before the well will be in condition to produce properly. Some operators with theories connecting the production of oil with the action of the sea hold that the action of the Murphy well was due to the recent oceanic disturbances, and even go so far as to say that some wells show differences in production that vary with the rise and fall of the tides.

FARMERS OWN HALF OF AUTOS IN AMERICA

"A friend remarked to me the other day that he would like to live on a farm, but was afraid to make the change for he didn't know the business," remarked a Santa Ana business man last week. "That is some change, isn't it, from the situation when some of us were boys. Most any one used to make a farmer whether he knew anything else or not. In the old days farming consisted of about 90 per cent manual labor and about 10 per cent brains. Now the percentages are about reversed."

"The successful farm owner today is the head of a highly specialized business. Not only must he be an expert in the raising of crops, but he has the same production and transportation problems as the head of any other business."

"It will surprise a lot of people to hear that over half of the automobiles in this country are owned by farmers, and over one-third of the motor trucks."

"The successful farmer is a pioneer in the automobile line. Ten to one he knows more about the insides of his car or his truck than you do. He buys a truck because he has figured out where it is going to save his money, the smallest mechanical reason why the truck he purchased is best suited to his needs."

"Salesmen tell me that it is easier to talk trucks to farmers because they know what they want, they understand the construction features, they understand mechanical terms and descriptions."

DRIVER WASN'T DRUNK

The case against M. L. Siebert, cigar salesman of Los Angeles, who had a hearing in Justice Cox's court on a charge of driving an automobile while intoxicated, stands dismissed.

HYDRO-CY Will Bring Results

HYDRO-CY is a name which we have coined and trade-marked. It is easy to remember and easy to write.

Hydro-Cy is R & H Hydrogen Cyanide. (You have always been well served when you purchased R & H Cyanides, whether Potassium Cyanide or Sodium Cyanide.)

Other names that may be used instead of HYDRO-CY are Hydrocyanic Acid, Liquid 96-98% and Prussic Acid 96-98%. Why not use the SHORTER and EASIER name when writing or ordering? IT IS SO EASY AND WILL SURELY BRING RESULTS WORTH WHILE.

HYDRO-CY SPECIAL is a compound, which we believe will always get the "RESISTANT" kind of scale.

Yours truly,

F. W. BRAUN

The Pacific R & H Chemical Corporation.

Office: 715 Marsh-Strong Building, Los Angeles.

Despite testimony given by a number of witnesses to the effect that they believe Siebert to have been intoxicated at the time he was driving the automobile which collided with one in which Mrs. Clate Stanfield's party was riding, the evidence was held insufficient to bind Siebert over to the superior court. The testimony tending to show that Siebert was under the influence of liquor was offset by that of Doctors Burlew and Cushman, who testified that an examination of Siebert showed that while he had many of the symptoms of intoxication, this was due to a nervous trouble from which Siebert suffers.

Earl Byron, of Oceanside, who had previously stated his belief that Siebert was drunk, took the stand and reversed himself.

Sheriff Jackson and Under Sheriff Inman were on the stand and testified that they believed Siebert to have been intoxicated.

Others who testified were James Spears of Escondido, who was riding with Siebert at the time of the accident; Morris Stanfield, Adalberto Short, G. W. Short, Clayton Stanfield and A. Merrill, the latter a machinist at a garage at Oceanside.

The Stanfield party, composed of people of Orange, was returning home from the Christian Endeavor convention at Long Beach when the accident occurred.

ORANGE MAN KILLED IN MOTORCYCLE CRASH

another motorcycle, driven by Ken

W. E. Harden, of Orange, is a

Collision.

Hurled over the shoulders of his son when the motorcycle driven by the latter collided with another motorcycle, W. E. Harden, of Orange, is dead.

The accident occurred at about 7 o'clock Thursday night on the Santiago boulevard in front of the residence of William Bathgate, who lives about a half mile east of the Villa Park packing house.

The elder Harden was riding on the rear of a motorcycle driven by his son, James A. Harden, of 171 South Grand, Orange. The two men were proceeding west on the boulevard when Bathgate, came out of the Bathgate driveway, turning east.

As the two motorcycles approached each other, Bathgate took to the right of the road. Apparently momentarily confused by the suddenness of the meeting, James Harden, seemingly in doubt as to the direction Bathgate intended taking, veered sharply to the left, his motorcycle striking Bathgate's practically in the center.

The elder Harden was hurled over the shoulders of his son and knocked unconscious. His skull was fractured. The younger Harden and Bathgate were also thrown from their machines, but escaped with minor injuries.

The elder Harden was rushed to the county hospital, where he died shortly after arriving. He resided with his son.

BASTANCHURY'S PAY BIG INHERITANCE TAX

J. N. Anderson Appraises the Amount at \$30,000.

According to a report prepared by J. N. Anderson, the Bastanchury estate will pay in the neighborhood of \$30,000 inheritance tax to the state.

The state law requires that if inheritance taxes are not paid within eighteen months of the death of a testator a penalty of 10 per cent must be paid, provided there is no litigation over the property. If there is litigation a penalty of 7 per cent must be paid. The penalty the Bastanchury heirs must pay, owing to the fact that they brought suit against the Murphy Oil Company, is approximately \$12,000. The amount of the tax as appraised by Anderson is \$17,535, making a total of nearly \$30,000 which will go to the state.

The Bastanchury oil case came up in the Los Angeles courts more than a year ago and aroused considerable interest in Orange county. Briefly, the complaint set forth that the Murphy Oil Company had "violated an agreement with Domingo Bastanchury, whereby under the terms of a lease the oil company was to allow Bastanchury the use of any water that might be developed on his land, provided the company was unsuccessful in its quest for oil. The company put down a well and later abandoned it, informing him it was alleged, that no oil had been discovered."

Later, according to the complaint, the Murphy company bought about 2500 acres of Bastanchury, paying him \$39 an acre.

Domingo Bastanchury died in 1909. Several years later, when an immense wealthy oil property had been developed by the Murphy company, Bastanchury's sons began an investigation which showed, it was alleged, that the oil company had violated its agreement with the father. The case came into the Los Angeles courts and a compromise was reached, an order of court awarding the Bastanchury heirs about \$120,000.

In April the Murphy Oil Company gave the Bastanchury heirs a check for \$600,000 and six promissory notes for the remainder of the amount.

By the terms of the will the widow and four children are to share equally

in the estate. However, owing to certain statutory requirements, the inheritance tax has been apportioned as though the will had bequeathed the widow half of the property and the four children equal shares in the remaining half.

Several months ago a check for \$20,000 was given the county by the Bastanchury heirs, as an initial inheritance tax payment.

FOR AMERICANISM

The American Legion, the new organization of veterans of the great war, has begun its public service most auspiciously with a plan for a patriotic campaign against the "Reds."

There are a number of projects with this commendable and timely object, but none which will have the effect of that of the legion. Where a man who has worn the khaki or blue in the service of the republic speaks on Americanism and on patriotism it is going to count. The American people have reason to hold their soldiers and sailors in esteem. We are proud of their deeds and their character, and proud with good reason. Whether they had the privilege of getting to the firing line or were only ready and waiting, we know they were true blue Americans, men of all races and creeds, but loyal as one man to the flag and with it stands for.

We hope the legion's speaking campaign will spread over all the country and especially attack those strongholds of foreign ideas which have held out against Americanism. The press should back the legion with its full strength and spread its influence. The forbids of disintegration are stronger than usual in all civilization. They are comparatively weaker in our country than in the countries stricken by war, but they are with us and the American legion is the best of all agencies to defeat them.

GROWERS ORGANIZE

All the fruit growers of San Bernardino and Riverside counties, deciduous and citrus fruit growers combined, will be joined in one big association, according to plans made last night at a joint meeting of the farm bureau of the two counties. The purpose is to provide a central marketing bureau by which the crops of the members can be handled to better advantage. As it now is there is no organization for creating markets and with the deciduous fruit growers there has been heavy loss and waste because the crop could not be disposed of at the right time. There will be another meeting in a few days at which more definite plans for the organization will be advanced.

Anaheim Gazette

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY

ESTABLISHED 1870

Henry Kuebel, Editor and Proprietor
 SUBSCRIPTION PER YEAR\$1.50
 SIX MONTHS\$.75
 THREE MONTHS\$.40
 Entered at the Anaheim Postoffice
 as second-class matter

ANTIQUATED MEASUREMENTS

Five years ago few farmers displayed any interest in problems having to do with world trade. Imports and exports of agricultural products were left to professional dealers, with foreign affiliations. Then came the world war and the suddenly increased foreign demand for our products of the soil. American food-producers were quickly awakened to the importance of overseas markets.

No thinking farmers, especially if he be a member of a co-operative marketing association, can fail to see that the new era must vitally affect his business. And through his association, the producer is now able to reach out into the foreign field and to study and take advantage of situations that were formerly a closed book to him. This broadened outlook is but a single instance in the rejuvenation of agriculture. "The narrow farmer," a stock phrase for many years, and illustrative of the isolation and limited vision of the average American food-producer, will soon become an archaic expression.

The "new agriculturist," then, is interested not only in all the broader national questions of the day, but also in those dealing with foreign trade. He may, therefore, be counted on to lend support to the laudable campaign being conducted by the World Trade Club of San Francisco, for the adoption by the British and American people of the simplified system of weights and measurements almost universally used in Europe, and commonly known as "meter-gram system." Our "foot-bushel-pound" system is admittedly cumbersome and confusing, especially in view of the fact that the European system is used almost exclusively in scientific literature and computations.

The study of chemistry, as carried on in our agricultural colleges, and forming, in fact, the foundation for our agricultural courses, is based upon the meter-gram system. In order, then, for the younger generation of farmers the more readily to apply their scientific lessons to their everyday business, they should be spared the necessity of making comparatively calculations.

There is really no excuse in fact, other than that of established precedent, for continuing to use the antiquated system with which we are all familiar. And in this progressive age, precedent should furnish no serious obstacle to the adoption of improved standards.

From Washington down, our best statesmen and economists have advocated the metric system; but it has been casting pearls before Congressmen only able or willing to think in terms of gallons of molasses, bushels of corn and pounds of fat pork. They, and all of us, may as well accept the system, because the exigencies of trade shortly must force it upon the country.

\$70,000,000 FOR ROADS

California will have available for expenditure in the construction of good roads, over \$70,000,000.

This enormous figure includes the \$40,000,000 bond issue of the state, the \$10,000,000 of federal aid and the bond issue voted and to be voted by the various California counties.

The counties voting and to vote good roads bond issues are as follows: Fresno county, \$4,800,000; Imperial county, \$1,500,000; Merced county, \$1,250,000; San Diego county, \$2,000,000; Sonoma county, \$1,500,000; Contra Costa county, \$2,500,000; Yolo county, \$1,000,000; Napa county \$500,000; Santa Cruz county, \$254,000.

With the completion of this enormous road program, California will excel all states in the Union in the matter of paved highways.

According to Austin B. Fletcher, chief engineer of the State Highway Commission, wider and better roads will be built under the \$40,000,000 bond issue. This is made necessary, according to Fletcher, because of the rapidly growing use of the roads for heavy trucking.

