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OUT WITH THE OLD; IN WITH THE NEW

CITY COUNCIL CANVASS ELECTION RETURNS, AND NEW BOARD IS INSTALLED

Trustee Stark Honored With Presidency—Mayor Dwyer Upon Vacating Chair Thanks Colleagues For Cooperation and Support Past Two Years

The board of trustees met Monday evening and canvassed the election returns, finding the results as semi-officially announced. There was nothing more that the board could do legally and they adjourned sine die. Messrs. Gates, Mann and Stark, the new trustees, took the oath of office and were inducted into office. The election of a president of the board was next in order. Trustee Backs nominated Trustee Stark. Trustee Mann seconded the nomination, and there being no further nominations Trustee Stark was elected and took the chair. Mayor Stark thanked the board for the honor conferred upon him and assured the council he would do all in his power to promote the best interests of the city. Upon retiring from the chair Mayor Dwyer heartily thanked his colleagues for their cooperation and support during his incumbency the past two years. Mayor Dwyer has given a good account of his stewardship. He will retire to private life and give his attention to his business affairs. The new board will meet tonight for their first regular session. Whether there will be any changes in the personnel of city officials is not now known. The new board have several important matters before them, and no doubt will conduct the affairs of the city with a view to giving the greatest good to the greatest number.

WATER MEN INSPECT CHECK DAM SYSTEM

Plan to Extend Conservation of Santa Ana River Water

That the water conservation association of Riverside and Orange counties will continue its policy of water conservation on the debris cone at the mouth of Santa Ana canyon, in the San Bernardino mountains, is practically assured. The sentiment in favor of supporting the work is already begun was unanimous among the thirty-eight men who last week made an inspection trip to the Pratt porous dam in the canyon mouth.

The water association is composed of men representing the water companies of Riverside and Orange counties, and officials of the Santa Ana river valley. Those making the inspection were guests of Francis Cottle, superintendent of the Riverside Water company.

Under control of the association are 3300 acres of land near the mouth of Santa Ana canyon. A total of \$25,000 already has been expended by the association in the water conservation, and the results, it is believed, fully justify a policy of future expansion of the work.

In the opinion of expert water conservationists Santa Ana flood water at its crest could be diverted to the amount of 160 inches per acre, and this moisture spread over the debris cone and sunk so as to raise the level of the water in the wells and underground channels appreciably. "Even if only 10 inches of water per acre can now be sunk," remarked Mr. Cottle in his talk to the group of men in the canyon mouth, "this will mean the creation of wealth to the amount of \$1500 per inch of water used per acre in the orange lands throughout the valley, figuring a total diversion and spread of 30,000 inches, and an irrigation of five acres per inch."

The Pratt porous dam which was inspected represents an expenditure of \$1500, Mr. Cottle stated. It is proposed to build more of these dams, together with others of loose rocks in the draws and arroyos of the debris cone. It is believed that by this method maximum diversion and spread of flood water can be obtained.

The Pratt porous dam is the invention of A. A. Pratt, water conservation engineer and expert and consists of stout posts, heavy wire netting, and boulders. These latter, together with flood debris, are carried into the netting screens by the flood waters of the streams in which they are placed, forming a dam which, though porous serves to check much of the flow and so divert it as to be of use for domestic and irrigation purposes.

It is claimed that the Pratt dam stands the shock of flood water in a remarkable manner, and that it seems to be the most practicable method yet devised of checking flood water and diverting it according to scientific design.

The members of the party view the dam which already is in place in the canyon-mouth, and were favorably impressed with the results. The primary purpose of the trip of inspection taken was to secure opinions from the water company men and city officials present as to a policy of continuance of the flood water conservation work. It is proposed that at least \$10,000 be contributed by water conservation association members this year to carry on the work.

After luncheon had been eaten by the hikers at the canyon headquarters, Francis Cottle spoke to the party, telling briefly of the work which already has been done and asking for an expression of opinion from all present. Replying, the men interested evidenced their hearty approval of a policy of continuing the work. There was also a general sentiment in favor of future broadening of its scope.

President H. H. Hale of the Anaheim Water company addressed the party, telling of his observations on a recent trip through the mountain and canyon district affected by the disastrous forest fires of last fall near Los Angeles. In Mr. Hale's opinion the use of check dams in the canyons is to be commended as a highly effective water conservation measure. Mr. Hale stated that he does not believe the installation of check dams injures users of water in the lower reaches of the valleys affected.

Following Mr. Hale's talk, A. A. Pratt, inventor of the porous dam, gave a history of his investigations and experiments which led to the present arrangement, telling of flood water diversion in Laurel canyon, near Hollywood, and in other districts. Superintendent Wilson of the Riverside Water company, also spoke briefly, taking for his subject the water conservation work as at present installed in the Santa Ana canyon debris cone.

Those making the trip included: Francis Cottle, W. G. Fraser, Robert Irving, Frank Chase, E. L. Williamson, Alfred Cribben, Arthur Holden, E. L. Koethen, D. P. Chapman, J. Harrison Wright, Frank Tetley, John L. Bishop, John E. Wheeler and H. O. Reed, Mayor Horace Porter, Councilman Whipple, and Commissioners Doyle and Tetley represented the city of Riverside.

The Orange county representatives were from two water companies. The Anaheim Union Water company was represented by H. H. Hale, president; J. J. Dwyer, J. Charles Thamer, E. E. Heasley, A. G. Miller, B. A. Annin and William Wallop, the latter is superintendent of the company.

The Santa Ana Valley Irrigation company was represented by A. N. Saxton, president; George Dekker, Hugh Plumb, Albert Findlay, Walter Greenleaf and Superintendent Alex Ralph. The Riverside Water company, Gage Canal company, Riverside-Highland Water company, East Riverside Water company and the city of Riverside represented in the party.

Cunning, the reformed Spiritualist, who is giving lectures exposing the tricks of mediums and reducing the believers in the ouija board, gave exhibitions at high school on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. What's the use? Those who believe in ghosts will continue to do so after all the cards of the tricksters have been laid face up on the table, and those who do not believe in ghosts, fairies, hobgoblins, elfs and other materialized visitors from the nether world, have no need of further education along that line.

Huntington Beach is already making preparations for the county fair which will be held in that city October 7, 8 and 9. All sections of the county will make exhibits and the fair is expected to be far ahead of last year's show.

J. W. Duckworth and wife were visiting in Los Angeles Monday.

NEW OFFICERS INSTALLED BY THE ELKS

DOC BARNES TAKES HIS PLACE AS CHIEF OF THE HERD FOR THE COMING YEAR

Banquet Given to 350 Members at Close of the Ceremonies—Elks Band Assists in Entertaining Banqueters—Work Soon to Begin on Temple

Anaheim Lodge, No. 1346, Brotherhood Protective Order of Elks, installed new officers at Wednesday night's meeting. District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler J. C. Burke of Santa Ana, being the installing officer. He was assisted by past exalted rulers of Long Beach Santa Ana and Anaheim lodges. Past District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler H. W. Brown of Santa Monica, who installed the first officers of No. 1346, then known as the "Baby Lodge," was also present, Anaheim lodge being a particular pet of his.

The new officers are: H. E. W. Barnes, Jr., exalted ruler; L. P. Bonnat, esteemed lecturing knight; S. R. Walter Tyler; M. C. Goff, secretary; F. A. Backs, Jr., treasurer; Wm. Schumacher, trustee. The officers appointed by the exalted ruler are H. H. Benjamin, esquire; Louis Jacobsen, esquire; guard; A. H. T. Osburn, chaplain. Past Exalted Ruler T. L. McFadden was elected delegate to the grand lodge convention.

More than 350 Elks were present and sat down to the banquet which was served at the close of the ceremonies, and also enjoyed an excellent entertainment which had been provided for them. The Elks band, a new musical organization which has not yet made its appearance in public, handled the musical part of the program in a highly satisfactory manner.

The Elks lodge of Anaheim was instituted three years ago with a charter membership of 100. There are more than 400 names now on its membership roll, and new ones are being added almost every meeting night. The lodge is now preparing to build a splendid temple at a cost of \$150,000, the corner stone of which was laid some months ago by the chief of all the Elks, Grand Exalted Ruler Frank L. Rain of Fairbury, Nebraska. Building such a beautiful and costly temple is an achievement never before undertaken by a lodge yet in its infancy. Mr. Rain declared in his dedicatory address, and indicates the high character of the men who belong to the lodge. Work on the new structure will begin in a short time. The past exalted rulers of the lodge are H. G. Ames, H. P. Noll and T. L. McFadden.

TO DRILL IN PLACENTIA

Drilling for oil, which many believe to underlie this entire district, will begin in the town of Placentia within a year, under the terms of a community lease being negotiated here by W. L. Ridout, editor of the Placentia Courier, and which lease he expects to close within a few days. Approximately thirty acres are already included in the lease, and eight to ten drilling sites are provided.

As soon as Ridout completes the pool, he will turn the lease over to the Republic Petroleum company, of which A. S. Bradford of Placentia, is president, which will conduct the development work.

The lease is a very fair one, it is held, more favorable than most to the property owner, as it provides for full occupation damages to every person whose property is used by the lessee. The Republic has approved of this provision as being only fair, under the circumstances, and the fact that Mr. Bradford is at the head of the company will assure the people of Placentia of a fair and square deal.

The lease provides for a year in which to begin work, with the privilege to begin work, with the privilege to a years extension, but requires work to begin within ninety days, should a well be brought in on the property adjoining the town.

Lawrence, the three-months' old son of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn DeLapp died Sunday morning at their home on East Charters street of whooping

T-BONE BARBECUE ENJOYED BY FRIENDS

Ray Lazzaroni on Sunday Celebrated His 20th Birthday by Giving Big Feed

Ray Lazzaroni celebrated his 20th birthday on Sunday by giving a barbecue to a number of his friends, using the spacious lot in rear of the city hall for the occasion. Marcus Andrade, who has a statewide reputation when it comes to preparing a feed, for a social entertainment, of this kind, supervised the affair and was ably assisted by his son Raymond. George Lazzaroni was on bright and early and had a bed of hot coals ready to receive the choice cuts of meat which Ray had provided in abundance. At the appointed hour when the guests were summoned to gather around the festive board, Chief Andrade gave the signal to line up for the feast. A. W. Wood headed the list, with plate, knife and fork in hand, and laid down an order for a medium well. "Tex" Choate held out his plate, but had no use for knives and forks, and wanted his portion well done. "Obe" Baxter was not so particular and having a good appetite, cared only for a generous supply with return privileges. Fred Minyard having had a strenuous day running down speed maniacs, desired his allotment rare and juicy and plenty of the trimmings. Deck Sergeant Ingles could not figure out why his predecessors in line were so fussy and was content with a generous proportion of the T-bones, but would not be averse to receiving a second helping if it was not against the rules. "Naz," the mechanic, who also at times acts in the capacity of enrolling clerk, told the chef to close his eyes and hand over the first cut encountered and be prepared for a second attack. "Dick" Fische came in just in time for a generous supply of the toothsome dishes, but was warned to be more punctilious in future if he desired to be listed among those present. After all had been seated and were doing full justice to the occasion, Chief Andrade gave the assembled guests a fatherly overview to see that all were taken care of and he then joined the crowd with a firm grasp upon a generous sized T-bone.

At the conclusion of the barbecue "500" was indulged in and all voted Ray to be a royal entertainer, and wishing him many happy returns of the day.

MEETING OF ORANGE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

There will be a meeting of the members of the Orange County Historical association on Monday, April 26, 1920, at the Santa Ana public library building, corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets, Santa Ana, California. A special invitation is given to all persons interested in the early history of Orange county to be present and help in making this society a valuable agency in collecting historical material pertaining to Southern California and especially to Orange county. C. D. Ball is the president and S. M. Davis is the secretary, both of Santa Ana.

Prof. Monson will lecture at high school auditorium tomorrow evening (Friday, April 23), his subject being Mexico. The professor lived many years in the southern republic, and was intimately acquainted with Francisco. His address is said to be an extremely entertaining one, as he will tell something about the Mexican situation not generally known.

Jesus Morales, an aged resident of Richfield, disappeared last week from his home and the sheriff's officers have been searching for him at the behest of friends. He was 84 years of age and weak minded.

Cough. Mr. and Mrs. S. J. DeLapp of Bellefour, parents of Mr. DeLapp, while motoring to Anaheim in response to a message notifying them of the death of their grandson, collided on the county road with another car and both were brought to their sons' home considerably injured. Their injuries consisted of cuts and bruises, but were not serious. A. L. Doddickson of Orange, who was driving the car which collided with them, and his brother, who was riding with him, received some injuries, but not of a serious nature. Both cars were badly damaged.

ALLOT SPACE TO AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

POSITIONS IN TENTS OF BIG AUTO SHOW DETERMINED FRIDAY BY DRAWING

Plans Completed for Opening of Orange County's Greatest Exhibition—Splendid Entertainment Will Be Offered Visitors—Army Airplane Have Been Engaged to Carry Passengers

Space they will occupy in the two great tents housing the Orange County Automobile show to be held in this city May 5 to 8 was determined by the dealers at a drawing Friday night. One hundred and twenty auto and garage men of the county met at McCausland's garage, Santa Ana, where lots were drawn and each dealer made his selection from a diagram of the floor space. The drawing for positions was disposed of with the utmost good nature, the exhibitors joking each other as names were drawn and selections of positions made.

The show will become a permanent annual feature in Orange county, with the point of holding it alternating between the more important cities of the county. No expense is being spared to make the show one of high class in every particular. The decorations will be of an unusual order as being arranged will be above the ordinary run of entertainment for an automobile show.