EXPECTS TO BREAK EVEN

Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the banks and trust companies of the United States, states that he anticipates that the revenues of the government in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, will amount to at least \$6,500,000,000, and that he has no reason to believe that the expenditures

of the government will exceed that amount.

The Secretary points out that this means no net increase in the public debt for the year, beyond the amount of the deferred installments of the Victory Liberty Loan, and that the program for the next five months, which, of course, include the period of the heaviest expenditures during the fiscal year, 1920, contemplates a net increase in the amount of certificates of indebtedness outstanding not exceeding \$500,000,000.

It is evident, the Secretary argues, that the inference drawn by some newspapers that an early issue of notes is a certainty, was erroneous.

The Treasury does not regard it as necessary issue notes until market conditions are favorable for such issue upon terms advantageous to the government.

The Secretary says that the Treasury expects to be able to meet its further temporary requirements by the sale of treasury certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent or less, and also to fund as many of these as it may be desirable to fund by the issue of short-term notes, at intervals, when market conditions are favorable, and upon terms advantageous to the government.

Secretary Glass, at the outset of his letter to the banking institutions lists the anticipated revenue for the coming fiscal year as follows:

Internal revenue	\$4,940,000,000
Customs	250,000,000
Sale of public lands	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	300,000,000
Total ordinary receipts	5,503,000,000
Victory Liberty Loan installments	1,032,000,000

Total \$6,535,000,000

"In the absence of a budget system or of any treasury control of governmental expenditure," the Secretary says, "it is even more difficult to foretell the expenditures than the receipts of the government. Current expenditures, which reached the maximum of \$2,060,000,000 in December, 1918, fell in June to \$909,000,000, and, after deducting the amount of the certificates of indebtedness of the director-general of railroads paid during the present month of July, should show a still further decrease in this month.

"Allowing for all the elements of uncertainty above referred to, I have no present reason to believe that the expenditures of the government during the fiscal year 1920, will exceed the amount of its receipts as above indicated, excluding transactions in the principal of the public debt other than the Victory Loan. If these expectations prove to be correct, the gross public debt of the United States, which on June 30, 1919, amounted to \$26,484,606,160.05, should be increased during the fiscal year 1920 by not more than the amount of the deferred installments of the Victory Liberty Loan payable in the fiscal year 1920, \$1,032,000,000, making a total public debt June 30, 1920, when presumably the whole cost of the war will have been financed, of \$29,516,606,160.05.

"The realization of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of the most rigid economy by the government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation.

"The heaviest period of expenditure during the current fiscal year will probably fall in the summer months of July, August, and September, because of the heavy disbursements of the Railroad Administration heretofore held back for lack of an appropriation, the heavy payments in settlement of army contracts and on account of demobilization, and the maturities of certificates issued in anticipation of the Victory Loan. The amount of certificates outstanding in anticipation of the Victory Liberty Loan at any one time (excluding certificates redeemed, tax certificates, etc.) which on May 5 had reached the peak at \$5,727,285,500, had up to July 22 been reduced by \$4,402,519,000, leaving outstanding \$1,324,776,500. During the next few months, therefore, the actual cash requirements of the treasury cannot be expected to show a heavy further decrease, and on the other hand, the proceeds of the deferred installments of the income and profits taxes for the year 1919, and the deferred installments on Victory Loan subscription will not have been fully received until nearly the end of the calendar year 1919.

THE DOUGHBOY AS ANTIQUARY

The second battalion of the thirty-sixth division of the American expeditionary force in France have had an experience quite unlike that of any other American unit on French soil; one which will long be treasured in their memory. Many of the soldiers are now returning to America, and, among other things, are carrying with

them a collection of Roman coins and pottery of great numismatic value, which carries their thought back to an older civilization than that of France. At the same time this experience bridges a gap of nearly two thousand years, and connects their occupation during the past war with that of the Roman legions during the first centuries of the Christian era.

Just before the armistice, the thirty-sixth division found itself in one of the back areas east and south of Paris in the Department of Yonne. The second battalion of the one hundred and forty-second infantry was billeted in the towns of Carisey and Villiers-Vineux. In the period of comparative relaxation after the armistice, time seemed to be a commodity of which there was plenty but for which there was little demand. After several months of monotonous waiting for something to turn up, an event occurred which gave a new direction to the thought of the second battalion and furnished it with employment right up to the time of its departure for Le Mans, en route for home.

In Villiers-Vineux lived an old Frenchman who interested himself in the American soldiers. From him it was learned that the Romans had occupied all the countryside with large forces for several centuries. He pointed out to his new-found American friends the old Roman road, running in a straight line from the good-sized town of Tonnerre to a point about four kilometers south of St. Florentine, where it was lost and covered with the dust and debris of centuries. He told them of the great Roman camp that was situated near this road, and of a Roman pottery where it was believed that there still remained many specimens of Roman skill. In proof of his statements he produced the results of his own investigations for many years, a collection of coins, pottery, and bronze, with which he hoped to enrich the treasures of some public museum.

The doughboys saw and listened, and the result was immediate action. The Roman camp and pottery works repaid his first efforts; and in a week's time antiquarian research was the chief occupation of the soldiers of the second battalion. The Roman road and the mounds which faintly marked the site of the pottery kilns and Roman camps became objects of untiring solicitude on the part of the American soldier. Scores of Americans suddenly appeared subjecting each bit of earth to the most careful scrutiny, while the county people looked on with curious astonishment and considerable interest.

Coin dating from the first century B. C., to the year 250 A. D., were unearthed by the hundreds. One of the battle officers, who found nearly a hundred good specimens, estimated that more than 4000 coins were found by the men, besides many rare specimens of pottery and bronze. Many of the coins were in excellent condition, and were pronounced by experts to have considerable value. In some instances whole urns were found partially or nearly full of coins, some Roman soldier's treasure chest. Some bore clear evidence of having gone through fire, and furnished some corroboration to the local tradition concerning this fortified Roman settlement.

According to this tradition, the Roman legions, during the last days of their occupation, were in continual danger from the attacks of the northern tribes, who, a century later, overran Europe and overthrew the old order. During these periods of peril, the Roman soldier buried his treasure in northern woods from the nearby pottery, and hid his possessions in the ground. This particular camp was finally overwhelmed and put to the sword, and the works of their hands were raised to the ground and burned, laying untouched for centuries.

The coins which were found bore the imprint of nearly all the emperors of Rome for 200 years. The most common specimens were issued during the reign of Antonius Pius (86 A. D.), Marcus Aurelius Antonius (121 A. D.), Aelius (135 A. D.), Commodus (161 A. D.), Trajan (53 A. D.) and Hadrian (76 A. D.).

As a stimulus to research in Roman history, there are few occupations so enticing as the delving for Roman coins on a battlefield of centuries ago. When the second battalion left the Department of Yonne they took with them a lively interest in Roman history, as well as a collection of coins of great numismatic value. A thousand American homes are to be enriched with mementos of an interesting chapter of the experience of their sons in France—Christian Science Monitor.

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

FUN IN THE WATER

On summer days, when the sun is hot and the water is cool, swimming is the sport that gives the keenest pleasure. But the fun of mere swimming is scarcely over so great as the fun of the best water sports and stunts, although, of course, you must become a good swimmer before you can enjoy them.

One of the best fun-makers is the egg race, says a writer in the Youth's Companion. Each contestant holds a large-sized tablespoon in his mouth by the handle. He must not touch it with his hands. A light china nest egg is the object to be kept in the spoon. Once he succeeds in scooping it up from the surface of the water, he swims as rapidly as possible to the opposite side of the pool or to some designated point. The one who gets there first with his egg is the winner.

Tilting is another water sport that is productive of a great amount of fun. At carnivals it is almost always an event which causes the spectators to crowd closer to the water.

The lances are best made of bamboo; but if that is not available, any straight-grained strip of wood at least an inch in diameter—or, better, an inch and a half in the center, and tapering to an inch at the ends—and 10 to 12 feet long can be used.

From three-quarter-inch boards, with a keyhole saw, cut two disks of wood each four inches in diameter. Bore a hole through the center of each, and, if a long screw, fasten it across one end of the lance. That is the foundation. The point of the lance is to be built up with rags, hay, straw, old hair—anything soft will do—and covered with a piece of canvas or burlap, so that there shall be a ball on the end of each lance. The circular piece of wood is necessary to prevent the end of the pole from thrusting itself through the ball. The cloth covering of the ball is to be gathered tight with wadding and tied round the shaft with stout cord.

Two canoes or rowboats are required. If you use rowboats, the bows should be provided with small, temporary-board platforms level with the gunwales. The platforms should be not more than two feet in width, and as long as the boat is wide at the place where the platforms rest; at the beginning of the bout the jousters, whomost of course be in bathing suits and know how to swim, take their positions on the platforms."

Each tilter is allowed square, whose duty it is to maneuver the craft so that his knight shall be kept in as advantageous a position as possible. Skillful paddling plays quite as important a part in the outcome as skillful work with the lance does. The bouts last without any intermission until one of the two contestants has been thrown from his balance and falls into the water.

If you use canoes instead of rowboats, you probably will not need the platforms at the bows, for the jousters, even when standing in the bottom of their craft, will find it difficult enough to maintain his balance while his opponent is pushing him here and there. It is always well to remember that the precaution that makes water sports safe is to have some one in a boat close by, so that he can catch all of the contestants.

The property adjoining the Ford garage on North Los Angeles street has been purchased by George Dunton from G. T. Ingram, the consideration being \$6500. The ground has a frontage of 75 feet, and Mr. Dunton needs it for expansion. Ingram received an offer of this amount from another automobile man who planned to put up a garage next to Dunton's. However, he gave Dunton first chance and it was snapped up in a minute as the Ford business has already outgrown the present building, the lot just purchased already being used for storage.

Articles of incorporation of the Mater-Gemmel Drug Company are on file at the county clerk's office. The company will manufacture, export, import, buy and sell drugs and medicines of every description, and will maintain a laboratory. In the articles E. T. Mater, A. R. Gemmel and Emile N. Mater are named as trustees. The capital stock has been fixed at \$50,000.

Five years ago, Walter A. Cook bought ten acres of land on Prospect avenue, Tustin, and two years ago added eight acres adjoining, paying \$19,000 for the eighteen acres. He improved the place with a ten-room concrete house, planted Valencia trees, and has just sold the property for \$56,000 to Lawrence Wakeham, rancher of the Greenville section.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wagner are spending a vacation at Balboa where they have a cottage.

ANAHEIM IS BEST LITTLE CITY IN STATE

TO THE EASTERN TOURIST OR
HOMESSEEKER VISIT TO ANAHEIM IS A REVELATION

Fifty years ago a number of thrifty citizens, then living in San Francisco, decided to form a co-operative colony, somewhere in California, where they could live under conditions which were the most ideal to be found in the state.

Many factors were to be considered carefully. Climate, soil, water, location and general living conditions were all to be weighed, each by itself and then as a composite whole, and the location which graded the nearest to perfection was to be their future home.

A state-wide search was made and from all the golden oranges and paradises of the present site of the City of Anaheim was chosen.

While, fifty years ago, Anaheim was not the blooming paradise it is today, the basic requirements were there. As a proof of this, what was then a waving expanse of wild mustard and wild flowers, now has become improved and most prosperous districts in America.