One of the features of the show will be the presence of two army airplanes. A landing place is being prepared at Los Angeles and North streets, just above the show grounds. The aviators will carry passengers on short excursions at very reasonable figures. Following are the names of the exhibitors in the order of choice as they were drawn Friday night:

Pleasure Cars

CLASS A—Three units—Reid Motor Co., Santa Ana, Chevrolet; Geo. Goodrum, Anaheim, Buick; Cadillac Garage Co., Santa Ana, Cadillac, Hup and Chalmers; Albert Sittin, Fullerton, Overland.

CLASS B—Two units—H. H. Dale and J. J. Devaux, Santa Ana, auto tops and Oldsmobile; J. E. Walter and Co., Anaheim, Mitchell and Jordan; Faulkner and Paulke, Santa Ana, Templar and Dorris; Harry D. Riley, Anaheim, Studebaker; C. H. McCausland, Santa Ana, Buick; Grant and Prentiss, Santa Ana, Buick; Santa Ana, Nash; Geo. Dutton, Anaheim, W. J. Wickersheim, Fullerton, Knox and Stout, Santa Ana, Ford; Chas. L. Davis, Santa Ana, Chandler and Cleveland; Bickford and Bedford, Santa Ana, Apperson and Gardner; W. B. Alexander, Santa Ana, Westcott and Allen; Bob White, Santa Ana, Franklin; Booth and Hunsie, Anaheim, J. E. Headley, Santa Ana, Paige; Townsend and Wyatt, Santa Ana and Anaheim and R. G. Adams, Fullerton, Hudson and Essex; Edgar and Hays, Santa Ana, Oakland.

CLASS C—One unit—Wassner and Evans, Santa Ana, Buick and Columbia; Standard Steel Products Co., Los Angeles; Koll and Duckworth, Anaheim, Crow-Elkhart; H. C. Seymour, Anaheim, Case; Miller and Monkhous, Santa Ana, Elgin; O. A. Haley, Santa Ana, Chas. Mann, Anaheim, Lillian Yaeger, Fullerton, Dodge; McGraw Bros., Fullerton, Vette; T. R. Tinsley, Santa Ana, National and Davis.

Accessories

CLASS A—Two units—Orange County Ignition Works, Santa Ana, Orange and Fullerton, Willard Batteries; John T. Dye, Los Angeles, Buickwell Batteries.

CLASS B—One unit—Saneborn and Son, Los Angeles, Amelie Oil; Shepherd-Campbell, Los Angeles, tires, Jack Willey, local distributor, Thompson and Watson, Orange, McAlvey and Holditch, Anaheim; Hobbs Batteries; M. F. McClay, Santa Ana, U. S. Batteries; E. Richard Just, Los Angeles, Diamond Tires; Thalberg Bearing Co., Los Angeles; Eureka Garage, Santa Ana, machinery display; Paul Price, Fullerton, tires; Chas. Moray, Santa Ana, Horseshoe Tires; Albert Sittin, Fullerton, De Luxe Pistons; Kay and Burbank, Santa Ana, Exide Batteries; Bob White, Quaker State Oil; Auto

Electric Co., Anaheim, Vesia Batteries.

CLASS B—One unit—Morse and, Santa Ana; Union Tool Co., Bure Grip Tractor; J. E. Walter and Co., Anaheim, All-Work Tractor; Geo. Dutton, Anaheim, Knox and Stout, Santa Ana, W. J. Wickersheim, Fullerton, T. B. Talbert and Co., Huntington Beach, Fordson Tractor; Auto Car Co., Los Angeles, Autotruck; Golden West Motors Co., Sacramento, Four-Wheel Drive Truck; Geo. O. Peavey, Santa Ana, Bethlehem Truck; Miller and Monkhous, Santa Ana, Transport Truck; P. S. G. Co., Orange, Clydesdale Truck; Garraway and Damewood, Orange, tires; Greer and Parker, Santa Ana, Wallis tractor and Acme Truck; L. G. Swales, Santa Ana, Samson Tractor; W. J. Wickersheim, Fullerton, Republic Truck; S. V. West, Anaheim, Stockton Tractor.

There are ten units in the accessories tent and two truck units still unallocated.

BEAT THE FOOD GAME

Plant a garden of vegetables and fruits and make your homestead more nearly self supporting. Food costs cannot be expected to appreciably diminish this year. There is a scarcity of workmen on farms, and those who do remain want more money; hence the farmer must have a large return for his produce.

The householder who has a few rows of potatoes, corn, beans or other root or leaf vegetables started and doing well is not worried about what the potato kings or the rice barons are going to do next. He knows that a few months at the most he will be enjoying home-raised vegetables—and they are always the best kind. He knows that the grocery bill will then begin to grow less burdensome. The cost of planting a garden is about the only thing in food production which has not gone sky high. The outlay for seed does not amount to much and the labor of the members of the family does not come at a higher price than in years gone by.

There is but one period during the year when vegetables will make a better start and have a better chance of coming to successful maturity than other seasons. That period is the last two weeks in April and the first week or so in May—all other conditions, such as moisture and sunlight, being equal. The present time then is the best time to start a garden. The average time of maturity for garden vegetables is three and one-half months. Beets, lettuce, tomatoes, turnips, beans, sweet corn, cucumbers and melons planted now will mature in late July and August. Radishes will be ready for the table in from four to six weeks. Onion sets will produce green onions in about the same time. It is a pleasure to watch the plants grow, and to note the development of the vegetables when they begin to set.

The garden ought to be prepared by now, but "better late than never," is a good motto for the gardener in this all-year-round growing region. Pull up the weeds in the back yard or on that vacant lot, while the ground is still moist. Bury the weeds under with every turn of the spade. Work the ground before it is dry. Then plant in straight rows that will not have too much of a slope, so that the irrigation water will run in a slow stream. Do not plan to sprinkle the garden. This is a wasteful method and not the best for California. Keep the vegetables cultivated and California climate will do wonders with them. Keep in touch with the articles on gardening which are published frequently and learn how to combat the enemies of garden products, and how best to produce a large crop of succulent vegetables.

Declaring that facial neuralgia was caused by pressure of bones in the neck region upon nerves regulating the blood supply to the face, Dr. E. M. Downing of York, Pa., who addressed a meeting last evening of the Orange County Osteopathic society, stated that "in every case of facial neuralgia there is an interference with nerves leading from the cervical spine, and that his new method of adjusting the spine would remove the cause in practically every instance."

Dr. Downing examined many cases, assisted by members of the local profession. Dr. Downing, who is one of the officers of the Osteopathic Research Institute, spoke on "Enlarged Cervical Glands and Their Relation to Tuberculosis."

PERTINENT DEDUCTIONS DRAWN FROM CONTEST

LIBERTY PARK PROPONENTS FAIL TO ANNEX ENOUGH VOTES TO LAND IN ELECTION

Many Citizens Classed As Stay-at-Homes, While an Alarming Number Neglected to Register—One Trustee Quoted as Saying He Would Give Park Bonds One More Chance

Now that the election is over and the smoke of battle has blown away some pertinent deductions may be drawn from the aftermath that are of interest, since a bond issue for an entirely located park is upon the tapis. Four candidates for trustee, who had avowed convictions favoring the location site in question were defeated in the recent election, while another, who had openly announced his opposition to the park site, received quite a handy number of votes ahead of each of the four park proponents, although he failed to land in a trustee chair. One of the successful candidates for trustee, who has the reputation of being fair, is quoted as saying he would stand for one more election for park bonds, but no more. Another interesting phase of the election is the large number of voters who failed to exercise their franchise and did not come out to vote. Only 927 of a total of 1,488 registrations voted. And a still more alarming angle of the situation is the fact that only 1,488 registered out of a total voting population of about 2,500. In this connection it is said many citizens, especially women, did not register because they have a distaste for serving upon juries, but whether this would exempt them is not now quite clear. However, there must be some motive for such a large percentage of citizens to sidestep the registration clerks. It is known that a number of people who were anxious to see a certain man successful at the municipal election, failed to register, and were thus barred from voting.

According to plans launched by the trustees a severe bond election will no doubt soon be called, together with the park proposition, incurring an indebtedness of an estimated amount of \$350,000. This is most important step for the city to take and it should receive serious attention of every citizen and property owner. The erection of a new city hall has many staunch exponents, a number of whom say they will not stand for a park until the hall is taken care of. There is no use talking about these two questions any more unless there can be arranged a get-together movement, and many homes are trying to find out who will lead them out of the darkness.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS MEET AT M. E. CHURCH

Annual Convention to be Held Friday, April 23

The annual convention of the Anaheim district Sunday school association promises to be an unusual affair. It is to be held Friday, April 23, in the new Methodist Episcopal church at Anaheim, and besides the attractions of the splendid new church building there is to be a contest to decide which school of the more than forty in the district will win the honor placed in the tables. All have an equal opportunity as the conditions are that the school having the highest per cent of its enrollment present at 10:30 Friday morning at the convention, wins the honor. This per cent is based on the enrollment contained in the reports of the schools which are to reach County Secretary G. W. Kistler not later than Thursday morning, the 22nd.

The list of speakers includes the state secretary and denominational leaders from Los Angeles and Whittier, as well as a large corps of county and local workers. Meals are to be served in the new church basement, and those in charge are looking for an unusual attendance. Everybody is welcome.

search institute, spoke on "Enlarged Cervical Glands and Their Relation to Tuberculosis."

RECLAMATION IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY

300,000 ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND MAY BECOME VALUABLE FARMS

Prof. Elwood Mead Discusses the Matter Before the Southwest League at Los Angeles Meeting—Fertile Soil Needing Only Water to Make it Productive

How to help landless men own farms is a vital social problem. It is the most important thing this league has to consider. The larger area of irrigable public land in this country is in the southwest. The Colorado river has a large unused water supply. We have to consider how this land and water may best be put to human use, and this is an appropriate time. The lower house of congress has passed a bill directing the secretary of the interior to prepare a plan for the complete irrigation of the Imperial valley. If this bill becomes a law these plans will include the irrigation of 300,000 acres of public land now arid. They will show where the water is to come from, what the reservoirs will cost, and what each acre of land will have to pay. That is the engineering and money part of the problem.

The method of dealing with the water supply is good. The whole problem is to be thought out to a conclusion. Preparations of the engineering plans by the reclamation service insures their success. The achievements of this service are a source of pride to the nation. Nothing in our history is finer than the honesty and capacity of this corp of engineers. The dams and canals it has built stand the test of service. We can be confident that if the plans are carried out the water problem will be solved.

The human problem remains to be dealt with. How is this land to be settled? It will provide farm homes for 10,000 families. For every family that lives in the country there will be one or more families in the town these farms support. How and where are these towns to be located? Who is to plan them? The value of this development will in the end be measured almost exactly by the amount of time and thought we give to plans for settlement before settlement begins.

We have talked a great deal in this country about getting back to the land. But for the poor man to get a farm in this area some way must be provided for him to get generous credit because there will be no income and no payments on land or water until the farm is improved and equipped. The improvement of a 40-acre farm, including payment for the water right, will cost close to \$200 an acre. How much of that money ought the settler to have? How and where is he to get the remainder? What interest is he to pay? How much time is he to be given? All these are vital questions. Where this money is to come from should be decided before the land is thrown open to settlement. If a settler can get money at 5 per cent for improvements the yearly interest charge on \$200 land will be \$10 an acre. If he has to pay 8 per cent, it will be \$16 an acre. This difference on 40 acres means \$240 a year. It may mean a difference between meeting payments and not meeting them, between a discouraged family and a hopeful, confident one. If a settler gets amortized payments and 20 years time the returns for crops will meet his payments. If he gets a short time loan there will have to be a renewal of mortgages and heavy charges.

Our methods of giving or selling public land in the past have been crude and inefficient. They ought not to be continued. They were wasteful and costly, but would work when land cost nothing and water rights were cheap. They will not work in this area with its costly water rights and heavy expenses in preparing the land for irrigation. Under any old methods there would be no selection of settlers and no adequate advice or direction. It would be a case of "first come, first served." Men who did not need farms or who would fail at farming would get land and thereby restrict the number of worthy and capable settlers. Unwary and overcautious settlers would be victims of the land shark and the loan shark. The district under this plan would start handicapped by the evils of non-resident owners and alien tenants. There would be high interest rates and slow costly improvement of farms.

We do not have to speculate as to what changes should be made. The methods and policies of the state land

settlement act furnish the answer. These should be adopted in the development of this area. Under this act, privately owned land is now being bought, subdivided into small farms, made ready for cultivation and sold to worthy landless settlers on long time payments. These settlers are helped in the preparation of plans for irrigation, in planting the first crop, in building houses, in the purchase of livestock, by loans of money at a low rate of interest. In many ways they have been aided in avoiding the mistakes and delays of inexperience. As a result, settlers who started with little money were, before the end of the first year, living in comfortable homes, meeting their payments, cooperating in buying and selling and creating an attractive social life. A new agricultural and a new social fabric are being created. All these valuable results are being secured without any expense to the state's taxpayers.

If this plan and policy is applied in the development of this area, it will mean that the vicious land speculator will have no show, that his land will be settled by people of American blood, who have the hope, the courage, and the independence of the pioneer of California. It will mean that the farm laborer will live in his own home, own his garden, have a position of dignity and self respect that the importance of this calling justifies and which we have hitherto got so little to secure. His children will grow up in comfort and independence and will be the farm owners of the next generation.

Such results are not a matter of theory or happy accident. Methods developed by a quarter of a century of study and experience have been followed. Success comes because success is deserved; because the needs of settlers have been visualized and preparation made to meet them. These settlements mean equality of opportunity. They bring to settlers at the start, the advantages of cooperation and community organization and thus save the waste of an immense amount of money and time.

The settlers on 300,000 acres will not all be farmers and farm laborers. There must be carpenters and blacksmiths, lawyers and doctors. Towns, stores, workshops, schools and social centers will all be a part of its activities. A telephone service will be a time and money saver and should be a part of the scheme. Plans for towns and for community needs ought not be left to blind chance or to real estate agents. Here is an opportunity for California to show the nation what art, science and trained minds can do to enhance the comfort, convenience and beauty of country life. Our rural progress, in this direction, has not kept pace with the rest of the world. When Australia made ready to settle 300,000 acres of land along the Murrumbidgee river, it sent to America for a city planner to locate and design the future cities and towns of that area. That settlement is being built on an up-to-date foundation. The land of the Imperial valley gives an opening for us to assume a leadership.

To sell good land and poor land at one price is bad business and is unfair. If there is to be equality of opportunity, the prices of the farms must be based on their location and character. Only in this way can they be all made equally attractive. The prices of the farms at Durham were so fixed and as a result they varied from \$48 to \$235 an acre, yet when the applications were all in, every farm was the first choice of some settler. If they had all been sold at the same price and no attempt made to have the price correspond to value, the best farms would have been over-applied for and the culls would have been left.

The Imperial valley has a long hot summer. The farm homes ought to be planned to suit and mitigate the climate. This area ought to have an architecture of its own just as does India, in the tropic, or Sweden in the wintry north. The plans should include advice about trees to secure shade and the kind of roofs that will help keep the house cool. Every house ought to have a bath and be protected against mosquitoes. These are things that ought to be thought out in advance of settlement. The comfort, convenience and attractiveness of the homes at the state settlement in Durham show what great benefits can be wrought in this larger area.

In the cultivation of the land in California, alien tenantry has become a grave social question. There are too many non-resident owners and too many tenants in the Imperial valley. Both should be kept out of this extension. It should be a matter of small tenants, cultivated by their owners. It should be a mecca for the aspiring farm laborers who want to live in their own home and have their own fruit trees. These settlers should all be citizens. They should be men who take farms not to sell at a profit, but to live on and improve; men who like

rural life, who have training or aptitude to succeed. It will be a waste of land, an injury to the district and unjust to worthy settlers to take anyone but those to whom this will be a real opportunity, because if this district is developed along the lines indicated, there will be far more applicants for the farms or workers' homes than the land will provide. Those who seek to come here will be numbered not by thousands but by tens of thousands.

Before the fifty farms at Delhi were thrown open to settlement on the 23rd of last month, 6,000 people had asked to be notified of the opening or had applied for farms. They came from all states in the union. I have read hundreds of these letters. Many are tenant farmers in the middle west. They write that land prices have become so high that they cannot hope to buy and pay for farms there. Settlers from the rich states of the Mississippi valley write that they want to get away from districts where more than half of the land is farmed by dissatisfied tenants and where owners will make no improvements. They want a home in a farm settlement like those at Delhi and Durham where every man owns his home, where there is cooperation and a friendly neighborhood life.

The financial aid which the state gives settlers at Delhi and Durham ought to be given to these settlers. Under the state land settlement act any settler can borrow up to \$3,000 for the improvement and equipment of his farm. If he borrows to build houses, barns or level land, the payment cannot extend over 20 years at five per cent interest. If he buys cows and implements, he can get five years' time to repay.

In addition, the plans should include advice and direction for settlers after they go on the land. The settler should be aided by expert advice to form cooperative associations and in deciding what crops to grow when to plant them. It would not be an aggregation of individual farms, each owner looking out for himself and making his struggle alone. It would be organized communities of convenient size, whose members would cooperate in buying and selling, who would have a social center and a neighborhood life, helping each other in many ways and gaining strength and courage by touching elbows together.

This league can render no greater service to the section it seeks to conserve and develop than to create at this meeting a committee to work for a planned development of these lands and the proper financing and helping of settlers.

Thus far I have said nothing about making this a soldier settlement. I believe that for ex-service men who like rural life and have an aptitude for farming, it presents alluring opportunities. I have protested against the selling of this land to speculators and urge that it be used to create homes for landless men and especially for landless soldiers. I have appeared before a congressional committee to advocate this and believe that the action taken by congress was influenced largely by the belief that ex-service men would be given a preference in settlement of this land.

This discussion has dealt with the needs of rural civilization and of landless poor men. Whatever will help the civilian will help the ex-service man. Our soldiers represented the picked youth of this country. They had the strength, health and courage and a great many came back from the war stronger and better fit than they left. They are therefore better equipped to succeed than many who tried to enlist and were rejected. If the opportunities of soil and climate in this region are joined to the social and economic opportunities of the state land settlement act, which have brought such striking results at Durham, a soldier settlement here would be an ideal foundation for an agriculture and a patriotism worthy of the efforts of this league and of enduring benefit to the whole country.

PARENTAL SCHOOL NEEDED IN ORANGE COUNTY

W. M. Clayton, Head of the System, Tells of Its Work

An intimate review and study of the part-time educational law and system that are to become effective next September were given to the Monday club at Santa Ana Monday evening at the home of Fred Rafferty by W. M. Clayton, who has been appointed by the University of California as head of the system in Orange county.

Under this law, children between 16 and 18 years of age must attend school for at least 144 hours a year, a part of which time shall be devoted to courses or projects in citizenship. The standard set for compulsory attendance is the proficiency of a sixth grade student. The chief aim of the law is to make for better citizenship.

In his address Clayton declared that there is a great need of a parental school in Orange county. His study of the situation, made in preparation for the opening of part-time education, has convinced him that there are quite a number of boys and girls in this county who do not have been such that they cannot longer be kept in the public schools and who, for that reason, are receiving no education. The part-time schooling is no more open to them than is the regular schooling, and the part-time department cannot reach them.

"I have talked this phase of the situation over with Probation Officer Scott," said Clayton, "and he tells me that once a child is expelled from school there is no place to send him. He merely wanders the street, unless his parents have influence enough with him to make him go to work, which influence is generally lacking. It is not bad enough to be sent to a different treatment, but to be crowded, and be too bad to be allowed in the public school. This problem is still to be solved."

Clayton said that there are fifty-two teachers and instructors in Orange county preparing themselves for work of conducting part-time classes. Students in those classes are to be given a different treatment, are to be approached from a different angle, than is used in ordinary school work.

Clayton said that next August just previous to the opening of school a census of the city is to be taken in order to secure the name of every child who is to receive part-time education so that when school opens children will be in good shape for immediate use. Clayton said that it is hoped that the employers, who under the law must release part-time students for study of at least an hour a day if the student's schedule calls for one hour only, will be willing to release the students from work so that the part-time classes can all be assembled from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. The instruction must be given in the day time.

Looking over the school census taken last November, Clayton found 117 in Santa Ana who would be brought under the part-time schedule. Of that number about one-fourth are Mexicans.

BURKE DENIES THAT HE DISCOVERED JOHNSON

Says the Great Pitcher Was Found by a Traveling Man

Ever since Walter Johnson began to make a name for himself in American league baseball, Attorney J. C. Burke of Santa Ana has been given the credit of uncovering the wonderful heaver. Burke now stipulates and affirms that he did not discover Johnson.

"Johnson is such a great heaver that he could not be kept down," said Burke. "Johnson just forced his way into the big leagues, but if anyone deserves credit for finding Walter, it is a traveling man who saw Johnson pitch in a game at Weiser, Idaho, about fifteen years ago and was so impressed with Johnson's box work that he told Clark Griffith, then manager of the Washington team about him," said Mr. Burke.

According to Burke, Griffith sent Cacher Cliff Blankenship out to look Johnson over. When Blankenship returned to Washington he was accompanied by the Californian and Johnson has been standing American league batters on their heads ever since. Johnson has been one of the leading pitchers in the American league for many years in spite of the fact that he has been with a losing team.

Johnson got his baseball start at Fullerton where he played on the high school team. When he first began playing baseball he was used back of the plate because of his wonderful throwing ability. "He sure could peg 'em out at second," says Burke. When Johnson began playing high school ball he soon developed into a pitcher.

Johnson became a member of the Olinda baseball team as the result of a game he pitched in Santa Ana about eighteen years ago when he was a member of the Fullerton baseball team. Johnson and another youngster staged a heaver's battle that lasted seventeen innings, the game ending in a 1 to 1 tie. Shortly after this Burke secured Johnson for the Olinda team. From there Johnson went to Tacoma where he pitched a few games. Tacoma released him to Weiser, Idaho, and from there Johnson jumped to the majors.

Johnson this season opens his 14th year with Washington. The following table illustrates just how good he was in his 13th year:

Won 23 games for a club that finished in seventh place. Led all pitchers in both big leagues in point of effectiveness. Struck out more batters than any other big league twirler.

Won nine straight games from mid-



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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT—
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Say It With
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French Line, Holland-America Line,
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Money Orders and Drafts on all parts
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UNITED STEAMSHIP COMPANY
140 North Spring Street
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June to mid-July. The season's best
record was ten straight games.

Lost eleven games by a margin of
one run. Several of those games
were shut out five extra inning games.

Was removed from the box for in-
effective pitching but once.

Was called upon to relieve other
pitchers ten times during the season.

Was badly beaten but once during
the season.

PUBLIC PAYS FOR
SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA

Representative Philip P. Campbell
of Kansas, republican, declared in the
house recently that funds "should not
be used to employ teachers who teach
the overthrow or undermining of the
they will be boasting of it. Every
There is propaganda going on throughout
this country against the American
congress," he said. "Bolshevists,
socialists and anarchists are given
teachers' certificates and they are
teaching these things in every state
of the union. College professors of
high and low degree are socialists,
anarchists, enemies of congress, enemies
of the Constitution of the United
States, enemies of the government—the
best example of republican government
the world has yet seen, and they
teach these things early in the colleges
of the country. Some of them
now admit it and in a short time they
they will be boasting of it. Every
trustee in the colleges and schools of
the country, whose duty it is to employ
teachers, should see to it that

Family Washing

SAVE your wife the drudgery of the washtub
by sending us your family washing. It costs
you very little when compared to the pleasure
it will bring to your wife—put the burden on us

Send us your shirts and collars

Immaculate linen is the mark of a gentleman.
You get the best work here.

Patronize a home concern.

Anaheim Laundry Company

Phone 18

WE KNOW MEATS

"Every man to his own business" is a well-known saying—and we believe that this applies to us.
—Our business is buying meats as well as selling meats—upon the buying depends the success of the business.
—That's why we buy only the best meats—and we know the best meats. Any piece of meat that you buy in this shop has been selected by us because we know that it is a good piece of meat, meat that you can eat with satisfaction.
—Upon this basis we ask your patronage.

Anaheim Cash Market

109-11 N. Los Angeles St., Anaheim J. E. STROUP, Proprietor

Are You Going to Build

If you contemplate building new or repairing an old building, let us figure on your material. We handle everything you need, and our prices are right.

Griffith Lumber Company

South Los Angeles St. H. M. ADAMS, Mgr.

ANAHEIM FEED and FUEL CO.

DEALERS IN

Wood, Coal, Hay, Grain
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Good Place to Buy—

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C. GANAHL LUMBER COMPANY

Anaheim, Cal.

MEATS OF HIGHEST QUALITY

—That's what this market prides itself upon. None but the very best quality steer beef is ever sold over our counters. We are here to prove this statement. Let us supply you every want in quality meats.

Schneider's City Cash Market

Phone 20 117 West Center St.

Bolshevists and socialists are not employed to poison the minds of the youth of America.

Millions of Chinese, as yet not uplifted by the phrases of the new freedom, are protesting against a parody

between Peking and Tokio on the Shantung question. These benighted heathen evidently have the superstitious idea that the thing to do with a burglar in the house is not to sit down and talk over with him the distribution of one's own valuables.

WHEN IS A CONTAINER NOT A CONTAINER?

Officials of County up Against a Defect
in the Law

"When is a container not a container?" is a question that bids fair to put the time-worn problem of How old is Ann? quite out of the running as a puzzle stony, for while common sense and ordinary reason would seem to be able to settle it speedily, county authorities say the law leaves it still a middle.

The trouble occurs in the interpretation of the new fruit and vegetable standardization act, enacted by the last legislature, in which the word "packages" is defined to mean "any box, basket, barrel, drum or crate," in used as a container or sub-container for fruits or vegetables. And just where there is where the trouble comes in attempting to enforce the law, for the word sack does not occur in the list of definitions of a container, and there, according to legal advice given the county horticultural commissioner, who is authorized to enforce the law, vegetables contained in sacks are not subject to inspection.

This ruling makes it possible for dealers to sell or offer for sale "sacks" of potatoes or potatoes that are fully fifty per cent rotten, and which have been handled all over this county for the last few months, peas and beans that are "faced" or so arranged in the container that the top layers are sound and in good conditions, while the greater portion is unfit for food, although if contained in boxes, barrels or crates the horticultural commissioner, or his deputies, would be authorized to condemn them either as a menace to public health or because of deceptive pack.

And this stumbling block confronts not only the fruit and vegetable inspectors of this county, but every other county in Southern California so far heard from, makes the same report.

Relief from a situation that has become well-nigh intolerable is promised, however, for the health officers of Santa Ana and Orange have been appealed to and have signified their willingness to take up the matter and to do what can be done so far as is in their power lies. And this will mean that when complaint is made to them that rotten fruit or vegetables are being offered for sale or sold, either in bulk or in containers, be the container either sack, barrel or box, they will promptly investigate, and if conditions warrant such action, they will condemn and cause to be destroyed all such commodities.

EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY MAY INCREASE RATES

Railroad Commission Grants Permission to Raise Price

To enable the Southern California Edison company to maintain its financial status, to avert tremendous losses to the community which it serves, and to continue power development to meet with the growing demands of the community which it serves, which have been threatened by the high cost of operating resulting from water shortages and the increased cost in fuel, the state railroad commission granted it a temporary increase of rates. These increases become effective on all meter reading on and after April 20.