To the stranger who has never been in Anaheim, especially the stranger from the east, it will be impossible to convey an adequate picture of Anaheim and the rich surrounding district, in a descriptive article. It is possible to give the facts and figures which will prove Anaheim's wonderful prosperity, but even such facts cannot make one conceive the real picture.

First, one should try to imagine an endless stretch of ever green citrus groves with golden oranges and lemons, the green—here and there a grove of walnuts with their wide-spreading branches—all producing wealth for their owners which seems unbelievable to the easterner.

Over the whole district fine boulevards radiate in every direction with the homes, home, nestled among the flowers, which run riot the entire year. And then picture this wonderfully beautiful country bathed in the sheen of an ever constant California sunshine—practically every day of the year—and you have a picture of the Anaheim district.

In the very midst of this wealth of beauty and prosperity lies the City of Anaheim, "The Best Little City in the State." You will never know Anaheim until you see it. Anaheim has a snap and bustle and sparkle which one senses the moment he passes through the business section.

No community of its size in America can boast a more modern city. Up-to-date, fireproof business blocks are the rule, banks and stores which would be a credit to a city of ten times its size, miles of paved streets and an abundance of cleanliness everywhere. Business is done in Anaheim—the very smallest business houses scintillate with an atmosphere of prosperity.

Anaheim has a population of 6,000 in the city proper and it is hard to determine where the city confines end. The entire district is a city of homes and small estates, the owners of which are, as far as business relations are concerned, a part of Anaheim, although not numbered to her credit in the census tabulation.

Anaheim is located in the northern part of Orange county—"Nature's Prolific Wonderland"—27 miles from Los Angeles and but 15 miles from the blue Pacific, with its cooling and invigorating breezes.

Anaheim is a transportation center, being served by the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Santa Ana and the Pacific Electric railroads. The city is also on the State Highway, El Camino Real ("The Kings Highway"), which connects Anaheim with Los Angeles, San Diego and her nearby sister cities as well as all of the State of California.

Anaheim boasts of nearly 30,000,000. These banks mostly occupy their own substantial buildings.

The city has three live newspapers, several theaters, over 10 miles of paved streets, over 20 miles of sewer system, an electric light and water purifying plant, 150,000, with a reinforced concrete tank 30 feet high and a capacity of 173,000 gallons.

The city has an excellent street lighting system, with ornamental trees in the business district. Natural gas is cheap and plentiful and there is an abundance of water for domestic use, manufacturing purposes and for irrigation.

There is an immense sugar factory in Anaheim which manufactures thousands of tons of sugar annually. Also a large beef and provision company, an ice and cold storage company, a laundry, large cigar factory, a large brewery and Crawford's marmalade factory, which ships its product all over the nation. These industries alone employ over 1,000 people at good wages.

Anaheim has several strong market associations. The Randolph Marketing Company, Anaheim Walnut Growers' Association, Anaheim Citrus

RUN NO. 4

Starts Aug. 11, 1919

Fifty inches one hour per share.

All rented stock must be transferred in office before run starts

Anaheim Union Water Company

Fruit Association, Anaheim Orange Growers' Association, Independent Packing Company and Stewart Fruit Company, employ about 400 people.

Every Red Cross chapter, two denominational schools and four public schools in the City of Anaheim. The churches are well attended and many of them own their own beautiful houses of worship. As for the schools, no city of its size in the state boasts better schools. The Anaheim Union High School alone cost in excess of \$125,000.

Constant sunshine and ocean breezes make a combination hard to beat. "Spring Eternal" is the slogan of Orange County, and it is literally a fact in Anaheim. Every day in the year is growing weather and practically every day is an "out-door" day.

The average rainfall for the past ten years has been about 14 inches and the rainy season is confined to the winter months, coming principally in December, January and February. During the other nine months of the year the rainfall is practically negligible.

At this time every city and town is interested in war activities and Anaheim has special cause to be proud of its patriotic spirit which enabled her to over-subscribe every call and drive that has been made.

The Second Liberty Loan was \$204,000, and Anaheim raised \$408,750, a little over 200 per cent. The Third Liberty Loan quota was \$188,000, and Anaheim subscribed \$252,000. The city's quota for the Fourth Loan was \$34,000 and it subscribed \$495,000.

Every Red Cross drive has been far over-subscribed in Anaheim, and every war call, or what ever nature, has been quickly met and exceeded by the ever-ready people of the people.

The Red Cross Society of Anaheim has a membership of over 1,000 and much of the work is being done to win the war.

The central location of Anaheim, her excellent railroad facilities, her network of highways to every portion of Southern California and an abundant supply of pure water and natural gas, together with a year-round climate, make Anaheim the ideal location for new manufacturing enterprises. Every inducement will be held out to the manufacturer seeking an ideal location.

There is no business in the world more healthful and interesting than the raising of oranges. Neither is there any business of similar investment more profitable than orange growing in that section of California where conditions are naturally and abundantly present for the successful and economical raising of a high grade of fruit.

Not only are oranges profitable and not all sections where you see orange trees growing are adapted to the successful production of fruit from a commercial standpoint. In some sections of the orange belt of California, in recent years, smudge pots were fired night after night to keep the frost from freezing. This great handicap of expense cost them an average of a hundred and thirty-five dollars per acre.

In the frostless season around Anaheim the orange growers did not fire any smudge pots; in fact, this is something they never find it necessary to do. You will find no smudge pots in the Anaheim district.

The total cost per year for the care of the average orange grove in the Anaheim district is not more than \$87.50 per acre—one-half what it costs for smudging alone in less favored sections of the state.

The Anaheim Board of Trade is a live organization and maintained for the purpose of locating the manufacturer, homeseecker or tourist.

The stability and prosperity of the city are well known to the United States, especially in California and particularly in the Anaheim district is primarily due to the fact that the citrus fruit growers are better organized than other agricultural industries. Anaheim is particularly well equipped to take care of the harvesting and packing of the oranges raised here, having several co-operative associations, each with its packing plant.

The English walnut has found such congenial conditions in the cool, moist climate of Orange County that over two million dollars' worth of the wholesome nut are produced annually. Within the last few years the walnut industry has been enhanced nearly one hundred fold by the introduction of

new varieties and new methods of cultivation. In the vicinity of Anaheim there are now planting almost exclusively, new and tested varieties, with the assurance of a regular income, not only for the growers, but for their children and children's children.

Forty thousand acres are devoted to bean culture in Orange County and the \$2,000,000 coming from this crop adds much to the life conditions and the automobile dealer smiles when the bean harvest begins.

To the tourist or homeseecker Anaheim will be a revelation. Low cost of living midst beautiful surrounding, splendid stores, pure water and modern living conditions, make Anaheim the Home City par excellence. Modern hotels, apartment houses and homes ready for occupancy, together with fine roads for motoring and the ocean and other scenic attractions close by, make the city a mecca for the tourist.

Anaheim is a good city to live in or to invest money in. In California, Anaheim is known as a "live one." Seeing is believing and Anaheim will welcome the new arrival.

Drilling on the Heffern No. 2 well will begin the first of next week, probably Monday and work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The new well is located on the Bennet tract, a part of the Heffern lease and is east of Placentia and just north of the railroad where the Santa Ana canyon road crosses the Santa Fe. The same men who are interested in the original Heffern well are backing up their confidence in the tract by putting up the money for well No. 2. Drilling will begin again on No. 1, the original Heffern well, within a day or so. The well was cemented and work was stopped to allow the cement to "set." Work will be resumed with high hopes on the part of the men interested that it will be but a matter of a short time until the well comes in.

George West, who recently purchased the Hahn property at the corner of Los Angeles and Chestnut streets, has given the city an option for same at a price of \$30,000. Mr. West, paid Mrs. Isabel Hahn \$25,000 for the property with the expectation of putting a big business block on the ground.

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

FOR SALE—Special Ford Coupe with expensive body, best leather upholstery and wide fenders, Genemotor electric starting and lighting system, Atwater Kent ignition, third seat, tire carrier and two spare tires and other valuable features. A big bargain at \$750.00. Wickenham, implement Co., Fullerton, Calif. 8-721

FOR SALE—A six-room modern bungalow, garage and outbuildings, all in good condition. Corner lot 65x130. 226 East Alhambra. Tel. 79.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—8 acre orange grove, 2 miles west of Colton, grove in fine condition, large nice house, flower, large barn, chicken corral, 7½ shares of water, would prefer walnut grove. Address owner N. J. Sanders, Balboa, Calif.

FOR SALE—If you want good orange honey, get it now. Call or write Alois Kater, Placentia or Anaheim, Calif.

NOTICE

To the business men of Anaheim and Orange county, California, I wish to say I have devoted most of my life in the merchandise brokerage and manufacturer's agent business and I am here now, and I can give you good prices and pure goods, now soon.

Yours with kind regards,
L. V. BOWERS.

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Queen Quality Shoes.

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Several Months Ago When
Prices Were the Lowest

—Everyone knows that during the past 60 days shoe prices have been sky-rocketing as never before and are now higher than they have ever been. We are going to give you the benefit of our foresight in early buying. We are going to save you \$3.00 per pair in every pair you buy from us. Trade with the S. Q. R. Store and save money. Our styles are in the latest modes and the quality is the best for the money.

MEN'S

—Dress Shoes. Prices ranging from

\$5.00 to \$10.50

Special Lots

—We have several lots of what are termed irregulars from discontinued lines—these are wonderful values. In material of White Canvas, Buck and Kid Boots also choice quality in Black Kid and Patent Leather. At Greatly Reduced Prices.

WOMEN'S

—Pump Oxfords and Boots Priced from

\$5.00 to \$11.00

Our Special Line of Men's

"Foot Fitters" are made with Full Single Good-year Velted Grain Oak outer soles. First class and specially graded and selected. Types of a superior quality of "EDMO" full grain calfskin of a rich dark mahogany shade.

As another proof that the California Auto Trade Association is organized for the protection of the public as well as the tradesman, the Orange County Auto Trade Association, which is a branch and part of the state organization, met at the Santa Ana Rubber Co. Monday night and adopted ways and means of putting tires bought or sold for junk in such shape that they cannot be painted and patched up and sold to the motoring public as first class tires. The plan was discussed and endorsed by the state convention at San Diego, July 28th. "This does not interfere with repairing of tires which are worth repairing, but will do away with the practice of a tire being sold for junk at two or three cents a pound, then resold to some vulcanizer or tire rebuilder who puts a tread on it, gives it a coat of tire paint, and sells it to the unsuspecting motorist for one-third or one-half the price of a new tire," said a tire dealer. "Such tires usually 'blow' to pieces after running for three or four hundred miles."

E. A. Beard, manager of the Pacific Telephone company, is on a vacation. He and his family are traveling northward in an auto.

Miss Mary Weber of the Falkenstein store, is taking a vacation. She will visit friends in Los Angeles.

H. L. Ustick, Loren Ustick and Miss Myrtle Ustick are enjoying a vacation at Fern Lodge.

The Anaheim laundry is keeping up with its increasing business by installing more modern machinery. They have just installed a dry room tumbler at a cost of \$2400, and a water softener, costing \$4000, will shortly be put in.