To the ordinary consumer the new schedule will mean an addition of 2.16 cents per kilowatt hour, making the total lighting charge 10.16 cents, as against the charge of eight cents that has been collected since January 1, 1919.

The company asked for an increase of 32.12 per cent. The relief granted by the railroad commission will average 27 per cent, and is granted as an emergency measure pending a complete revision of rates.

The hearing on the application began before the railroad commission in its Los Angeles offices on March 25, and lasted for several days, all of the communities served by the Edison company and many of its large consumers being represented by counsel.

Under the decision the city of Los Angeles will pay the same surcharge as is charged to other wholesale consumers.

W. L. DeMilling of Santa Ana, district manager, said that he believed the increase would apply to Santa Ana's street lighting contract, but he would not know definitely until the full text of the decision is received.

From the text of the decision the following quotations indicate the reasoning of the commission:

"It is vitally necessary for the continued growth and prosperity of the vast territory in Southern California supplied by applicant with electric energy that its full program of development go forward without serious interruption. We believe it to be in the

interest of the consumers that they pay rates sufficiently reasonable to enable the company to earn a fair and reasonable return upon the actual investment. Unless this is done, it is plain that the utility cannot borrow sufficient funds to carry forward necessary developments.

"It is of great importance that this program of development go forward. Should there be any halt in this program it is evident that tremendous losses will result to the whole community, if sufficient electric energy is not developed to meet the growing demand.

"It is becoming increasingly evident that the business life of a community such as Southern California is in a very large measure dependent for its growth and expansion and in some instances even its continued operation upon electric energy, and as the cost of steam generation is constantly increasing the necessity for the cheaper production of electricity by hydro-electric development has become more and more recognized.

"Of course, it is not to be understood that the railroad commission urges the payment of unreasonable rates to stimulate investment in this public utility, but when it is considered that to place this company in a position where it can successfully finance will not result at this time in even an eight per cent return on investment, it will at once be realized that the burden upon the consumer is not unreasonable.

"In considering the granting of an increase in rates of the amount herein contemplated, we are especially mindful of the fact that applicant has been diligently active in the enlarging of its production and transmission facilities, since the consolidation of the properties in 1917. It has shown an active determination to carry on development and from the evidence presented, has exerted every reasonable effort to meet the demands of the territory served in the face of difficulties arising from the war period of 1918 and period of readjustment and high cost of money, material and labor which have continued since.

"Applicant's evidence shows that it has definite plans for the development of both water and steam power projects to meet its requirements for at least eight years in the future, and at an estimated cost of \$100,000,000.

"We conclude from the evidence that in view of emergency conditions a percentage increase should be added to the bills based on rates as set forth in the schedule shown in applicant's exhibits with certain revisions in bills based on other rates and contracts, special or otherwise, including the surcharge heretofore authorized. On this basis an increase of 27 per cent of the bills as above computed will be required to obtain the \$2,100,000 heretofore found necessary."

WORDS FROM HOME

Statements That May Be Investigated.
Testimony of Anaheim Citizens

When an Anaheim citizen comes to the front, telling his friends and neighbors of his experience, you can rely on his sincerity. The statements of people residing in far away places do not command your confidence. Home endorsement is the kind that backs Doan's Kidney Pills. Such testimony is convincing. Investigation proves it true. Below is a statement of an Anaheim resident. No stronger proof of merit can be had.

S. C. Marburger, carpenter, 121 S. Ohio St., says: "I can endorse Doan's Kidney Pills as a good remedy as I used them with good results. My kidneys got out of order and I had severe backaches and pains over my kidneys. When I stooped I had sharp catches in my back. My kidneys acted irregularly, too. I used Doan's Kidney Pills as directed and they were just what I needed. Doan's soon fixed me up in good shape. The backaches left and my kidneys acted naturally."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Marburger had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

William Ross Jewell, a former oil driller in the Fullerton fields for many years, but who is superintendent for a large company of English capitalists who control an extensive oil field in India, was married at Rangoon, India, on January 15, announcement to this effect having been received by relatives and friends here. The ceremony was performed at the Methodist church in Rangoon, the bride being Miss Rene Greville. A reception was tendered the couple at the American club, "Yenanguaung," four days later. Mr. Jewell has been in India for the past five years and visited relatives and many friends in this section two years ago.

ORANGE COUNTY SHOWS GOOD RECORD

ONLY THIRTY-ONE MEN REJECTED
FOR SERVICE BY EXEMPTION BOARD

Probost Marshal Crowder Issues Report on the Great Task of Numbering the People for Military Duty—Nearly 24 Million Registered Under the Call

That only thirty-one men of the 1244 rejected in the two exemption boards in Orange county during the war were rejected is disclosed in the final report of Probost Marshal Crowder to the secretary of war, copies of which have just been received by Attorney Clyde Bishop. The disparity between the number called and inducted into the service, with the number rejected, is accounted for by the induction of men by the two boards for other districts. The number of rejections in proportion to the number called compares most favorably with reports from other districts in the state and nation, indicating that the health of the young men of military age and called before the boards was above the average.

District No. 1, composing the territory south of the Santa Ana river, called 644 men, inducted 632 and accepted 558, rejected 15. Fifty-nine men were ready to leave the morning the armistice was signed and are classified as rejected by cancellation of draft.

In District No. 2, 599 men were called, 609 were inducted, 516 were accepted and 16 rejected. Seventy-seven men were classified as rejected by cancellation of draft.

The total registration in California was 839,614 between the ages of 18 and 45 years. Of the 18-year-olds, 21,259 registered, while 587,067 between 18 and 36 inclusive, registered and 231,388 between the ages of 37 and 45 inclusive.

Only seven other states in the nation had a greater registration. In point of rejections for physical condition, California is fourth lowest, with a rejection of 27,557, or 4.01 per cent of the registration. Maryland showed 2.28 per cent; Utah 3.67, and Wyoming 3.40.

Altho to the number of 106,623 were registered. Of the total registration for the state between the ages given, 138,589 were held for service, or 46.9 per cent. Deferred classifications were given to 6,225 for agricultural reasons, 6,071 for industrial and 175,554 because of dependents.

The total cost of the operation of the selective service machinery in California was \$980,134.83. The net cost of the two boards in Orange county was \$14,879.71. In district No. 1, board members were paid \$2,277.10; employees, \$4,452.61; physical examinations, \$367.50; miscellaneous, \$1,033.38; these totalling \$8,430.59. Salvage amounted to \$211.20, making the net cost, \$7,219.39.

For district No. 2, the board members received \$2,826.25; employees, \$3,096.24; physical examinations cost \$219.50; miscellaneous expenses were \$971.12; making a total of \$7,127.17. Salvage amounted to \$166.85, making the net cost of \$5,960.32.

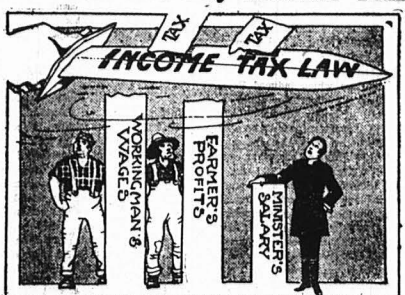
Crowder pays the very highest tribute to the faithfulness of the thousands of men and women throughout the nation who served on the exemption boards and recommends that congress make suitable recognition.

The final report enters into details of the big task of the selective service and the value of the information to the government of the records made available. Extracts from his report follow:

"Within the records of the boards were contained the war histories of nearly 24,000,000 Americans. Upon some of them was written a record of patriotism to which those registrant and their descendants would look with greatest pride; upon others was a record of ignominy and unpunished delinquency that the nation could not afford to leave undetected. The pride, the sorrow, the sacrifice and the patriotism of the nation were contained within the records of the local boards.

"But it was more than a matter of sentiment that prompted a scrupulous preservation of those records. Never in the history of this or any other nation had a more valuable and comprehensive accumulation of data been assembled upon the physical, economic, industrial and racial condition of a people. It contained the first and only record of the man power of this nation. It would be of untold value to

Only 1671 Out of 170,000 Ministers Pay Income Tax



Ministers are exempt from the operation of the income tax law, not through any specific exemption in the law itself but because they do not earn enough money to come within the law's minimum requirement. Out of a total of 170,000 ministers in the United States, but 1,671 receive a big enough salary to be required to pay any income tax.

These incomes were not only paid from churches but included private earnings too. Hundreds of ministers have been forced to engage in some occupation outside of the ministry such as poultry raising, barbering, market gardening, etc., to earn enough to feed and clothe their families. These figures show vividly why the Interchurch

World Movement has included increased pay for ministers as one of the chief planks in its forward-looking, five-year program for the expansion of Protestantism throughout the world.

The average salary of the college-trained preacher is \$937 according to established figures. Several hundred dollars less than the average annual earnings of the uneducated worker in some of the leading industries of the country. A worker in the rubber industry averages \$1,526.35 a year. The average for the boot and shoe worker is \$1,546; for the chemical worker \$1,528.40; the silk worker, \$1,170.88; for the paper worker \$1,164; and for the wool worker \$962.72.

When it is considered that these records, as assembled, made up a file of cases which, if placed on end to end, would make a line fifty miles long, and contained a volume of 400,000 cubic feet of paper, requiring approximately ten acres of floor space for their accommodation, the magnitude of the task that confronted the department when it began their assembling can well be envisioned.

"Out of a registration of 23,908,576 men, there were reported 489,003 cases of desertion, or 2.04 per cent of the total registration. Of this number, it appears that 161,354 cases were accounted for by enlistment in our own armies and those of our allies and erroneous induction of aliens and other registrants, so that the total of net desertions was reduced to 327,649, or 1.41 per cent of the total registration.

Of this last number, 163,728 men have been apprehended and their cases disposed of, leaving an actual balance of outstanding cases of desertion in which the offender has neither been accounted for nor punished 173,911, or .72 of 1 per cent of the total registration. It also appears that between September 11, 1918, and June 30, 1919, 95,900 desertions have been apprehended and delivered to the military authorities.

"Out of a total registration of 23,908,576 men, the draft organization classified all with the exception of 6,319,728 men, 5,519,722 of whom were registrants within the age group of 37 to 45, the classification of which group was discontinued November 11, 1918. The figures secured through this classification, therefore represent a very comprehensive basis upon which the man-power of this country may be computed in the event of future necessity.

"On November 11, 1918, the date upon which the armistice was signed, there was, according to the latest available information, in the military service of the United States approximately two and one-half million men. Of this number, 2,758,542 had been furnished by the selective service.

"On November 11, 1918, there had been finally classified, physically examined and found qualified for general military service but not yet inducted, 1,456,448. On the same date, there had been classified in Class 1 but not yet physically examined 1,216,011 men, while 619,228 had not yet been classified. Upon the basis of previous experience in the operation of the selective service these totals would eventually have produced 3,630,106 men in Class 1, qualified for general military service.

"It will be remembered that the selective service organization, up to the signing of the armistice, had induced 2,758,542 men. When there is added to this number the number which eventually have become available as general fighting men (3,630,106) it appears that the total fighting forces comprised of general service men which selective service would have been able to furnish for the army, navy and marine corps, had the exigencies of the emergency made it necessary to exhaust the total fighting forces of the nation, would have been 6,388,648.

"When there is added to this number, which the selective service or-

the standpoint of national economy nothing was lost by the recruitment of our fighting forces through selective processes. Comparing the cost per accepted man under the selective service law with the corresponding cost per man under the Civil War enrollment act, one finds that the cost under the latter legislation was, per capita, \$21.87 for bounty and \$9.84 for operating expenses, a total of \$31.71, against a per capita cost of \$11.34 under the selective service law."

Mr. Wilson will not get any nearer Europe than Woods' Hole this summer owing to the postponement of the Geneva coronation.

Having elected Mr. Wilson president in 1916 because he keeps us out of war it might only be fair for the democrats to choose Colonel Bryan in 1920 on the ground that he keeps us out of "suds."



DON'T MISS

THE FIRST ANNUAL ORANGE COUNTY MOTOR CAR-TRUCK- TRACTOR ACCESSORY SHOW

ANAHEIM

May 5, 6, 7, 8

Orchestras--Quartettes Entertainers--Soloists

"Stunt" Flights by Wayne Alles, R.M.A.
and Walter Hawkins of the Mercury
Aviation Company

AT

1:30 p.m. Daily

Adults, 50 cents
Children, 30 cents
Including War Tax

FIRST DISPLAY OF 1920 MODELS

Fordson TRADE MARK Farm Tractor

The Fordson cuts the cost of preparing land almost to half of what it costs with horses. But even more important is the fact that the Fordson eases from thirty to fifty per cent of the farmer's time. And time saved—getting fields in shape to plant in the proper season; getting things done when they should be done—means money to the farmer. Besides it solves the labor problem.

As ever, the machine-way is proving more efficient, faster, easier than the old hand way. In the factory, the machine increases production, saves labor—produces more at less cost. And that is what the Fordson does on the farm. The Fordson way is the machine way of farming. Besides it solves the labor problem.

The Fordson's first cost is the lowest in the market; and the after-or operating cost is lowest. It is a compact easily handled tractor, backed by the greatest tractor service organization in the United States.

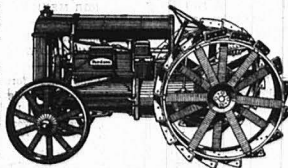
We are Fordson dealers. Not only do we sell Fordson tractors, but we carry a stock of Fordson parts and employ Fordson mechanics to help the farmers get the best results from the Fordson.