W. G. Mason has purchased the Burke bowling alleys and pool room in the basement of the Cassou building.

Tomorrow night (Friday, Aug. 8), the big street dance under the auspices of the Anaheim board of trade will be given. The money raised at this dance is to help the band boys maintain their organization, and to pay them for the free concerts they are giving every Thursday evening. The dance will be an interesting entertainment, and all who can dance should buy a ticket and take part in the fun.

William Krebs, son of Richard Krebs, of Azusa, was recently operated on at the Good Samaritan hospital, Los Angeles, for injuries received in an auto accident. The operation was successful and he is recovering. He is a nephew of Mrs. Clara Fisher.

Mrs. D. Head, accompanied by her grandchildren Willard and Evalina Duckworth, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Duckworth of the Hawaiian Islands, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duckworth.

The corner stone of the new Grace Evangelical Lutheran church, which is being erected at the corner of Palm and Elm streets, was laid with appropriate ceremonies Sunday. The speakers on the occasion were W. P. Hieronymus of Columbus, Ohio, and Rev. C. E. Linder of Santa Ana.

Officers of the Third Regiment Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, of which Col. B. T. Beal of this city is commander, met at K. P. hall in this city Saturday evening for the purpose of electing a major. Brigadier General Ames and wife were present, besides Col. Granger and officers from No. 32 of Pasadena, No. 48 of Santa Barbara and No. 26 of Anaheim. Captain Lawler of No. 25, Los Angeles, was elected major to fill the vacancy. A banquet was given by the local lodge to the visitors.

The case of Laura B. Reish and W. H. Pillsbury against Jacob Gilsinger, having to do with the alleged violation of a co-partnership contract, by Gilsinger, was continued in Department 1 of the Superior court until August 7 at 10 a. m. The complaint alleges that by the terms of the partnership agreement the plaintiffs were to share profits and losses equally in the Richfield market, Santa Ana, and that plaintiffs were to receive the offer from a slaughter house operated by the partnership for fertilizer purposes. Gilsinger, the complaint alleges, violated the terms of the agreement.

N. R. Phillips, carrier No. 2 of the postoffice department, is taking a vacation. George Culp having charge of the route. Mr. Phillips and family will visit in San Francisco.

Among the Anaheim people now enjoying a vacation are Mesdames O. A. Mullikin, O. P. Rust, Fred Marsh, E. N. Abbey, H. E. W. Barn and J. Leslie Swope, who are sojourning at Balboa.

The campaign for membership in the Orange County War Service Recognition Association will begin next week. Anaheim is expected to roll up 2380 members. The membership fee is only one dollar, and every man and woman should be wearing the button before the week ends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grayson of Los Angeles were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Collings last week.

Rev. J. F. Humphreys, wife and daughter, are visiting friends at Redlands this week.

James Doyle of the Knep grocery is spending a two weeks' vacation at Oxnard.

H. A. Hawley, cashier of the Southern County Bank is running the bank at Del Monte this week while the cashier is taking a vacation. His place in the bank here is being filled by Herbert Koch of Los Angeles.

Local Notes

Ferdinand J. Deweg and Anna T. Reininger, both of Fullerton, were granted a license to marry last week.

On July 31 of this year there was \$377,325.40 in the treasury of Orange county, amounting to a statement on file at the county clerk's office. Of this amount \$315,500 was loaned to banks at 2 per cent interest, \$20 was in gold coin, \$85 in silver, \$310,391 in currency, \$88,216.33 in warrants, \$29,072.50 in bonds and coupons and \$24,040.56 was in transit.

A demurrer has been entered by attorneys of John C. des Granges, defendant in an action brought by the daughters of Harriet M. des Granges, who died in Los Angeles on May 15, 1918. The case centers around fifteen acres of land in this county. The plaintiff in the case are Virginia Fortney, Harriet P. Wells, known as Helen des Granges, and Gertrude M. Hunter.

Five Orange county men will be on the official committee to receive Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Admiral Rodman at San Diego when the Pacific fleet arrives there. A letter supplemental to a telegram received Thursday requested the appointment of a committee of five. The men named to do the honors for Orange county are E. E. Vincent, acting president of the Chamber of Commerce; J. C. Metzgar, secretary; John G. Mitchell, Mayor of Santa Ana; J. J. Dwyer of Anaheim, and T. B. Talbert, chairman of the board of supervisors.

County Assessor James Sleeper Monday turned in to the county treasury \$641,765.71, being his collections of tax on unsecured personal property from March 1 to August 4. This is the biggest tax collection for a like period ever made in the county. Some indication of the immense growth made in the development of the county can be obtained from the fact that in 1910, the year before Assessor Sleeper went into office, the collections from unsecured personal property were \$14,038.68. Figures show that Orange county ranks third among the counties of California in tax collections, San Francisco and Los Angeles counties ranking first.

A creditor's claim for \$696.30 has been filed in the office of the county clerk by the California Portland Cement Company against the estate of Pierre Nicolas.

Four acts of mighty interesting vaudeville will be shown at the Fairland Friday night. Some of these have been showing at Grauman's and other first-class houses, and Manager Head guarantees that they are worth seeing.

Jack Hunter was in town Tuesday from his La Habra Valley ranch, which comprises oranges, lemons and walnuts. Mr. Hunter is also in the midst of the oil belt, and he considers that section one of the best to be found outdoors.

Next Sunday, both afternoon and evening, the Fairland will present Rex Beach's great story, "The Crimson Gardenia." This is a special feature, but there will be no increase in prices. On Monday Mabel Normand will appear in "Perfect 36," and Tuesday and Wednesday Wm. S. Hart will be shown in "Square Deal Sanderson." Hart is one of the greatest men in filmdom and this is one of his best.

W. E. Russell of the Golden State Bank is taking his summer's vacation. Cashier E. E. Smith having returned to work after a rest.

The house at 116 Oak street, belonging to Dr. McFarland and occupied by a Mexican family, caught fire about ten o'clock Sunday night and was partially destroyed before the fire department reached the scene. The Mexicans are still living in the portion saved by the firemen. The loss was small.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Bradley of Riverside were visiting several days with J. H. Brunworth and family. Mrs. Bradley was formerly Mrs. Amy Wisner.

Virgil Simpson of El Centro was visiting G. M. Simpson and family last week. He is a nephew of Mrs. Simpson.

Louis Bushard expects to return home this week from the sanitarium where four weeks ago he underwent a surgical operation for removal of gall stones from the kidneys. A number were removed, large and small. Mr. Bushard is wheeled about in an arm chair every morning, and it is hoped he will soon be well on the road to recovery.

Postmaster Ahlborn has received instructions that by reason of the improved postal facilities available abroad, letters, postcards, and printed matter, ordinary and registered, may be dispatched to Czechoslovakia, German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia and Poland. But there is no parcel post yet provided for, and articles of merchandise, whether paid at the letter rate of postage or not, must not be accepted when addressed to the countries named.

The first life lost in the surf at Balboa for many years was that of H. W. Paine of Redlands, when an attack of heart trouble overcame him as he was bathing at the foot of Ninth street, East Newport, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Paine was one of the best known citizens of Redlands, and for years had an international reputation as a polo player. He was the weekend guest of Charles Smith, and had been bathing with his host and a party of friends. Paine's absence was not noticed until some time after his death. When the body was recovered it was the verdict of medical men that it had been floating in the nearby breakers for more than half an hour. Efforts with a pulmotor proved unavailing.

The Union Oil Company's famous Chapman gusher continues to be the marvel of Southern California, and is now the greatest producing well in the State. Famous producer is putting 4500 barrels of oil into the tanks every day and shows no signs of diminishing the great flow. On account of the wonderful showing the well is making the Union Oil Company is rushing work on the Chapman property and on adjoining properties at top speed. Just recently the Union located a new well on the Frank Morse property, a property lying in the center of the new field and regarded as very promising. The Union has two wells drilling on the Chapman, and is rigging up a third on the same property. Wells on four other properties are making fast time. Barring accidents and fishing jobs the Standard Oil Company's Collins well, just south of the Union's Chapman well should be the next producing well in the Richfield district. This well was cemented at 3100 feet, and previous to the cementing the well was looking good. The cement will be drilled out here and a water test made before the end of the week.

BEAN CROP SHORT

With the bean harvest in Orange county now under way estimates indicate that the production of beans in Orange county this year will not be over twenty-five per cent of a normal crop for lima beans and twenty per cent of a normal crop of blackeyes. Last year the county produced about 500,000 bags of limas. This year it will hardly get out more than 125,000 bags. The blackeye crop of the county last year was around 100,000, and this year it will do well to go over 20,000. These estimates are made by men well informed upon bean crop conditions.

The dry year is responsible for the short crop. In addition to the fact that there was little moisture in the ground at planting time, weather conditions have not been favorable to production. Had June and July been foggy, instead of marked by hot dry spells, the production would have been much heavier than it is.

Most of the blackeye beans in this county have been cut and threshing of blackeyes will start about August 20. Cutting of the earliest planting of lima beans commenced yesterday, and by the middle of next week lima cutting will be in full swing. Threshing of limas will start as soon as the blackeyes are threshed.

The lima and blackeye crops are going to be away short this year, as has been known even before planting commenced. On the San Joaquin ranch instead of 200,000 bags of beans, the normal production, there will probably not be over 40,000. The low looks as though the average production on the San Joaquin will be about two sacks to the acre. There will be a good deal of ground that will produce nothing, while some of the best will give five or six or seven sacks to the acre. Blackeyes are averaging about three sacks to the acre.

OLD RUBBERS DANGEROUS

A Home Demonstration Agent reports that she was called into a home to see what was wrong with some peas that had recently been canned. The peas seemed a perfect product when first canned but in a few days became cloudy and began to spoil. On investigation it was found that the housewife had used rubber rings left over from last year. The only way to be sure of success in canning is to use good products, good jars, good covers, and good new rubber rings.

Personal Mention

Deputy County Clerk Abbey is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Rust are spending a week or two at Forest Home.

Andrew Rorden of Fullerton and Maria Kient of Anaheim were married last week in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Mitchell were in town Friday looking after their interests. They have just returned from a vacation spent at Catalina.

Rollo McCellan of the Anaheim Food & Fuel Company is taking his summer vacation now. He is enjoying the salt breezes at the beach.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Pritchard of the S. Q. R. store are off on a vacation of two weeks, and plan to spend a portion of the time at Catalina.

E. Zitzmann, cashier of the American Savings Bank, is taking a vacation this week and next. He and his family will hike themselves to the country and rusticate during the rest period.

Clark Scott is home on a visit from Arizona where he has been located since being mustered out of the army several months ago. Clark says Arizona is progressing rapidly.

J. N. Brunworth, wife and two children, Henry Kroger and Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Bradley spent Sunday at Redondo.

First Lieutenant W. M. Bradford, son of A. S. Bradford of Placentia, has returned home from overseas.

Kenneth Nagel came home from Kingman, Arizona, the latter part of the week.

Frank Davis is displaying a large picture of the buildings and grounds of the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he used to habobob with Major General Harbord before that gentleman sprang into prominence and became head of the quartermaster's department of the U. S. army.