Made by Henry Ford & Son and sold by

GEORGE DUNTON
Ford and Fordson
Sales and Service

Los Angeles and Cypress Sts.

Phone 263-J Anaheim, Cal.



Anaheim Gazette

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY

ESTABLISHED 1870

Henry Kuehl, Editor and Proprietor
 SUBSCRIPTION PER YEAR\$1.50
 SIX MONTHS\$1.00
 THREE MONTHS\$.50
 Entered at the Anaheim Postoffice
 as second-class matter

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC

Commissioner of Corporations B. C. Bellows has issued a warning to investors of California to beware of offers of stock in Craven Oil and Refining Company, which are being made in violation of the California corporate securities act, despite repeated warnings to the company and to the San Francisco newspaper, which again flaunted this Texas oil offer in its columns.

Craven Oil and Refining Company has no permit to sell or offer its shares for sale in California. It never has applied to nor received from the commissioner of corporations authority to sell its securities in this state, and every offer and every ad it runs is a violation of the law, and its officers know it.

"Like most of the oil companies which refuse to subject themselves to the scrutiny of the commissioner of corporations for one reason and another," said Commissioner Bellows, "Craven Oil and Refining Company utilizes the worn out, cheap appeal to catch dollars. The advertisement which appeared this morning, this appeal is made especially to ex-service men, and extravagant promises are held out for participation in enormous profits of these big gushers, etc."

"It even uses the name of Captain Leonard Wood, son of the famous American army general, and runs his reproduced photograph with that of another captain, J. M. Craven."

"Now the veriest tyro knows the ways of the slick oil advertiser. The company in its ad is playing on the patriotism of the boys who fought for their country, ostensibly giving them one grand opportunity to get rich overnight—not to mention and seeking to capitalize the use of a great name and the uniform of the United States army. It also quotes the enormous profits and earnings of legitimate companies to impress the unsophisticated gullible."

"In all the state of California there is but one newspaper, to my knowledge, which violates the law by accepting advertisements from companies that refuse to come into the state in the lawful, legitimate way."

"While this department has no first-hand information concerning the status of Craven Oil and Refining Company, the fact that it does not see fit to 'place its cards on the table,' and demonstrate that it proposes to honestly and legitimately conduct its business, giving investors a 'run for their dollars,' presumes that like so many other companies, it cannot stand the light of an investigation."

"I desire most emphatically to warn the investors of this state—this means the widow, the school teacher, the laborer, clerk—and especially the men who served in the army, the navy or other branches of the service—against risking their hard-earned dollars in this company's securities."

"I can say to the ex-service men and to others that where they have one chance to win in slaking money in such stocks, there are one thousand chances that the money will be swallowed up, a total loss."

Commissioner Bellows has announced that from day to day he will give the public, through the other newspapers of the state, the names of all these companies that violate the California law. Through the cooperation of the newspapers—99 per cent of which refuse to accept money from such sources, and are determined to protect their readers against stampeding certain loss—he hopes to stamp out these oil wild cats, and to divert the dollars waiting for investment to the legitimate companies of California and other states, which are obeying the law and are honestly endeavoring to give their investors a run for their money."

It's a queer coincidence that the "non-partisan" policy of the group in control of the national office of the American Federation of Labor always terminates in an effort to tie the labor movement on as a tail to the democratic party's kite. This happens regularly every two years, and is getting ready to happen again.

It is certainly quite flattering to those sterling democratic statesmen, Edwards, McAdoo, Bryan and Palmer to get beaten in the Michigan democratic primary for the presidential endorsement by Herbert Hoover, who is a candidate for the republican nomi-

nation. It's getting so a democrat can't even carry a democratic primary.

ANTI-JAP PETITIONS

Initiative petitions to place anti-Japanese measures on the November ballot will be placed in circulation about May 1. This was the announcement made by H. T. Rasmussen, organizer of the California Oriental Exclusion league, which will direct the circulation of the petitions.

Rasmussen said the proposed measures are being re-drafted by the state legislative council bureau in accordance with the change recommended by organizations and individuals interested in saving California for the white people.

"It is our aim," said Rasmussen, "to secure at least 80,000 signatures to the petitions, although but 55,000 are required to qualify the measures for the November election."

"The anti-Oriental association of Southern California have promised to get 40,000 of the signatures south of the Tehachapi. I feel confident the signatures will be secured within a short time after the petitions are placed in circulation."

Rasmussen said the league has recommended permitting Oriental to acquire more land in the state," said Rasmussen. "Under the pledge taken by the Placer county attorneys they have promised to refuse to even draw up leases for Japanese or other Orientals. If the attorneys all over the state would follow the lead of the Placer county lawyers the Japanese would not find it so easy to organize dummy land corporations."

TEST SHOWS LEGHORNS BETTER EGG PRODUCERS

Leghorns produce eggs cheaper than hens of the general-purpose breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. This fact which confirms the belief and experience of commercial poultry farmers, was one of the results obtained from a series of extensive feeding tests conducted by poultrymen of the United States department of agriculture. Because they lay as many or more eggs, eat only about 55 pounds of feed per head, as compared with 70 to 85 pounds eaten by the general-purpose breeds, and because their egg yield very materially exceeds that of general-purpose breeds during the second and third laying years, Leghorns, the specialists say, undoubtedly are more profitable to keep for the production of eggs only.

The Leghorns produce smaller eggs, than the general-purpose breeds. The average weight of the eggs of a pen of Leghorns during the first year was 1.42 pounds per dozen as against 1.53 to 1.58 pounds for the other pens. However, Leghorns laying eggs weighing 1.50 pounds per dozen or even more, the specialists say, have been selected and bred by many poultrymen. An examination in May, 1915, of 500 eggs from three Leghorn pens showed that 31 per cent weighed more than 2 ounces each, or 1.50 pounds to the dozen.

The value per dozen of the eggs produced by the Leghorns was from 1 to 3 cents less each than the eggs of general-purpose hens. This difference is due to the fact that the general-purpose breeds are better winter layers than the Leghorns, while the latter give a higher production in the spring and summer. Very few Leghorns become broody, which probably materially affects their egg yield, as compared with the general-purpose breeds. Better fertility in the eggs, especially with stock confined to the yards, is more often secured with Leghorns than with the general-purpose or any of the heavier breeds.

U. S. RESPONSIBLE FOR MEXICAN SITUATION

Former Ambassador Roasts President for His Watchful Waiting Policy

Henry Lane Wilson, former ambassador to Mexico, who resigned his post because he could no longer tolerate the administration's weak-knee policy toward that unfortunate country, spoke his piece before the senate investigating committee regarding President Wilson's watchful waiting attitude.

"To date," he said, "it has cost the people of the United States upwards of a half billion dollars. It has cost the lives of 200,000 Mexicans and to the death by pestilence and famine of 500,000 more. It has caused—up to this week—the murder of 666 American citizens within Mexico, it has kept 80,000 of our troops on the

border. It has left in the Mexican treasury a deficit of over \$300,000,000 to replace a surplus of \$100,000,000 left by Diaz."

"President Wilson's theory that any number of Mexicans are struggling for liberty is erroneous. It is simply a free-for-all struggle for loot."

"William J. Bryan, as secretary of state, ran the state department like a back kitchen of a restaurant. The motives which induced President Wilson to adopt the policy or rather lack of policy toward Mexico during the last seven years," he said, "arise evidently from the obsession that all knowledge and all power rests in the executive."

"I am informed that he has already written a plank on the subject for the national platform of the democratic party, endorsing and demanding a continuance of this course," the witness continued. "He cannot be changed."

"Anybody who supports the Mexican policy of President Wilson is unpatriotic and un-American."

COUNTY FARM PICNIC SCHEDULED FOR MAY DAY

Old Fashioned May Day Festival to be Staged by Bureau

No progressive or thinking farmer can afford to miss the farm bureau picnic and annual meeting on Saturday, May 1, at the Orange county park. A very desirable program has been arranged. This program will provide food for thought as well as pleasure. The directors of the farm bureau have planned to supply refreshments, games, music, speaking and other diversions for the pleasure of everyone spending the holiday at the park.

"Farmers from every corner of the county will be there—citrus growers, dairymen, bean growers, walnut men and the city folks, too," said Farm Advisor Wahlberg.

Dean H. E. Van Norman, dean of the university farm at Davis, will bring a great message to the farmers—"The Farm Laborer Today—The Land Owner Tomorrow." His address among other things will deal with the Japanese situation. This address has thrilled many audiences of farmers.

Prof. B. H. Crocheron, state leader of farm advisors, the man who is responsible for the rapid growth and splendid organization of the farm bureau in the thirty-six counties of California, will talk on "The Organized Farmer."

Dr. Frank M. Dowling of Fullerton, a speaker of national renown and a friend of the boys, is scheduled for a few minutes of his characteristic fun and humor. He will furnish spice for the afternoon and incidentally answer the question: "How Are You Going to Keep Them Down on the Farm?" If you have a boy, know a boy, love a boy, don't fail to hear Dr. Dowling, is the word that is being sent to the farmers.

C. A. Guntlin and his Santa Ana high school band of fifty pieces will furnish special music for the occasion.

It is planned to make this a real old-fashioned May day.

TOBACCO CONSUMED IN U. S.

Figures showing the consumption of tobacco in the United States over a long period have recently been compiled by the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture.

Tobacco consumption in 1790, the oldest year for which it can be estimated, appears to have been nearly 20,000,000 pounds in this country. For 1839 to 1844 the yearly consumption is reckoned to have been over 60,000,000 pounds; for five years of the decade 1845-1854 the average stood at over 71,000,000 pounds. In the entire decade 1865-1874 the yearly tobacco consumption had increased to nearly 76,000,000 pounds. Thereafter the increase was more marked. The average consumption of 1875-1884 was 219,000,000 pounds; of 1885-1894, 312,000,000 pounds; of 1895-1904, 419,000,000 pounds; and of 1905-1915, 588,000,000 pounds. The quantity of tobacco available for consumption, according to the

process used, increased from 669,000,000 to 900,000,000 pounds from 1915 to 1916, and was 1,000,000,000 pounds in 1917 and 828,000,000 pounds in 1918. The average of the last two years is better for those years than the numbers mentioned, and this is the 1914,000,000 pounds. Present consumption was eight times the consumption of 40 years before, and in the war years apparently ten times that quantity.

The computed per capita consumption of tobacco in this country has been steadily gaining since 1865-1874. Before that time, back to 1839, it seems to have been about 3.3 pounds. Following the Civil war the computed average is as low as 2 pounds, and this was followed by a climbing movement that reached 6.4 pounds in 1906-1914 and 8 pounds during the following four years. For domestic tobacco the per capita consumption grew from 1.8 pounds in 1865-1874 to 5.9 pounds in 1905-1914, and for foreign tobacco from 0.15 to 0.49 of a pound.

NEED OF ANTI-STRIKE LAW

The present railroad strike tying up transportation in and out of nearly all the large cities of the eastern half of the United States, demonstrates the seriousness of the mistake in failing to enact the anti-strike clause of the railroad bill. That clause was inserted by labor leaders to be an attack upon labor unionism. But the present strike is not a labor union strike—it is a strike in defiance of labor unionism. The anti-strike clause of the railroad bill is not an attack upon any particular class or interest—it is an endeavor to protect the public welfare against the pleasure of everyone spending the holiday at the sacrifice of the welfare of all.

There is not now and never has been a disposition or effort to forbid any employee, whether on a railroad or not, to quit his employment at any time for any cause. The only purpose—and it was clearly expressed purpose of the anti-strike clause of the railroad bill was to forbid a conspiracy on the part of either employers or employees on the part of any two or more persons—to interfere with interstate commerce. If that provision had been retained in the bill as it was passed through the senate, there would now be a ready and adequate means of punishing those who are endangering the public peace, health and safety by conspiring, to hold up traffic in the necessities of life.

The question is presented whether the government is capable of protecting its citizens in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If this strike can continue, then the government apparently fails in the first and most important of its duties. There are still on the statute books some of the war-time measures under which the government was given extraordinary powers. This action is, in fact, at peace, and though technically still at war because of the stubborn opposition of the president to the ratification of the peace treaty, yet there ought not be any resort to laws enacted to meet war-time emergencies. There should now be upon the statute books laws designed for peace-time conditions under which the government would have full power to protect the public welfare from the attacks of a few who are bent upon promoting their own interests by gratifying their anger by destroying interstate commerce regardless of consequences.

Another effort should be made to enact a measure incorporating the provisions of what is commonly known as the anti-strike clause of the Cummins bill.

RETURNED SOLDIERS OPPOSE MILITARY CANDIDATE

Also Strongly Favor Repeal of the Prohibition Amendment

A straw vote now being taken by the Home Sector, organ of the American Legion, covers present national questions of importance and will be carefully studied by publicists in general as furnishing an accurate index as to what the returned soldiers are thinking. The returns show that they are

in favor of the repeal of the prohibition amendment, that they are against a military man for president in 1920, that they seek federal help to put soldiers on the farms, they are against the prohibition of tobacco, they believe in compulsory military training, and by a ten to one vote they are in favor of an additional cash bonus. The journal elaborates the vote as follows:

"The vote of the veterans on the prohibition amendment seemed to follow generally recognized sectional influences. Practically all southern posts voted solidly against the repeal of the prohibition amendment. The total vote on the question was 3,200 in favor of the repeal and 1,351 against. Of posts voting yes or no, 29 voted for the repeal and 14 against. A New Jersey post which voted for the repeal of prohibition added this ironic comment: 'We favor prohibiting everything that can be prohibited. The outlook we fall in line and insist on prohibiting tobacco, French high heels, low neck dresses, chewing gum, go-goos eyes, etc., the sooner we will get a reaction.'"

"A sectional division also observed in the vote on the question of compulsory military training, the south lining up very strongly against the proposal, apparently in keeping with the prejudice against training a large percentage of the negro population as soldiers. The vote of all posts was 3,300 in favor of compulsory training and 2,279 against. Of posts voting yes or no, 26 favored compulsory training and 17 opposed the proposal."

The total vote of the various posts on various subjects put to them for a vote stands as follows:

Military man for president in 1920: for 1,470; against 4,215.

Further federal cash bonus: for 5,330; against 522.

Federal help to put soldiers on farms: for 4,466; against 522.

Repeal of prohibition amendment: for 3,300; against 1,351.

Prohibition of tobacco: for 131; against 562.

Compulsory military training: for 3,300; against 2,250.

The vote on at least three of the questions will be read with more or less surprise. The almost three to one return against prohibition gives some color to the allegation that the soldiers feel that prohibition was "put over" in their absence and an advantage taken. The soldiers' opposition to a military man for president is very pronounced, and we are glad to note they favor compulsory military training. They know what it means to be forced through the regime of the training camp when the world is calling for soldiers.

Messrs. Head & Ingram have under consideration a number of plans for the new theater building which they are arranging to build on West Center street, and will shortly make a decision and begin building. The house will seat one thousand people, and will be arranged for the accommodation of all kinds of shows and entertainments, as well as motion picture shows.

OREGON PICNIC

If you ever lived in Oregon you are invited to attend the annual picnic reunion all day Saturday, May 1, in Symamore Grove park, Los Angeles.

We will have county headquarters and registers, souvenir badges, hot coffee, popular program. Each one must bring basket dinner, cup and spoon. Pass the word along to all the Oregon people you can. Come early, stay late, enjoy every moment of the day. Make it a real old fashioned home-like picnic reunion. Telephone 1931-C. H. Persons—to ask questions. See our state register at the Continental National bank, Ninth and Main streets.

WHY FRANCE IGNORES LEAGUE

France is moving against Germany because the German government has violated the peace treaty. France is resorting to the use of force to compel Germany to observe the terms of the treaty as construed by France. This is what the returned soldiers are thinking. When the peace treaty went into effect

Shirts for Men

Styles that are exclusive
 Assortment that is matchless
 Workmanship of the best

Prices \$2 to \$15

TO SELL WITHOUT PROFITEERING
 IS THE POLICY
 OF THIS STORE

JACKSON'S

MEAN'S WEAR SHOP.
 YOUR MONEY'S WORTH ALWAYS ANAHEIM

DELINQUENT NOTICE				DELINQUENT NOTICE			
Name in full, Anaheim Products Company, (formerly Union Brewing Company of Anaheim), a corporation. Location of principal place of business: Anaheim, Orange County, California.				Office of the Anaheim Union Water Company, Anaheim, Orange County, California.			
NOTICE: There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 55, levied on the 6th day of March, 1920, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:				There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 55, levied on the 6th day of March, 1920, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:			
No. of Cert.		No. of Shares		No. of Cert.		No. of Shares	
Name		Amount		Name		Amount	
W. F. Laird		1	\$250	Baum, Frank and Josephine, mortgagors of Chas. and Adeline Lippman		4022	\$ 10.00
W. F. Laird		2	\$250	Benedict, H. B.		4915	1 1/2 7.50
W. F. Laird		3	\$250	Chaffee, H. G.		4913	5 25.00
W. F. Laird		4	\$250	Baker, W. A.		3944	1 5.00
W. F. Laird		5	\$250	Carpenter, C. C.		3852	1 5.00
J. B. McFarland		8	\$250	Carpenter, C. C.		4231	41 205.00
J. B. McFarland		9	\$250	Chowning, Mary L.		4824	6 25.00
W. F. Laird		11	\$250	Chowning, Mary L.		4639	5 25.00
W. F. Laird		12	\$250	Clampitt, E. A.		5163	1 5.00
J. B. McFarland		13	\$1	Cotter, Frank A.		4912	1 5.00
L. R. Roy		14	\$250	Gronough, John A.		3188	14 70.00
A. Gonzo		19	15	Hansen, George		4749	6 30.00
A. Vuchanovich		20	15	Janss Company		4374	6 25.00
Mrs. Clara R. Garden		21	\$ 10	Lear, J.		3946	1 5.00
And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on said 9th day of March, 1920, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of said Anaheim Products Company, California, on the 8th day of May, 1920, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of such day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.		Dated this 20th day of April, 1920.		WM. J. HEDGER, Secretary of Anaheim Products Company, (formerly Union Brewing Company of Anaheim), a corporation.		4-22-31	
And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the said 6th day of March, 1920, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of said Anaheim Union Water Co., Anaheim, Orange County, California, on the 8th day of May, 1920, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expense of sale.		ANAHEIM UNION WATER CO.		L. J. Sheridan, Secretary.		3-22-23	

fect the league of nations came into being. The covenant is a part of the treaty. France is a member of the league. The covenant provides that the league council shall take cognizance of any dispute threatening to disturb the world's peace. Another provision requires that disputes over interpretation of the peace treaty shall be referred to the council. Still another provision binds members of the league to refrain from the use of force until they have exhausted all the resources of the league.

The league of nations was created to stop war. Why doesn't it call France to account for daring to send her troops into German territory? Why doesn't the league council summon France and Germany to appear and submit their dispute to arbitration or conciliation, according to the covenant?

The answer is simple and plain. The league of nations does not and cannot stop war. It is impotent, except for purposes of intrigue and interference. France does not trust the league, but relies upon the stout hearts of her sons. When the treacherous enemy breaks the treaty there is nothing for France to do but move forward and compel the Germans to meet their obligations.

If France, instead of instantly checking the Germans in their stealthy attempt to nullify the treaty, had drawn up a protest and filed it with Sir Drummond, secretary of the league of nations, she would have been literally complying with the treaty, but the world would have laughed her to scorn; so ridiculous is the method set up by the Paris conference to cure the world of war.

NEW GRAND THEATRE--Wednesday and Thursday, April 21-22

"ON WITH THE DANCE"

Founded on the famous play of same name

Lavish Beyond Description. Every Scene a Sensation

A Vivid Drama of "Life" on New York's Great White Way

Adults 25c and 35c. Children 15c and war tax

NOTICE BY COUNTY CLERK OF TIME AND PLACE OF PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION, POLITICAL PARTIES ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE THEREIN, AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CANDIDATES FOR DELEGATE.

(Section 9, Presidential Primary Act; Section 10, Direct Primary Law.)

Notice is hereby given that a presidential primary election is to be held in the County of Orange on Tuesday, the 4th day of May, 1920, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Administration Building, hereinafter under the designation of each of the political parties entitled to participate therein there is stated the name and address of each person for whom nomination papers have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and who is entitled to be voted for in the above named County, at such election, as delegate to the next national convention of that party under which his name hereinafter appears; and that hereinafter under the name of each party, and under the name of the person for whom a preference as nominee of such party for president has been expressed, there is stated the name of each of those candidates for delegate who has filed a statement of preference for such person and has been endorsed as such candidate as required by law, and who may be voted for as one of a group, and also the name of each candidate for delegate who has filed a statement of preference, and who has been endorsed as such candidate as required by law, and who may be voted for but not as one of a group; and under each party there is also stated under the words "No Preference" the name of each candidate for delegate (other than a group candidate), who has filed no statement of preference but who may be voted for, and the name of each candidate who has filed a statement of preference and who has not been endorsed as required by law, or who is deemed unendorsed by reason of the political organization endorsing him having been repudiated, but who may be voted for at said election; and the names of such candidates will appear under their respective party ballots at said election in such groups or individually as hereinafter set forth.

LIST OF CANDIDATES

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Candidates preferring Hiram W. Johnson.

NAME. ADDRESS.
Frank P. Flint, Plintridge Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Herbert Flotshacker, St. Francis Hotel, 301 Powell St., San Francisco, Cal.

George I. Cochran, 2249 S. Harvard St., Los Angeles, Cal.
John Francis Neylan, 130 San Fernando Way, San Francisco, Cal.
Ralph W. Bull, Arcadia, Cal.
Albert E. Boynton, 903 Bird St., Oroville, Cal.

Charles E. Clinch, Neal St., Grass Valley, Cal.
Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge, 353 Main St., Roseville, Cal.
Mrs. Charles E. McClatchy, 1000 X St., Sacramento, Cal.

Charles L. Neumiller, 646 N. California St., Stockton, Cal.
M. H. de Young, 913 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
John H. Rosseter, 945 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

P. H. McCarthy, 153 Ashbury Terrace, San Francisco, Cal.
James Rolph, Jr., 288 San Jose Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. J. B. Hume, Sequoia Apt., 2441 Haste St., Berkeley, Cal.

Joseph R. Knowland, 717 Paru St., Alameda, Cal.
W. A. Sutherland, 821 Pine Ave., Fresno, Cal.
Mrs. M. C. Zumwalt, 151 North H St., Tulare, Cal.

W. H. Crocker, New Place, Hillhurst, Cal.
T. S. Montgomery, Saratoga and Los Gatos Road, Saratoga, Cal.
John B. Miller, Cor. Hillside Road and Columbia St., Pasadena, Cal.

Joseph Scott, 1193 S. Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson, 950 W. Twentieth St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Meyer Lisner, 756 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. C. D. Ball, 1203 N. Main St., Santa Ana, Cal.
Fred A. Heilborn, 2534 A St., San Diego, Cal.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Candidates preferring Herbert Hoover.

NAME. ADDRESS.
C. C. Moore, 3100 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. Mary B. Gibson, 2301 Scott St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Charles C. Chapman, Commonwealth Ave. and Cypress St., Fullerton, Cal.
M. C. Siosa, 840 Powell St., San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. Minnie McLaughlin Walker, 451 N. Plumas St., Willows, Cal.

Edwin E. Skinner, 2317 D St., Eureka, Cal.
Thomas G. Chamberlain, Auburn, Cal.
Mrs. Frances S. Robson, Stanford Ranch, Vina, Cal.

Wilson R. Ellis, 1122 N. St., Sacramento, Cal.
Dr. Robert R. Hammond, 435 W. Park St., Stockton, Cal.
Dr. Adelaide Brown, 45 Sixteenth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Frederick W. Ely, 1215 Lombard St., San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. Josephine T. Sheehan, 117 Alpine Terrace, San Francisco, Cal.
Dr. F. Justin McCarthy, 917 Belvedere St., San Francisco, Cal.

Peter J. Crosby, 177 Prospect St., Hayward, Cal.
Mrs. Jean Howard McDuffie, 156 The Tunnel Road, Berkeley, Cal.
George C. Redding, Fresno Hotel, Fresno, Cal.

L. L. Dennett, 215 Temple St., Modesto, Cal.
Charles Collins Teague, 229 Santa Paula St., Santa Paula, Cal.
Miss Agnes Edmonds Howe, 25 Seaside Ave., San Jose, Cal.

Frederick Cole Fairbanks, 247 Oak Lawn Ave., South Pasadena, Cal.
Mrs. Clara B. Burdette, Hotel Mary-

land, Pasadena, California.

Wm. May Gar, 815 W. Adams St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. Bertha L. Cable, 4111 Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
Gordon Gray, 1030 Twenty-fourth St., San Diego, Cal.

Miss Alice Lee, 3564 Seventh St., San Diego, Cal.
LIST OF CANDIDATES.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

No preference.

NAME. ADDRESS.
Gavin McNab, 1001 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.
Edward L. Doherty, 8 Chester Place, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mary E. Foy, 400 San Rafael Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Mrs. Nellie G. Donohoe, 2225 Harrison Blvd., Oakland, Cal.
Emmet Seawall, 701 Johnson St., Santa Rosa, Cal.

Thomas A. Giannella, Carle La Porte Stage, Marysville, Cal.
Ralph McGee, Sutter Creek, Cal.
Mollie Carpenter, 60 Bedford Ave., Placerville, Cal.

George E. Catts, 1130 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton, Cal.
George W. Vico, 1408 K St., Sacramento, Cal.
E. S. Keller, 2020 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas A. Giannella, 363 Palm Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Timothy A. Reardon, 195 Upper Terrace St., San Francisco, Cal.
Miss Sarah S. Hagan, 3555 Twenty-ninth St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Beck, Cor. Third and M Sts., Livermore, Cal.
Mrs. Georgia C. Ormsby, 33 Monte Vista Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Minnie R. Fitzgerald, 1849 J St., Fresno, Cal.

Charles A. Barlow, 1905 Eighteenth St., Bakersfield, Cal.
William T. Jeter, 34 Cliff St., Santa Cruz, Cal.
C. A. Storke, 26 W. Micheltorena St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

Francis J. Henev, 807 Fourth St., Santa Monica, Cal.
Lorin A. Hadley, 117 West Avenue 55, Los Angeles, Cal.
John B. Coulston, 2310 N. Holliston St., Alhambra, Cal.

Mrs. Frances T. Parker, 209 Canon Drive, Beverly Hills, Cal.
Mrs. Violet S. Campbell, 653 State St., El Centro, Cal.
Charles M. Brown, 325 W. Olive St., Redlands, Cal.

Henry H. Childers, 724 Hartford St., Los Angeles, Cal.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

PROHIBITION PARTY.

Candidates preferring Henry Clay Neundham.

NAME. ADDRESS.
Henry P. Stipp, Lakeport, Lake County, Cal.
William Ira Beeson, Box 415, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, Cal.

W. P. Fassett, Loomis, Placer County, Cal.
Elam Biggs, 220 Colfax Ave., Grass Valley, Nevada County, Cal.
Mrs. Charles E. Atwood, 185 W. Flora St., Stockton, San Joaquin County, Cal.