Little Shirley Criss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Criss, is ill with scarlet fever, having been stricken with the disease shortly after the family returned from the beach. Mrs. Criss is quarantined with the little girl in a cottage in the rear of the W. M. Criss home.

C. A. Criss, wife and two children, Mrs. W. M. Criss, Mrs. Ben Baxter and daughter and Miss Martha Higgins of Pomona, spent last week enjoying an outing on the seashore at Arch Beach.

Capt. J. E. Donaldson of Fullerton has returned home after spending more than a year doing Red Cross work in Europe.

Miss Cecelia Stroka of this city and James McPherson of Placentia were united in marriage last week, but the exact date we are unable to give. Miss Stroka is one of this city's popular young ladies, and numerous friends extended good wishes to her and her husband.

Miss Adele Howard left Thursday on a visit to friends at Yuma, Arizona.

J. Elizabeth Calton, Librarian of Anaheim, announces that she has received from W. S. Kingsbury, State Surveyor General, a list of vacant school lands which will soon be offered for sale at public auction throughout the State of California in accordance with an act of the legislature which has just become a law. The list, together with a copy of the law under which the land will be sold, will be found in the reference room of the library. The proceeds derived from the sale of school lands go toward the support of the public schools of the state.

SUBSTITUTE FOR AIR

The use of tire-fillers to take the place of air in Ford pleasure car and truck tires has reached a point where nearly 100,000 cars are so equipped. One large factory in Chicago has recently doubled its space in order to keep up with the growing demand for its product. The fact that some of the largest users of tire-fillers industrial concerns which have made exhaustive tests would indicate that the idea had long since passed the experimental stage. It is claimed for the "filler" that it rides as easily as air, and prevents punctures, blowouts,

FINAL

CLEARANCE PRICES

on all

Summer Goods

ARE NOW

IN EFFECT

Watch the Windows

Falkenstein's

Department Store

NEW FAIRYLAND THEATRE The Popular Anaheim Playhouse

Thursday—Charles Ray in his latest "Hay-foot, Straw-foot." Just shown at Grauman's.

Friday—Big Double Bill. Four acts of guaranteed first-class vaudeville and Tom Moore in five reel feature: "Go West Young Man. Prices: Adults 30c; Children 15c.

Saturday—Dorothy Gish in her latest "Nugget Nell." This is great. Come sure.

Sunday Only—Matinee 2:30; Evening 7:30. Rex Beach's big story "The Crimson Gardenia." Shown to record breaking crowds at the Kineema theatre two weeks ago. This is a special feature. No raise in prices.

Monday—Mabel Normand in the "Perfect 36."

Tuesday and Wednesday—Wm. S. Hart's latest and its big one: "Square Deal Sanderson." Do not miss this good one.

excessive wear and damage from under or over-inflation, and the numerous ills that follow in the wake of every pneumatic tire.

HELD TO ANSWER

Held to answer to the superior court on a charge of embezzlement, Irwin H. Weaver is in the county jail in default of \$2000 bail.

Weaver had a preliminary hearing in Justice Cox's court. The charge against him was brought by Charles L. Davis, garage man, who testified at the hearing that Weaver was employed by him solely as a demonstrator of automobiles and that he had no authority to sell them.

Davis testified that an Auburn automobile which according to the complaint was valued at \$1210, was sold to E. J. Marks, city attorney of Fullerton, Marks giving a used car in exchange, together with a check for \$550. Weaver is charged with em-

bezzling the check. Deputy Sheriff Charles A. Holbrook took the stand and testified that he had received information from Ohio, that in September, 1916, Weaver had been given an indeterminate sentence in the Ohio state penitentiary following his conviction on a charge of stealing an automobile.

There is a second complaint against Weaver, sworn to by Davis, in which the latter charges him with having uttered a fraudulent check for \$1247.50. This complaint alleges that Weaver forged the name of Finley H. Hewick to the check, which was drawn on the German American Bank of Anaheim. This charge against Weaver was not taken up.

At the hearing on the embezzlement charge Deputy District Attorney Nelson appeared for the people.

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

THE MONEY WOLF

Some men are always living in fear that the wolf of want will catch them by the heels some day and bring them down.

Get away from this fear.

You needn't worry about this wolf if you have a VICTORY ACCOUNT in this strong, safe bank.

The VICTORY ACCOUNT is a savings account which enables you to save for the future, and also provides for the payment of \$500 to \$1000 to a member of your family in case of your death.

Make it your business to see our Mr. Goff at once and have the VICTORY ACCOUNT explained to you in detail. Life will begin to look brighter after that.

AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

Affiliated With

First National Bank
Anaheim, California

JUNE'S EXPORTS LARGEST IN HISTORY

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ASTONISHED WHEN TOTAL FIGURES ARE KNOWN

Two Hundred Million Dollars Greater Than Highest Previous Record.—Year's Aggregate Three Times that of 1914.

Figures on exports for June, showing a total of \$206,000,000 in excess of the record month in the history of the country, have staggered government officials.

While it was realized that exports were climbing by leaps and bounds, even the Department of Commerce experts, who tabulated the statistics, were not prepared for the tremendous showing indicated by the figures.

The June exports totaled \$318,000,000, as against \$484,000,000 in June, 1918. The record month previously was in April of this year, when the total was more than \$700,000,000.

The June figures bring the total for the fiscal year, ending June 30, up to the huge sum of \$7,225,000,000, as compared with \$5,920,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This is more than three times the exports for 1914, the last normal year.

Exports since the signing of the armistice are estimated at about \$5,000,000,000. The excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year 1919 was \$4,129,000,000, against \$3,000,000,000 the previous year and less than \$600,000 in 1914.

Imports for June were valued at \$293,000,000, a falling off from the total of \$299,000,000 recorded for May, but an increase over the \$260,000,000 for June of the previous year.

Total imports for the fiscal year just closed are placed at \$3,086,000,000, as against \$2,946,000,000 for 1918.

The June export figures made a deep impression upon Secretary of Commerce Redfield when they reached his desk. He stated that the significance in the figures as respects the financing of these exports and the monumental task confronting the nation should be sufficient to bring the country to a realization of a crucial situation.

"I am frankly shocked by these figures," said Secretary Redfield. "There might be a little tendency to exult over them, but the real significance is a deeper one and more of a serious nature."

"The figures involve a tremendous responsibility and opportunity. Some of our bankers see what is necessary in the financing of these exports, but others have not yet waked up to it. When I saw these figures I wondered if we had the vision to grasp the situation."

"The United States of America is ahead of its financial and commercial leaders. We are loaded with wealth. We have got gold, goods, credits, and equipment, everything the world wants. The world is starving for what we have."

"I have the case of Poland before me now. Poland has 5000 miles of railroad and no cars or locomotives. Poland wants cars and locomotives from us, but some means must be provided by which they can be paid for. Whoever gets that business will keep it for all time because there cannot be a mixing of standards in railroad equipment. Have our manufacturers and bankers got the vision to handle the situation?"

"The world has had made in it an enormous commodity vacuum. We have used up in war vast quantities of commodities, and at the same time we stopped millions of tons from producing. The world is literally starving not only for commodities, but for means to buy them because the destruction of wealth has destroyed credit."

"In that position we have the commodities and the credits. Are we big enough for the job?"

"This country was never so wealthy as today. Here is the call of the world to America just as truly as when the Germans were forty miles from Paris."

The Department of Commerce figures made public show that the removal of war-time restrictions caused a decided increase in the exports of gold, from less than \$2,000,000 each in April and May, to \$35,000,000 in June. Gold exports for the fiscal year amounted to \$117,000,000, against \$191,000,000 for 1918. Exports of silver fell off

from \$29,000,000 in May to \$13,000,000 in June, but increased from \$139,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918 to \$301,000,000 for 1919.

AFTER THE SQUIRRELS

The days of a considerable number of squirrels in the section west of the Santa Ana river are numbered.

G. W. Wardwell, deputy county horticultural commissioner in charge of rodent control, is mailing out notices to owners of property in the districts centering around Cypress and Stanton, calling upon them to take action in the matter of squirrel extermination.

Wardwell has been operating in the southern and northern parts of the county and through meeting with co-operation with property owners large numbers of the rodents have been done away with. He is finding it necessary to mail notices in the present instance because of the fact that many ranchers in the section west of the river are non-residents.

The property owners are widely scattered. In one instance a notice had to be sent to Georgia.

Those receiving notices must begin to put out poisoned barley or other exterminator within fifteen days of receipt of notice, otherwise Wardwell will do the work and a lien will be put on the property by the county to pay the costs.

NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS

Better than four million dollars was collected on the National Forests of the West during the fiscal year just ended, according to the annual statement just issued by the U. S. Forest Service here.

The sale of timber to operating concerns netted approximately one and one-half million dollars; owners of sheep and cattle paid nearly one and three-fourths millions for permits to graze their stock under government supervision on the forests; while in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars was received from the sale of power, water, and a like sum from leases for such miscellaneous purposes as summer home sites, apiaries, fur farms, summer resorts, etc.

One-quarter of the total receipts—slightly better than one million dollars—is to be returned by the Federal Government to the States within which National Forests are located and will be made available for road and school purposes.

California contributed \$21,255.30 to the total, and the State should receive, for apportionment to the various counties, some \$140,000.

CAMOUFLAGING TAX RATE

We learn that our neighbors in Riverside county are appealing to the State Board of Equalization to double their county assessment, which is coupled with the promise on the part of the supervisors to cut the tax rate in two. That operation always suggests to us the individual who sought to lift himself over the fence by pulling on his own bootstraps. They offer fine argument that a low tax rate looks good, but the taxpayer very quickly finds out whether it merely looks good or is really good. Our friends in Riverside will be paying just as much real taxes if they double their assessment and halve the rate. However, its their rate and they must pay it, and perhaps they will observe that really it doesn't concern us over here in San Bernardino. Which is true. But we'll register a small waver that the contemplated move is not consummated, for if it were generally popular the Riverside assessor would have made the increase, without the suggestion of asking for action at Sacramento.

However, the news does serve to uncover some unusual figures. We observe that Chairman T. H. Flaherty of the Board of Supervisors is concerned because the assessment of Orange county has been multiplied by three in a few years, while Riverside's has not grown materially, and it started us into the figures.

In 1909, the assessment of Riverside county was \$30,639,885. San Bernardino county was \$45,379,372 and Orange county was \$31,336,637.

In 1918 the tenth assessment thereafter, Riverside county was credited with an assessment of \$38,322,171, San Bernardino with \$73,713,995 and Orange county with \$43,679,356. That there should be such a disparity as that we can hardly believe.

Riverside's assessment has increased less than thirty per cent. San Bernardino's has increased seventy per cent, and Orange county's figures are up 150 per cent. No small part of the latter is due to its wealth in its oil wells, although Orange county is marvelously rich in every way, and has more diversified interests and a greater variety of products than any southern, or for that matter, any county in the state.

Without much doubt the Riverside figures ought to be lifted some, if they

are to be kept on a par with neighboring counties. But to double them would make a false showing—San Bernardino Sun.

ANOTHER BANKING HOUSE OPENING AT FULLERTON

Smith Family Investing Heavily in Our Sister City.

The purchase of the Masonic building at the corner of Spadra and Amery avenue will result in a bank with a capital of \$50,000 opening within sixty days, which will be the latest addition to the financial institutions of Fullerton.

Details of the purchase, which have been under consideration for the past ten days, have just been completed. The new owners, five Smiths, composed of father, three sons and a nephew, became owners of the building, the consideration being \$35,000.

The building is a two-story brick with a frontage of fifty feet on Spadra and 130 feet on Amery avenue. The tenants at present are the Curtis Cash store, the Fullerton Department store and the Baldwin Junk store.

The two latter will not be disturbed, the department store lease has some two and a half years yet to run, and the junk store has seven months.

The lease of Curtis, which has two and a half years yet to run, was purchased and he has been given thirty days in which to vacate. Curtis will dispose of his stock as soon as possible, probably within two weeks, and retire from business and take a year's rest before deciding where he will again locate.

Just as soon as Curtis vacates, the building will be remodeled, plans having already been decided upon by the new owners. A partition will be put in separating the bank from the department store. New vaults will be constructed and the front remodeled.

The Masons will occupy the front room on the second floor until their new building is completed, when their room will be made over into apartments. The new owners come into possession immediately of the second floor over the junk store at the rear and will immediately fit it up as a rooming house, which will serve to relieve the congested condition prevailing regarding sleeping accommodations.

The Smiths were interested in California banks, S. W. Smith being manager of the Capital National Bank at Sacramento for several years. They decided to start a bank of their own and took an auto trip through the state looking for a location. They visited a large number of cities and finally arrived in Fullerton. They were so impressed with the resources and prosperous condition of this city and community that they decided not to look further.

This family has already invested \$55,000 in the two buildings in the city and with the opening of their bank will be important factors in the development of the city and community. "After traveling up and down the state several times looking for a location, we chose Fullerton as the best community, not only from a business standpoint but as a place to make our home," said S. W. Smith. "And I am glad that the deal is finally closed and we can get busy. I have the chance to really and will file it immediately. Then as soon as Mr. Curtis can vacate—things will move rapidly and I expect to have the bank open and ready for business in sixty days at least."

1919 STANDARDIZATION CHART

A chart summarizing, or giving at a glance, the provisions of the 1919 standardization law has been prepared by the state commission of horticulture. From it we give:

All fruits, except oranges, must be mature but not overripe, well colored for variety and locality, virtually uniform in quality, free from rots, bruises and sunburn, and must be uniform in size. In addition they must approximate the same numerical count in each year.

Oranges must be free from insect and fungus pests, virtually free from frost injury or other serious defect. Sugar content (soluble solids) eight parts to one of acid and 25 per cent color; aesthetically colored (75 per cent yellow) before picking if test is less than eight to one.

Almonds must be virtually uniform in quality, free from insect and fungus pests, and free from other serious defects.

Berries must be mature but not overripe, virtually uniform in quality, free from insect and fungus pests, free from rots, sunburn or other serious defects, uniform as to size.

Onions must be uniform in quality, virtually free from insect and fungus pests, rots, other defects, and same numerical count in each year.

Grapes not overripe, well colored,

uniform, free from insect and fungus pests, rots, bruises, frost injury, sunburn or other serious defects. They must have a sugar content of not less than 17 per cent Balling scale all varieties except Emperor, Gros Colman and Cornichon, which must test at least 16 per cent.

Sweet potatoes must be uniform free from rots, other serious defects, uniform layers.

Walnuts, uniform, free from insects, sunburn or other serious defects. The apple standardization act is a separate act. It provides that California Fancy grades shall be well grown, mature, one variety, hand picked, stems retained (excepting Gravenstein) may be packed as California Fancy with stems removed, well colored, normally shaped, uniform in size. (A variation in size not to exceed three-eighths inch, measured through widest portion of cross section shall be allowed. No apples less than two and one-quarter inches when measured in like manner shall be allowed in "California Fancy" grade, except Lady and Winesap apples, when the smallest size shall be two inches.) Well packed, free from pests and diseases, (three per cent of any one defect not to exceed ten per cent total defects shall be allowed), free from visible rot, dry rot, mildew, spot, insect bites, bruises, frost marks, sunburn and other defects.

"B" grade requirements the same excepting retained stems not required neither does the well-colored provision stand. Insect bites which have healed in the process of maturing and which do not cause serious deformity, and slightly misshapen apples shall be permitted and slightly frost-marked or sunburned apples shall be allowed.

"C" grade exemptions are that they need not be so well grown nor hand picked nor stems retained nor well colored nor uniform in size and pack not free from bruises, frost marks dirt, etc.

An exception will be made of bruises and other defects necessarily caused in packing.

Stamps designating grade may be purchased from state commission of horticulture at one-half cent each. State inspectors are paid from fund accruing from sale of these stamps. When state stamps are not used the same grade requirements must be met and boxes stamped with proper grade in letters not less than one-half inch high.

A variation of five apples more or less than the number stated shall be allowed.

If variety is unknown to the packer the statement "variety unknown" must appear on the box.

Apples which do not conform with the packing requirements may be sold in bulk to by-products factories or consigned to a packer for packing.

FORD BUYING OUT PARTNERS

Unusual interest will attach to the publication of the annual statement of the Ford Motor Car Company at the end of the fiscal year, July 31. The purchase of the minority stock by the Ford family removes all obstacles in the path of great expansion plans of which have been under consideration for several years, and Mr. Ford now has free rein, not only in the motor car and of his giant enterprises, but in the blast furnace project in the River Rouge district, also.

Dodge Brothers, original stockholders in the Ford Company, bitterly opposed Ford's expansion policy, as well as his annual price reduction policy, and won their point in the matter of dividend distribution through their suit against Mr. Ford.

Those whose stock was acquired are John F. and Horace E. Dodge, each 1000 shares, for which they received \$12,500,000 on an original investment of \$10,000, besides benefiting to the extent of approximately \$10,000,000 in previous dividends; J. W. Anderson, 7000 shares, \$12,500,000; H. H. Rackham, 999 shares, \$12,487,500; David Gray, Philip H. Gray, Paul R. Gray and Alice Gray Kales, each \$25 shares, for which each will be paid \$6,262,500; Mrs. A. F. Hauss, 20 shares, \$250,000.

James R. Couzens, Mayor of Detroit, remains a stockholder, retaining 2180 shares, which are now valued at \$25; 250,000, which, incidentally, originally cost him \$1,500.

Some surprise was expressed over the fact that Mr. Couzens did not dispose of his holdings, but it is known that, although he held a difference of opinion with Mr. Ford on certain matters when he retired from the company, in the main, he has approved of the Ford policy.

It is held that the company may be able to bring out a car cheaper than the amount named in Mr. Ford's Los Angeles interview, which was placed at approximately \$250, but this insinuation cannot be verified. Prospective buyers are anxious to learn something definite, under the impression that the new car will be brought



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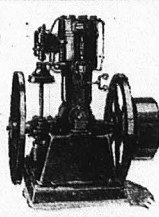
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ESTABLISHED 1893
THE PUMP AND ENGINE HOUSE OF THE PACIFIC COAST
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out shortly. This is said to be an impossibility, however, as the new car will not be out for another year, at least.

GETTING RID OF SCRUBS

The Farm Bureau would be rid of the scrub bull, and would have owners of cows in Orange county breed their cows to pure bred bulls. The latest project put under way by the Farm Bureau is a bull association. Concerning it and its value, the Farm Advisor has issued the following:

"Bull associations, though few in number, wage eternal warfare on the scrub. The scrub bull has done much damage in this country. He is worse than worthless. He lowers the production of all future generations of the herd he breeds. He can not increase milk production even in a herd of scrubs, because, like them, he is a scrub. In a herd of better breeding, the damage he may do is almost limitless."

"The grade bull is little better because, most of his ancestors being scrubs, he is certain to transmit scrub qualities to his offspring. The grade bull may have the form and color markings of a purebred, but he lacks the power to transmit with any degree of certainty the qualities of any high producing ancestors he may have. That he is very good indeed in which a grade bull can make any marked improvement."

"The registered scrub comes of low-producing registered ancestors. Therefore he transmits only inferior qualities to his calves. Registration is not enough to guarantee production. Permanent dairy herd improvement can never come from the scrub, the grade, or the registered scrub."

"Write the farm advisor about joining the bull association and get use of pure bred high producing bulls."

SHOULD PAY DAMAGES TO THE HIGHWAYS

District Attorney West Thinks Those Who Use Heavy Trucks Should be Taxed.

On the principle that "he who dares must pay the fiddlers," District Attorney L. A. West is making investigations as to how much the county demanding a tax from individuals, firms and corporations who are operating trucks over the boulevards or Orange county and raking in shekels in a commercial enterprise.

District Attorney West is inaugurating a move that may extend to all parts of the state, and one that probably may bring results through state legislation.

Trucks and the loads they haul to day were not in mind or even thought of when the Orange county good roads were put down. The big trucks with their heavy loads are rapidly breaking down the light pavements.

The individuals and firms who are profiting by the providing of good roads by Orange county for their operation are paying nothing toward repairing and maintaining the good roads, further than the state license fee, which the owners of pleasure automobiles have to do also.

Just what way would be the best to make the matter a little more equitable, is a point that West has not yet determined for himself. Whether the truck operators should be made to pay a franchise tax, or whether a special tax should be levied on them in the way of county licenses, are the plans under consideration.

The county motorcars are now engaged in gathering data that will determine the number of trucks in the county that are being operated strictly on commercial lines—that is where the owners are rendering a service and "charging for it."

PREPARING FOR CAR DEMANDS

Alarmed at the shrinkage of the average car load, with the consequent waste of transportation facilities, officials of the United States Railroad Ad-

GOOD NEWS

OUR President's prolonged visit to the United States in our National Capital has returned to Congress its normal functions, and eventually will place our manifold and varied business interests on a peace basis.

OUR VOLUME OF BUSINESS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE WAS GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER MONTH SINCE THE SEVENTEEN YEARS THAT WE HAVE OPERATED IN FULLERTON—AN INCREASE OF 367% OVER JUNE 1918.

ALTHOUGH ALL OUR MANUFACTURERS ARE FAR BEHIND ORDERS, WE CAN MAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES ON BALE TIES, BABY BEG PULLERS, BEAN CUTTERS, BEAN THRESHERS, IRON AGE POTATO PLANTERS, DISC HARROWS, SPRING TOOTH HARROWS, FORKED LIGHT DRAFT CULTIVATORS, PLOW AND DRAG HARROWS AND MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTORS. FULL LINE OF TRACTOR AS WELL AS HORSE TOOLS.

BUY NOW, AND THIS AVOID THE RUSH LATER. WE CAN ALSO MAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES ON USED AUTOMOBILES, AND ARE STOCKING NEW AND USED FORDS AS FAST AS WE CAN GET HOLD OF THEM. WE EXPECT TO DELIVER 400 NEW FORDS OF ALL SIZES AND TRUCKS AND 250 USED FORDS AND AUTOMOBILES THIS COMING FORD YEAR, BEGINNING AUGUST 1ST. PLACE YOUR ORDERS TODAY, AND GET A DELIVERY WHEN YOUR TURN ARRIVES.