R. F. Van Vleet, 205 S. Church St., Lodi, San Joaquin County, Cal.
Joseph Fusch, 38 Lansing St., San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. Susan E. Cline, 1090 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. M. Markel, 1868 Tenth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Frederick Head, 1559 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Simon Pease Meads, 534 Merrimac St., Oakland, Cal.

H. A. Johnson, 2848 Derby St., Berkeley, Cal.
T. K. Beard, 102 Sycamore St., Modesto, Cal.
Joseph S. McCormick, R. F. D. Box 70, Fresno, Cal.

Thomas F. Kerr, Gustine, Merced County, Cal.
J. M. Horton, Fillmore, Ventura County, Cal.
Miss Ada E. Ferris, 1927 San Andreas St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

Miss Marie C. Brown, 3121 Elliot St., Long Beach, Cal.
Henry Clay Neundham, Newhall, Los Angeles County, Cal.
Orlando C. Passmore, 266 W. Sixth St., Pomona, Cal.

Martin H. Kiff, 1738 Las Palmas Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
Wiley J. Phillips, 6549 Lexington Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
John C. Bell, 846 Coronado Terrace, Los Angeles, Cal.

Orris U. Hull, Orange, Orange County, Cal.
James S. Edwards, 919 Cajon St., Redlands, Cal.
Clinton P. Moore, 38 W. Highland Ave., Redlands, Cal.

Notice is also hereby given that at said primary election the Polls will be open from the hour of 6 o'clock a. m. to the hour of 7 o'clock p. m. on the day thereof, and that during said hours said election will be held at the legally designated polling places in each precinct in said County, which are as follows:

Santa Ana Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, Washington School Building.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 2. Polling Place, Intermediate School Building.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 3. Polling Place, 118 East 6th Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 4. Polling Place, J. N. Anderson Building, between 1st and 2nd on Sycamore.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 5. Polling Place, Lincoln School Building.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 6. Polling Place, Wright's Garage.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 7. Polling Place, McGuffin Placid Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 8. Polling Place, G. G. Scott's Garage, N. W. Cor. 4th and Porter Sts.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 9. Polling Place, Collar Factory, E. 2nd Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 10. Polling Place, City Hall.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 11. Polling Place, Spencer's Garage, S. E. Cor. Halladay and 1st Streets.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 12. Polling Place, Roosevelt School.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 13. Polling Place, High School.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 14. Polling

Place, City Water Works.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 15. Polling Place, Ole Gradin's Garage, 1119 W. Pine Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 16. Polling Place, McKinley School.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 17. Polling Place, Garage, 1024 West 4th Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 18. Polling Place, Army.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 19. Polling Place, Cor. Hickey and Ross Streets.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 20. Polling Place, Price's Garage, S. W. Corner Hickey and Parton Streets.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 21. Polling Place, Morrison's Garage, 908 Parton Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 22. Polling Place, Washington and Ross.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 23. Polling Place, Randall's Barn, 17th and San Diego Streets.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 24. Polling Place, C. L. Cotnam's Garage, 1912 N. Broadway.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 25. Polling Place, Drake's Garage, 1069 W. Sixth Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 26. Polling Place, Fifth Street School.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 27. Polling Place, A. R. Parlow's Garage, 913 W. Bishop St.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 28. Polling Place, B. F. White's Garage, 750 E. Birch St.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 29. Polling Place, D. D. Butler's Garage, N. W. Corner Sycamore and Chestnut Sts.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 30. Polling Place, Halladay Barn, Chestnut and Halladay Streets.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 31. Polling Place, Spurgeon School.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 32. Polling Place, H. E. Smith Garage, 919 E. Washington St.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 33. Polling Place, Bolan Precinct, Polling Place, Bolan School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 34. Polling Place, Buaro Precinct, Polling Place, Garden Grove School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 35. Polling Place, Garden Grove Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, Lee and Arrowmouth Warehouses.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 36. Polling Place, Huntington Beach Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, City Hall.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 37. Polling Place, Huntington Beach Precinct No. 2. Polling Place, Violette S. Campbell, 653 State St., El Centro, Cal.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 38. Polling Place, Huntington Beach Precinct No. 3. Polling Place, Tent City, 12th and Magnolia Streets.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 39. Polling Place, Katella Precinct, Polling Place, Katella School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 40. Polling Place, Los Alamitos Precinct, Polling Place, Los Alamitos School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 41. Polling Place, Seal Beach Precinct, Polling Place, Ambassador Building.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 42. Polling Place, Stanton Precinct, Polling Place, City Hall.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 43. Polling Place, Talbert Precinct, Polling Place, Fountain City Valley School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 44. Polling Place, Westminster Precinct, Polling Place, Westminster School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 45. Polling Place, Westmont Precinct, Polling Place, Westmont School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 46. Polling Place, Anaheim Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, High School Building.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 47. Polling Place, Anaheim Precinct No. 2. Polling Place, 123-129 N. Lem Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 48. Polling Place, Anaheim Precinct No. 3. Polling Place, Ford Garage, 228 N. Los Angeles Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 49. Polling Place, Anaheim Precinct No. 4. Polling Place, Bushard Building, 405 E. Center Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 50. Polling Place, Anaheim Precinct No. 5. Polling Place, Frank Arnold's Cigar Stand.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 51. Polling Place, Anaheim Precinct No. 6. Polling Place, Fremont School Building, 554 W. Center Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 52. Polling Place, Anaheim Precinct No. 7. Polling Place, P. K. Greenwell's Office, 117 S. Los Angeles Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 53. Polling Place, Anaheim Precinct No. 8. Polling Place, Duckworth Building.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 54. Polling Place, Anaheim Precinct No. 9. Polling Place, Primary School Building.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 55. Polling Place, Anaheim Precinct No. 10. Polling Place, Gibbs Lumber Co. Office, 145 S. Vine Street.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 56. Polling Place, Anaheim Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, City Hall, Sewell Building.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 57. Polling Place, Brea Precinct No. 2. Polling Place, Brea School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 58. Polling Place, Brea Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, Brea Canyon Oil Co. Office.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 59. Polling Place, Buena Park Precinct Polling Place, Buena Park School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 60. Polling Place, Cypress Precinct, Polling Place, Cypress School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 61. Polling Place, East Anaheim Precinct, Polling Place, Meyer's Tool Shop.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 62. Polling Place, Fullerton Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 63. Polling Place, Fullerton Precinct No. 2. Polling Place, J. J. Gilmore's Garage, 633 W. Commonwealth Ave.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 64. Polling Place, Fullerton Precinct No. 3. Polling Place, City Hall.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 65. Polling Place, Fullerton Precinct No. 4. Polling Place, High School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 66. Polling Place, Fullerton Precinct No. 5. Polling Place, Grammar School Building.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 67. Polling Place, Fullerton Precinct No. 6. Polling Place, Room 12 and 13 Farmers and Merchants Bank Building.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 68. Polling Place, Fullerton Precinct No. 7. Polling Place, Garage, Cor. Walnut and Spadra.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 69. Polling Place, La Brea Precinct, Polling Place, La Brea School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 70. Polling Place, La Brea Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, Fire House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 71. Polling Place, La Brea Precinct No. 2. Polling Place, Le Harbo Precinct, Polling Place, Loftus Precinct, Polling Place, West Coast Boarding House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 72. Polling Place, Fullerton Precinct, Polling Place, Olinde Precinct, Polling Place, Olinde School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 73. Polling Place, Orange Precinct, Polling Place, Orange Precinct School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 74. Polling Place, Placentia Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, Placentia National Bank.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 75. Polling Place, Placentia Precinct No. 2. Polling Place, Krammer Building.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 76. Polling Place, Placentia Precinct No. 3. Polling Place, Acme Dry Cleaner.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 77. Polling Place, West Anaheim Precinct, Polling Place, Allen's Service Station.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 78. Polling Place, Yorba Linda Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, Fire Hall.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 79. Polling Place, Yorba Linda Precinct No. 2. Polling Place, Homer Bemis Residence.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 80. Polling Place, El Modena Precinct, Polling Place, El Modena School House.

Santa Ana Precinct No. 81. Polling Place, McPherson Precinct, Polling Place, McPherson Heights Citrus Association Packing House.

Oliver Precinct, Polling Place, Olive School House.

Orange Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, N. T. Edwards' Garage.

Orange Precinct No. 2. Polling Place, McKelley School.

Orange Precinct No. 3. Polling Place, Intermediate School, North Glissal Street.

Orange Precinct No. 4. Polling Place, Orange Union High School Garage, North Glissal Street.

Orange Precinct No. 5. Polling Place, Price's Garage, 517 E. Maple St.

Orange Precinct No. 6. Polling Place, D. F. Royer's Garage.

Orange Precinct No. 7. Polling Place, G. E. Ryan's Garage, S. Grand.

Orange Precinct No. 8. Polling Place, F. L. Alsworth's Garage.

Orange Precinct No. 9. Polling Place, Center Street School House.

Orange Precinct No. 10. Polling Place, City Water Works.

Orange Precinct No. 11. Polling Place, Silverado School House.

Orange Precinct No. 12. Polling Place, Villa Park Precinct, Polling Place, Villa Park School House.

Orange Precinct No. 13. Polling Place, West Orange Precinct, Polling Place, Orange County Farm Chapel.

Orange Precinct No. 14. Polling Place, Yorba Precinct, Polling Place, Yorba School House.

Orange Precinct No. 15. Polling Place, Delhi Precinct, Polling Place, Delhi School House.

Orange Precinct No. 16. Polling Place, El Toro Precinct, Polling Place, El Toro School House.

Orange Precinct No. 17. Polling Place, Irvine Precinct, Polling Place, San Joaquin School House.

Orange Precinct No. 18. Polling Place, Laguna Precinct, Polling Place, Philbrook Hall.

Orange Precinct No. 19. Polling Place, Newport Precinct, Polling Place, Greenville School House.

Orange Precinct No. 20. Polling Place, Newport Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, City Hall.

Orange Precinct No. 21. Polling Place, Newport Beach Precinct No. 2. Polling Place, Fire Hall, Balboa.

Orange Precinct No. 22. Polling Place, Newport Beach Precinct No. 3. Polling Place, Woodman Hall, San Juan Capistrano.

Orange Precinct No. 23. Polling Place, Trabuco Precinct, Polling Place, Trabuco School House.

Orange Precinct No. 24. Polling Place, Turin Precinct No. 1. Polling Place, C. E. Ut Building.

Orange Precinct No. 25. Polling Place, Turin Precinct No. 2. Polling Place, Bowman's Garage.

Orange Precinct No. 26. Polling Place, Turin Precinct No. 3. Polling Place, Store, Building East of State Highway on Main St.

Orange Precinct No. 27. Polling Place, Harper School House.

Orange Precinct No. 28. Polling Place, Dated this 6th day of April, 1920.

Orange Precinct No. 29. Polling Place, J. M. BACKS, County Clerk.

Orange Precinct No. 30. Polling Place, J. M. BACKS, County Clerk.

Orange Precinct No. 31. Polling Place, J. M. BACKS, County Clerk.

Orange Precinct No. 32. Polling Place, J. M. BACKS, County Clerk.

Orange Precinct No. 33. Polling Place, J. M. BACKS, County Clerk.

Orange Precinct No. 34. Polling Place, J. M. BACKS, County Clerk.

Orange Precinct No. 35. Polling Place, J. M. BACKS, County Clerk.

Orange Precinct No. 36. Polling Place, J. M. BACKS, County Clerk.

UNCLE SAM'S PAYROLL

A year and a half after the armistice the war department carries on its payroll 200,000 civilian employees. The navy department still carries a civilian roll of 104,000, which exceeds the number of officers and men belonging to the American navy!

According to the latest estimate, the grand total of employees of the government is 759,570.

In Washington, the capital of the nation, 102,136 civilians are still drawing pay from Uncle Sam, as against 39,000 when war was declared in 1917.

And in the face of all this, with the departments so congested with employees that they are in each other's way, the postmaster general recently increased his force largely.

Even the civil service commission is unable to furnish accurate figures touching the civil list and frankly admits it. Yet the country is told through official publicity channels of the government that the gigantic war machine, which is costing the taxpayers so dearly, is being reduced.

The department heads, instead of recognizing the need of curtailment and the putting on of brakes, without exception are submitting estimates which call for increased appropriations. But congress—a republican congress—is pruning these estimates by the millions and forcing a reduction of the civilian roll by reducing the appropriations.

Representative Delong, who presented a startling array of figures to the house, said:

"No official in a supervising capacity in any department has come forward with any real action showing that he has endeavored to reduce the force under him and to attain the high standard of efficiency the government should have at all times. Officialdom do not seem to realize that economy in government is imperative. Our burden of taxation is out of reason. Investigations show the urgent need of a real up-to-date budget system."

While there are far too many government employees the average employer is underpaid and many have lost their enthusiasm for government work.

On the other hand there are many who render most efficient service on less than a living wage. The departments need new chiefs who are efficient and necessary and discharge without delay those who can be spared and are inefficient.

"This will not come until there is a change in the administration."

AS TO "ILLEGITIMATE" CHILDREN

North Dakota has adopted a notable and long-remembered reform in providing legal rights and a respectable status for children, born out of wedlock. The first case, of the sort under the state's new law has just been decided in Cass county. By court action, a child, who under the old law, would probably have been a nameless wretch, has been formally declared the son of his natural parents and has received his father's name. He is now entitled to support, shelter and education equally with other children that may be born in legal marriage, and entitled to share in any estate jointly with other heirs.

Under this law, a suit to establish the parentage of a natural child must be instituted within a year after birth, and the facts must be proved as in any other legal action. In effect, it does away with "illegitimacy" altogether, in cases where either parent sees fit to take the proper steps. Thus it abolishes a wrong against unfortunates, who have been one of the greatest stains on modern civilization. At the same time, it confers a distinct benefit on society; for it is admittedly far better for the community to have all its children, regardless of their origin, properly and decently reared.