BUY TODAY

WICKERSHEIM
Implement Co.
FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA
SEVENTEEN YEARS IN BUSINESS AND HERE TO STAY

administration have launched a campaign to offset the danger of a car shortage in the West.

General Manager J. H. Dyer of the Southern Pacific-Western Pacific lines, explained the situation as follows: "Shippers are relaxing their efforts to preserve the advantages of the full carload, believing apparently that we have a surplus of cars, and that the restoration of peace makes heavy car-loading unnecessary. This is an erroneous and dangerous impression."

"The demands of peace will equal if not exceed the necessities of war. Our figures show that in June over 2000 cars were wasted due to the fact that there was a falling off in loading of over two tons per car on our lines. This means that shippers were depriving themselves of the use of those 2000 cars."

"New equipment has not been available during the war. If shippers are to realize the full use of the cars that we have, they must continue to load ten per cent in excess of the marked capacity of cars whenever possible. Our figures show that in June over 2000 cars were wasted due to the fact that there was a falling off in loading of over two tons per car on our lines. This means that shippers were depriving themselves of the use of those 2000 cars."

"I earnestly appeal to all shippers to resume at once the full carload which will enable us to move the war crops, for our peace products will exceed those of the past few years, and the world will need them just as badly."

ARIZONA'S MINES

Again, under this year's valuation, the mines of Arizona will pay more than half the State's taxes, the

value of the property of the producing mines having been set by the tax commission at \$483,184,526, a sum which happens to coincide very nearly to the gross State assessment, three years ago, on all property.

This year there has been a gross raise of about \$7,000,000 in the mine assessment on producing properties. Ray Consolidated has been raised \$3,000,000; Copper Queen, \$5,000,000, and United Verde, \$1,000,000, whereas Inspiration has been dropped \$3,000,000 and the Old Dominion, \$2,000,000. These changes were based mainly upon period production figures.

That prosperity is ahead for the Arizona copper mines is indicated by the decision of the Arizona chapter of the American Mining Congress in agreeing to raise miners 75 cents a day, giving a basic wage to the miner of \$5.95 a day. The mines are short of skilled men, but the approach of cool weather undoubtedly will bring many from Montana and Colorado, to which States many workmen drifted during the labor troubles in Arizona a year or more ago. There appears assurance that the regular unions will refuse any further connection with the I. W. O. element, a change indicated at Miami, where a wobbly leader was arrested as a vagrant after a campaign for \$6 and six hours a day.

The Japanese have killed 361 Korean demonstrators in favor of self-determination of peoples in 41 days. It is a good deal safer to talk about freedom and self-determination in a presidential message than it is in a good deal of the territory dominated by some of the powers it is claimed have joined in a covenant to emancipate mankind.

The New York Times says the Republicans have forgotten what happened in 1916. And the New York Times has forgotten what happened in 1918.

ARMY CAPTAIN SUED
FOR HEAVY DAMAGESThree Women Injured in Collision Ask
Court for Compensation.

As an aftermath of an auto crash on the state highway near El Toro on the night of February 21, Captain C. C. Johnson of the U. S. Army was made defendant in superior court Monday in three damage actions aggregating \$60,000.

The plaintiffs are Frances Jockling, who asks \$20,000; Katherine Henley, who asks \$30,000, and Theresa Reeve, who asks \$10,000. All live in Los Angeles and the complaints were filed by Attorney M. F. Shannon and E. L. Kolb of that city.

In the collision, the complaints allege, all were badly bruised and suffered severe nervous shocks, and as a result suffer continual pains which they are informed may be permanent. Miss Henley alleges she suffers loss of memory and is easily fatigued, and Miss Reeve claims her heart and eye and knee were injured.

The complaints allege Captain Johnson was driving at least forty miles an hour when the accident happened as he was rounding a curve, and in a "careless, reckless, and negligent manner."

Johnson was driving a Stutz automobile registered in the name of a San Diego dealer and was headed toward Los Angeles. In his car, it was reported at the time, an army colonel and two women were riding. One of the women was thrown out when the Stutz car turned over after the accident, then all got in a Packard, said to belong to one of the women, which was following the Stutz, and they continued on their way to Los Angeles. The Packard was registered in the name of W. H. Holiday of 1386 West Adams street, Los Angeles.

The Stutz which Johnson was driving, hit a Marmion car headed south and occupied by the three women. The Marmion car, which was well to the right of the highway, was hit three times by the Stutz as the latter car rounded the curve at a high rate of speed.

At the time of the accident, Captain Johnson's address was given as 1148 Orange street, Coronado.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

This is the time that we get ahead of our Eastern friends. During August and for a couple of months to follow we of California make garden for our crops of fresh winter vegetables. August starts our second spring.

Where early crops have matured clean up the ground and give it a thorough soaking. If new or aged to deeply and pulverize it well. Then about a week before you wish to plant soak up your land again and work it over, putting it in shape to properly receive the seed or young plants. All this irrigating is to take the place of the rains we don't get.

Your plantings should follow the second working of the soil as closely as possible so as to take advantage of the moisture which so readily escapes during these warm days. In the case of seeds they should be planted about twice as deep at this season as when planted in the early spring because the surface dries out so much quicker at this time. For the looks of the garden as well as the ease with which it can be handled plant stuff in neat, regularly spaced rows.

Many of our vegetable like beets, carrots, turnips and parsnips are better grown in the fall and winter months than at any other time of the year. The cool months in which they mature give them better flavor and they have better keeping qualities than spring grown stuff.

Cabbage and cauliflower are best when grown during cool weather. Plant the seed now for crop to come off during January and February.

The first part of August is the time to plant fall potatoes. Those in at this time mature during cool weather and keep in good shape through the winter and spring. For fall plantings about 50 per cent more seed is required for a given piece of ground than is necessary for the spring planting. That is to say, it will take about 1,000 pounds of seed potatoes to plant an acre now as compared to 600 pounds in the spring.

In the sections of late frost many of the regular summer vegetables may be planted during August with safety and profit.

The fall planting of peas starts this month. Be sure to have the ground well wet and prepare for irrigating every week until the weather cools. For succession, plant lettuce, radish, kale, parsley, Swiss chard, beet, carrot, turnip, cauliflower and onion. All of these should be drilled in rows 12 to 20 inches apart where they are to grow to maturity. This out the young plants when a few weeks old so that they will not crowd each other. With peas, bean, corn and potatoes it is

better to plant in hills where they are to grow with rows 30 to 36 inches apart. Cucumbers, a m m squash and melons should be planted four to six feet apart.

Watch for insect and fungus attacks. Red spider and mildew are liable to be bad at this time. A liberal dusting of sulphur will control the spider while lime sulphur solution or Bordeaux mixture will eradicate the fungus.

NATION-WIDE DRIVE TO
IMPROVE LIVE STOCK

United States Department of Agriculture Announces Campaign to Eliminate Scum Sires from Breeding.

"Better Sires—Better Stock."

This is the slogan of a national better livestock crusade, to get actively in motion October 1, that is announced by the United States Department of Agriculture, working in co-operation with the State agricultural colleges and other agencies interested in livestock improvement. The campaign looks forward to the future food needs of this country's increasing population and results from long and careful observation of the livestock industry in this country, and was planned after extensive consultation with specialists and breeders. "The plan is to hasten the replacement of the multitude of scum domestic animals in the United States with pure-bred or high-grade stock, and also to improve the quality of pure breeds themselves. The goal in view is greater efficiency in production."

The campaign will be the first organized crusade in a large country to improve all live stock simultaneously. It will interfere in no way with any work in livestock improvement now being conducted, but makes all the work more definite and effective by providing official recognition for progressive breeders.

The campaign will be supervised from the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and in each State by the State agricultural college. County agents and other field workers of the Department of Agriculture and of the State colleges will handle the campaign locally. Every live-stock owner actively co-operating and keeping and using none but pure-bred sires of good quality will be given an emblem as an official recognition of meritorious effort.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES DISAGREE

At a mass meeting held in the early part of June, the trustees of Placentia-Richfield joint school district were instructed to provide a new school building at Richfield and to take steps for a merging of the two districts into one.

This all seems simple enough, but it hasn't worked out yet. The three Richfield trustees came into the meeting with plans drawn for their building, the contractor selected and the site located. The other trustees objected to the site and began "dicker-ing" for a better one, but at a recent meeting of the board, when one of the Placentia members was absent, the three voted to purchase the land which they had selected. L. Jacobson, president of the board, refused to sign the warrant, so two of the trustees signed it, whereupon a protest was entered, and the district attorney withholding his approval, the warrant cannot be paid. And the matter rests, for the present.

In the meantime, B. F. Chase, trustee and clerk, has removed from the district and Superintendent Mitchell declared the office of clerk vacant and appointed H. S. Leavitt to the position. He was supplied with a new lot of warrant blanks and is paying up the bills which had accumulated.

MOTOR TAX

About September 1 Orange county will receive a check for \$42,213 from the State motor vehicle department as its share of the money collected for the registration of motor cars in this county. The sum received last year from the last semi-annual apportionment was \$35,926, showing a gain of \$6,287.

The check for \$42,213 represents Orange county's half of the money collected from the first of the year and this total is more than that of the second half, when new cars and transfers make up the bulk of the business, rather than renewals. The money is to be used, according to the law, by the five supervisory districts as they see fit in the building of new roads.

The sum received for the second half of last year was \$53,246. The report from Sacramento shows San Bernardino receiving \$33,168, Imperial \$27,587 and San Diego \$58,645.

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

WINNIPEG'S NEW
WATER SUPPLY

Great Engineering Feat Just Completed Includes a Conduit Almost 100 Miles Long.

There has recently been completed in Winnipeg one of the great engineering feats of the North American continent, the construction of a conduit almost 100 miles in length which brings a practically inexhaustible supply of soft water from Shoal Lake, Ontario, to the inhabitants of Greater Winnipeg. There are only four other communities in the world that have gone a greater distance to secure their water supply than the Greater Winnipeg Water District, which includes nearly all the municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg. The Shoal Lake water has been brought here at a cost of almost \$15,000,000, although the original estimate only called for \$13,500,000. The increase in the cost of materials and labor due to the war were responsible for the additional expense.

The evolution in a few years of Winnipeg's water supply system from a few wells whose combined capacity was measured by barrels, to the best and most modern system available, capable of delivering 85,000,000 gallons per day of the finest soft water, is a substantial indication of the growth of the city of Winnipeg. In the early days in Winnipeg—that is in the eighties—the citizens obtained water from men who made deliveries from square tanks mounted on wheels, or in winter from large barrels drawn on sleds. The water was taken from wells, scattered over the town. Deliveries were made in this manner, even after the installation of a systematized supply and were continued until a sufficient number of houses were fitted with piping to make this business of delivering water unprofitable.

After the city outgrew the barrel system of water delivery, a number of "artesian" wells were drilled, and the citizens until April, 1915, when the present Shoal Lake water was forced through the mains.

It is an interesting fact, that on the evening of Feb. 21, 1884, Dr. Agnew in reading a paper on "Our Water Supply" before the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, advocated Shoal Lake as the logical source of Winnipeg's future water supply. "This beautiful lake, a part of the Lake of the Woods, is the grandest reservoir to which we must ultimately look," he asserted. "This lake embosomed in Laurentian rocks, is about 300 feet higher than Winnipeg, and as there is no intervening height of land, the water might be brought by a system of canals and pipes to the top of Birt's Hill, and from that elevation distributed to the city by the ordinary system of distribution pipes. Should this plan be found feasible in practice, the first cost would be the only cost. There can be no doubt from the geologic situation of the lake and its catch basin, the water is not surpassed for purity on this continent."

Certain lands required had to be purchased—some from the Hudson's Bay Company, some from the Indians, through whose reserve the final stretch of aqueduct was projected. The reserve lands cost \$5 per acre for 300 acres and in addition the Greater Winnipeg Water District purchased one whole of Indian Bay, 3000 acres, bottom and all for 50 cents an acre. A quarter section near Winnipeg was also purchased to give accommodation to the reservoir when Winnipeg's consumption of water reaches 25,000,000 gallons of water per day. The present rate of daily consumption is approximately 7,000,000 gallons.

An indication of the magnitude of the work lies in the eight river crossings which have been made—seven of them effected during the winter. The Falcon River, the Boggy River twice, the Birch River, the Brokenhead River, the White Mouth River, and the Seine River all had to be excavated underneath their beds and siphon-like tubes of concrete eight feet in diameter constructed from one side to the other. At the rivers, allways have been constructed so that at any time the water can be diverted and the aqueduct kept for inspection and repairs. From Shoal Lake to the Birch River the duct is wide enough for a boat to pass down for inspection purposes and hooks and rings at the head of the river siphons to raise the boat so that it can cross the river on the surface.

The final step in bringing Shoal Lake water to Winnipeg was the construction of a tunnel driven 50 feet below the level of the Red River. The tunnel is unique in itself, being the only one in Canada to be driven beneath the bed of a river for the purpose of carrying water, and its construction was a monumental task.

The original scheme of financing for the water project was for the sale on the British market of inscribed stock, 40-year term, bearing 4 1/2 per

cent interest. A small amount of this long-term stock was sold in the fall of 1914 prior to the war. The British market closed with the outbreak of the war and the long-term stock could not be sold. The only available course then was to issue short date debentures and sell them in the United States and Canada. The average cost of borrowed capital, funded and temporary, including all expenses during the first two years, was 5 1/2 per cent. But during the next two years it had risen to slightly over 6 per cent. The sum to pay interest and the sinking fund charges necessary to finally retire the debt will be levied in annual installments during a period of 36 years. The tax will be on the land within the district and will be on an assessed value of only excluding buildings and improvements.

It has been estimated that there will be an immediate net saving to the citizens of \$631,800 annually by the Shoal Lake water supply.

WINE MAKERS ARE
MOVING TO MEXICO

The prospect of a never ending dry season without the beverages they are accustomed to is proving too much for citizens and subjects of the Mediterranean countries in Southern California, and they are preparing to leave this section of the country in large numbers for Mexico and South America, where they may plant wine grapes and continue in the only industry with which they are familiar.

Vice consulates representing these countries in Los Angeles have been besieged within the last few weeks by inquiries from former wine workers as to where they could go to continue with their work. Most of them, it is stated, have been frugal with their earnings and are prepared to make long moves in order to continue in the work of manufacturing wine.

So extensive has become this particular inquiry that the consulates are addressing questionnaires to foreign countries asking what assurances can be given the workers in the event that a large number of them decide to move. This matter has also been taken up with the department of agriculture. The Mexican consulate has received word from the Mexican government to the effect that the Mexican department of agriculture will gladly be of assistance to desirable immigrants and that the government will help them to select the best location.

It is believed that with the settlement of present difficulties, Mexico could become the winemaking center of the western world and do an enormous export business to Central and South America as well as to the Orient and Australia.

The majority of those who seek to leave the United States and take up residence in Mexico and other countries to the south are Italians and Portuguese. For the past month, both of these consulates have been besieged by men and women who seek to return to their own countries or to go to others which have not enacted prohibition.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Repeated warnings have been issued by medical authorities as to the probability of a recurrence of the flu next winter. It is a relief to have Dr. A. V. Freeman, state health commissioner of the flu, prophesy that the dreaded visitor will not return.

Dr. Freeman believes that people who have not had the disease were immune to start with. And those who have now immunized. That is to say, those who have not had the flu are those who would not get it under any circumstances, and those who have suffered once or often have now become safe from another attack.

"We are planning the machinery to battle with another epidemic," says the health commissioner. "I don't think we will have to use it, but we want to be prepared for any eventualities. Of course, there probably will be exceptions to the rule, I believe. There won't be an epidemic if I know anything about it."

Mark the fact that Dr. Freeman is not content to rest upon his own prophesy. If the other doctors are right, and he is wrong, he is going to be ready. In July he is perfecting his defense against a possible offensive by the enemy in the fall. He is maintaining the hospital attitude that the hostile forces have been so weak that they are no longer to be feared. But if they bring up unexpected reinforcements, he is ready so that his line may not be pierced.

That's a pretty good attitude for everyone to take. Building up the vitality by sense and sunshine, and keeping cheerful and prepared, are the best preventatives of any epidemic.

WARNED AGAIN

Once more the government is sending out warnings to the public to be

ware of commercial exploitation of the soldier's or sailor's uniform. The New Bedford, Mass., Chamber of Commerce is conducting a campaign to discourage all commercial projects which make their appeal through patriotism. Australia is making a similar stand against the use of military terms and patriotic appeals in strictly commercial advertising.

The public itself ought to be so tired of this sort of thing, done by a few unscrupulous and dishonest people, that it would do all it could to discourage such grafting on ignorant sympathy without these renewed warnings. It is well to remember, too, when begging is done in the name of patriotism, that true patriotism calls for something quite different. Justice to the man who has actually been in service, and who has played his part honorably and courageously, demands that all this faking and sloppy sentiment and aimless begging be thrown overboard. The country is anxious and willing to take care of its disabled men in a dignified way, and it proposes to prevent crooks from taking advantage of the general public, in whose hearts there is an unbounded sympathy for men who fought and suffered. The man who uses his uniform as a means of gaining admission to a person's confidence that he may sell doubtful stocks or doubtful merchandise is to be classed among those against whom the government has issued its warnings.

COMPANY L BOYS
ON THE WAY HOME

Allen Wallace Gets a Citation for Bravery.

With the Fourth Division now arriving from overseas are a number of Orange county men, former members of the Company L that went away to war in April, 1917. Among them is Allen Wallace of Anaheim, cited for bravery.

Nearly all of the men who went in that first contingent saw hard fighting. Two or three of them were transferred to office duty, but the rest of them on arriving in France were sent at once to replace men among the regulars. Most of the Orange county boys in that group were sent into the 58th and 59th Infantry regiments, and with them they saw fighting commencing at Chateau-Thierry and ending after the Argonne was taken from the Germans.

Some of the boys have returned home via hospitals. Among them were Jacob M. Fisher, Maxwell Ayers and Paul Tucker. Each of these was wounded. Stammer Elliott was killed in the Chateau-Thierry fighting.

The Fourth Division, a regular army division, was sent to Germany with the army of occupation. It is now on the way home. Some of its units have reached New York others are now on the Atlantic and others may be still awaiting transportation.

Among those who were with old Co. L's first contingent and who are now understood to be either in New York or on their way overseas from France, are Ivan Gillespie, who has re-enlisted for a year; Alvin Teel, who recovered from wounds and was returned to his company; Ken Kenyon and Bayard C. Blackmore of Tustin; Dick Hawkins, Harry Archer and Charles Nelson of Santa Ana; Carl Burns of Santa Ana, who, upon discharge from the hospital, where he went after being gassed and hit by shrapnel and machine gun bullet, was transferred to the headquarters troop; Allen Wallace of Anaheim.

Allen Wallace was cited for bravery. The citation, signed by General Pershing and Major General Hershey, states that for four days Wallace and three other men remained in the open under shell fire preparing food for men fighting in the front line. Without the food furnished by the four men the fighting at that point could not have gone on.

The Democratic candidate for Congress at St. Paul who ran on the stand-by-Wilson-and-the-league-of-nations platform managed to roll up thirteen per cent of the vote in the district. Yet ardent voices are heard telling us that 89.39 per cent of the people are for the Cecil-Smut covenant without the slightest amendment.

Canada is said to be as much opposed as is the United States to Article X of the league of nations covenant.

NOTICE
Application of Charles T. Boynton, owner and operator of the Boulevard Express having been filed with the City of Anaheim for the permit to use the streets and highways of said City for the transportation of freight and express, and for said application a petition is filed for 10:00 a. m. on the 14th day of August, 1919, at the office of the Board of Directors of said City. All persons having objection to the granting of said application will appear at that time and place and will be heard.

CHARLES T. BOYNTON
BOULEVARD EXPRESS
Applicant.



THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Out of the more than 3,000,000 Ford cars now in use, about sixty percent have been sold to farmers. Probably no other one thing has brought to the farm so much of comfort and profit as has the Ford car. It has enlarged the social life, doubled the facilities for marketing, brought the town next door to the farm, multiplied for the farmer the pleasures of living. A family car without an equal in low cost of operation and maintenance. We solicit your order for one now because the demand is large and continually increasing.

George Dunton
Los Angeles and Cypress Streets
Telephone 263-J

WHY

Everybody Eats at the
Exchange Grill
Excellent Service and
Good Eating

A. KLUWER, Prop.

requiring troops to be sent from this continent to others to keep the peace. One of the developments of the great war is the creation of closer and more friendly relations between the United States and Canada.

DOMINICAN SISTERS
October, 1918.

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

Order to Show Cause.

In the Matter of the Estate of Patricia Yriarte, Deceased.
Upon reading and filing the petition of Fred C. Rimpas, administrator of the estate of Patricia Yriarte, deceased, praying for an order authorizing and permitting him as such administrator, to lease certain real property belonging to said estate, and which is hereinafter more particularly described, and good cause appearing therefor.

AND IT IS ORDERED that all persons interested in the said estate, be and they are hereby required to appear before Department One of said Superior Court, in the Court Room of said Department One, in the Court House in the City of Santa Ana, in the County of Orange, State of California, on Friday, the 8th day of August, 1919, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why said real property, belonging to the estate of said Patricia Yriarte, deceased, should not be leased for the period of three years, beginning on the 8th day of August, 1919, and ending on the 7th day of August, 1922, at the rate of Sixty (\$60.00) Dollars per month for and during the first year of said term and Seventy-five (\$75.00) per month for and during the remaining two years of said term, the rental for the last two months to be paid upon the execution of said lease, reference being hereby made to said petition for further particulars.

Said real property herein referred to is situated, lying and being in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California, and is described as follows, to-wit:

The easterly store-room on the ground floor of that certain building situated on the easterly forty (40) feet of Original City Lot Thirty-six (36) of the City of Anaheim, according to a map thereof recorded in Book 4 of Deeds, at Pages 629 and 630, Records of Los Angeles County, California. Dated this 21st day of July, A. D. 1919.

Z. B. WEST
Judge of the Superior Court.

When
in
Need
of
Job
Printing
call at the
Gazette
Office