There is a widespread movement under way to extend similar legislation to other states. A vigorous campaign is being conducted by the children's bureau of the United States department of labor, and by an organization called the Inter-City Conference on Illegitimacy. These two bodies aim particularly at legislation which shall be uniform, and which shall make the legitimizing of natural children a process involving as little difficulty and injustice as possible either parent.

CAN'T AFFORD IT

"The Four-Hour Day" is the name of a new publication which is issued in the interests of bringing about a radical reduction in the hours of labor. Realization of the agitated reform, it is claimed, would solve the problem of unemployment because "the four-hour day will give everybody a job, since it will take twice as many persons to do the work."

Arlent socialists are apt to denounce the publishers for their extreme conservatism. The traditional socialist theory is that two hours should be sufficient for any man to work daily if the work were fairly

distributed. The trouble is, of course, that inconsiderate persons like Thomas A. Edison and Charles M. Schwab, from their earliest days when they were fired with ambition to get ahead in the world down to the present time, when they have achieved an extraordinary degree of material success, insist on working fourteen instead of four hours a day. And when asked for the secret of their success they have an uncomfortable habit of replying that it is hard work and plenty of it. "Through search through the biographies and autobiographies of other great men also fails to disclose that they were either theoretical or practical believers in the virtues of the shortened workday."

Of course, if the four-hour day should arrive we would have to pay for it in some way or other. Obviously the four-hour day would send the prices of everything shooting sky-high. Many a business or professional man would shorten his own present working day if he could afford it. The question is, could the world afford a four-hour work day? It could only on the theory, which might be difficult of proof, that shorter hours mean increased production. For increased production of the necessities of life is the great need of every country in the world.

WILSON IS CANDIDATE

ON LEAGUE PLATFORM

Promises to Keep Country Out of War if Covenant He Made is Adopted Unchanged

President Wilson is flirting with the democratic renomination for the presidency and it is believed that his failure to demand that his name be withdrawn from the primary ballot in Georgia is evidence that he intends to run again on a platform of ratifying the league of nations covenant without change in order that he may thereby keep the United States out of war. It is true that the president's name was actually withdrawn at the last minute by some of the signers of the petition entering it on the primary ballot, but the withdrawal was made by Mr. Wilson himself, who remained determined not to commit himself. Thus the party leaders are faced with the same dilemma as at the now famous Jackson day banquet in January when they waited impatiently and in vain for some word from the party chief which would take him out of the race and relieve them of embarrassment. Their several candidacies must now go on under the shadow of the belief that Woodrow Wilson will seek a third term.

Throughout the treaty fight, consistently in favor of ratification of the covenant without the slightest additional protection of the interests of the United States, the president has even refused to accede to any separate peace the majority in congress might determine upon. He dismissed Secretary Lansing as the result of his having said that the American people would never accept the league if they understood its meaning. He rebuked Senator Hitchcock and others for breathing a spirit of compromise. His alone is responsible for the defeat of the treaty as amended by the Lodge reservations.

It is therefore now conceded by the democrats in congress that he will not be swayed from his purpose of insisting that he should be upheld in spite of the action of the large majority of the senate to the contrary and of carrying the fight to the contrary in the presidential campaign. He has already stated that it is the leading issue. He has already denounced opposing senators as traitors to the best interests of the United States. He has already declared that America must yield something of its strength to the new internationalism.

And thus he has stated and repeated that the unannounced league stands for peace, that he stands for peace, that America must stand for peace, and that if the covenant is adopted immaculate and the people accept his verdict at the polls peace will reign. This is so much like 1916 that members of congress dismiss it with a derisive snarl.

Whether the president is again influenced or not, it is certain that he will influence the convention in bringing about an endorsement of his own attitude and that of his party in the senate on the peace treaty. It is regarded here as certain that his administration will be indorsed and that those who insisted that the league be Americanized will be denounced. And hence it is considered no less certain that the democratic party will contend in the campaign that if its chieftain had had his way entire there would be no future wars.

In the meantime Secretary Daniels is clamoring for a larger navy—a navy as large as England's by 1925. Troubles with Mexico, due to what members of the senate and house declare to be a weak and vacillating pol-

Just Where and How Is the Money to be Spent?



A businesslike Answer to a businesslike Question

THIRTY denominations cooperating in the Interchurch World Movement have budgeted their needs. No business could have done it more scientifically.

They have united to prevent the possibility of duplication or waste. At least a million dollars will be saved by the fact that thirty individual campaigns are joined in one united effort.

Each denomination has arranged its budget under six main heads:

1. FOR THE CHURCH'S WORK
AT HOME. A score of offices come under this head. Consider only one. Five and a half million people in the United States cannot even read and write the English language. Who is to carry forward this vast work of Americanization if the church does not?

2. FOR HOSPITALS AND HOMES.
Twenty thousand old men and women miserably ill are turned away from the hospitals each year. Lack of room, lack of food, lack of nursing. The children's homes are compelled to turn away more children than they can receive.

3. FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.
Of the 50,000 American students in institutions of higher grade, one in five are in institutions founded and supported by the churches. Many of these institutions have had no recent endowment campaign, but the needs are great. As the needs are great, so the need is to have the best of all students to measure the value of their contribution to America.

4. FOR THE CHURCH'S WORK
ABROAD. Half a million came from the Orient thirty years ago. Now the Orient is a vast field for the church's work. The Orient will continue to be a center of the world's population. The church must be ready to meet the needs of the Orient. A Christian doctor or teacher sent abroad is working for the good of the world.

5. FOR THE CHURCH'S WORK
IN THE FUTURE. The church must be ready to meet the needs of the future. A Christian doctor or teacher sent abroad is working for the good of the world.

6. PREACHER'S SALARIES.
The preacher is the heart of the church. He must be well paid. The church must be ready to meet the needs of the future. A Christian doctor or teacher sent abroad is working for the good of the world.

Each denomination has its own detail budget, and will administer its own funds. Your paper has copies of the budget; examine them for yourself. In the week of April 25th-May 2nd you will be given an opportunity to help. You can do it with the full satisfaction of knowing that every dollar of your gift has its post assigned to it in advance.

Every dollar for better America and a better world.
When your church calls on you give—and give with your heart as well as your pocket-book.



The INTERCHURCH World Movement of North America

The publication of this advertisement is made possible through the generosity of thirty denominations.

April 25th to May 2nd

LEAGUE BLUFF CALLED

The London Times suggests that the league of nations council should demand a "binding declaration of the intention of the allied governments" when it meets soon to consider the proffer of a mandate for Armenia, and definitely ascertain what, if any practical means are to be placed at its disposal for carrying out the terms of the covenant.

There is a growing impression that the United States cannot afford to have rapine and disorder and barbarism at its front door and wish it away by "watchful waiting." Japan is extending its suzerainty over eastern Asia and showing its ambition to control the Pacific ocean. Europe is filled with wars and rumors of wars. Human nature remains the same, congressmen say, and they do not believe Mr. Wilson's conclusions will be accepted without question.

Another thing to apply actual force in carrying them out.

The warring nations of Europe have had a sufficiency of the cost and carnage of war, and have endured long enough the prostration of their foreign trade. They are not voluntarily going to take up arms again or put an embargo on their trade merely to interfere in a far-away dispute that affects them not at all. Under Article X of the covenant it is the duty of the league to "preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league."

At the present moment Poland, unaided, is heroically defending her boundaries against the Bolsheviks. France, menaced by the actions of the Germans, is taking independent means for her protection.

Japan stridently is defending herself from the Bolsheviks in Siberia. Poland, France and Japan are all charter members of the league of nations, but they have to fight their own battles with no relief under Article X or any other provision of the covenant. There is no reason to believe that they themselves would hurry to the aid of another member nation who found itself beset from without.

The United States senate, through its republican majority, was the only responsible body in the world to distinguish the impractical idealism of the league scheme from the very real passions that drove the human hand and away the policy of nations. Furthermore, those senators recognized that once this country had entered the league it would be in duty bound to carry out its obligations, regardless of the light in which other signatory nations looked upon them. Had the treaty

and league been ratified in the form submitted last summer by the president we would now have troops on the Polish front, and be preparing to render substantial aid to Japan and France in restraining their enemies. There is no reason to believe that, with America in the league, the other members would be any more eager to carry out their commitments than they would be left alone in the work of policing the world.

The London Times perceives the complete breakdown of the league of nations as either a moral, economic, or military force in carrying out the objects for which it was designed, and insists that there be a showdown by the member nations as to what they are going to do about it. It might as well come on the Armenian mandate as any other question. The sooner the world knows of the sham and hypocrisy that is behind the league idea the sooner it will return to sound thinking once more, and the keener will be the realization by Americans of their fortunate escape from such an international fallacy.

ADOBE TO BE USED IN COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE

Tri-Valleys Association Will Construct Home of Old-Time Material

Adobe old-time California building material, may be used in construction of a club house for the new Tri-Valleys Country club on a site at La Habra heights, and tentative plans for such a structure have already been drawn up. No action on the proposed adobe house has as yet been taken, however, and it is problematical whether or not this particular design will be chosen.

Definite organization of the new club, comprising residents of Whittier, La Habra, Fullerton, Anaheim, Buena Park and adjacent communities was perfected last week, at an enthusiastic meeting held in Whittier, when two boards of directors were elected, one for the country club itself and one for the Tri-Valleys Land company, which is the holding company to own the land and buildings.

Dr. F. H. Houck of Anaheim; C. L. McComber of Buena Park; and Dr. J. Chilton of Fullerton are among the country club directors; others chosen being Geo. H. Sargent, Rowe Little, Alfonso Bell, Wallace Gregg, Jack Chaves, A. C. Matle, C. A. Matteson and Grover Russell, nearly all Whittier residents.

For the land company the directors are Fred Hadley, A. C. Johnson, Dr. Chilton, C. L. McComber, J. W. Carhart, Geo. H. Sargent, M. T. Owens and Wallace Gregg.

The Tri-Valleys name was selected for the club from a number of names suggested, most of which were of Spanish origin. The name, it is believed, is more appropriate, inasmuch as the membership includes residents of the Santa Ana, La Habra and San Gabriel valleys.

WILDCAT DRILLING ON THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY

Company Formed to Seek Oil at Laguna by the Sea

"Wildcat drilling for oil, already a popular pastime in many widely scattered sections of Orange county, is going to be undertaken in a new spot, on a 200-acre lease back of Laguna heights, about a mile below the town of Laguna Beach, according to apparently reliable reports from that place."

The site of the Laguna drilling, it is said, is upon the Skidmore property, and the drilling outfit and materials will be ordered at once, it is said. The drilling company is to have a capitalization of \$100,000, and it is expected efforts will be made to dispose of some of the stock in addition to that held by the promoters.

Interest in oil prospects, which has already been aroused to a high point in the Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Irvine, Garden Grove and Trabuco districts, has been increasing rapidly at Laguna of late, and realtors there have marked at different times the presence of geologists, who, it is said, have gone over the entire coast territory from the Palisades to Serra.

One point reported to have been divulged by these investigators, some of them representing nationally known oil companies, is that the only oil indications in the entire area were on the Laguna heights lease.

Joe Skidmore, owner of the property, is now in New York buying machinery for the automatic trigrauging factory which he will start in Santa Ana, and details of the Laguna oil prospecting plans are lacking at this time.

The new secretary of state starts off with a "firm note" to Mexico. They use "firm notes" from the Wilson administration to kindle fires in the City of Mexico.

WHY

Everybody Eats at the

Dew Drop Inn

Cafe

Excellent Service and Good Eating

A. KLUWER, Prop.

PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL BONDS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF school bonds in the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, of Anaheim Union High School District of Orange County, California, will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, up to eleven a. m. of April 20, 1920, post office address, Santa Ana, Cal. (Court House).

Each of said bonds will be dated June 1, 1920, and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and the principal and interest payable in lawful money of the United States, at the office of the Treasurer of Orange County, California.

Said bonds are one hundred and seventy-five in number, of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) each, payable as follows, to-wit: Bonds numbers 1 to 7 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run one year from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 8 to 14 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run two years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 15 to 21 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run three years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 22 to 28 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run four years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 29 to 35 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run five years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 36 to 42 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run six years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 43 to 49 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run seven years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 50 to 56 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run eight years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 57 to 63 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run nine years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 64 to 70 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run ten years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 71 to 77 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run eleven years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 78 to 84 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run twelve years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 85 to 91 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run thirteen years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 92 to 98 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run fourteen years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 99 to 105 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run fifteen years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 106 to 112 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run sixteen years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 113 to 119 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run seventeen years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 120 to 126 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run eighteen years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 127 to 133 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run nineteen years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 134 to 140 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run twenty years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 141 to 147 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run twenty-one years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 148 to 154 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run twenty-two years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 155 to 161 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run twenty-three years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 162 to 168 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run twenty-four years from the date thereof.

Bonds numbers 169 to 175 inclusive, One Thousand Dollars, each to run twenty-five years from the date thereof.

A certified or cashier's check, payable to the order of the chairman of the Board of Supervisors in the sum of three per cent of the amount of said bonds, or of the portion thereof bid for, must accompany each bid and said Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The total valuation of taxable property within Anaheim Union High School District in said district for the years 1919-1920 is \$5,384,590.00 exclusive of operative property and the

outstanding bonded indebtedness of said district is \$71,000.00.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, California, made and entered the 23rd day of March, 1920.

(seal) J. M. BACKS, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, California. 4-13t

CERTIFICATE OF BUSINESS UNDER FICTITIOUS NAME

CHANGE OF MEMBERSHIP.

I, J. S. HOWARD, do hereby certify that A. E. Hargrove and Joseph Wagner, have retired from, and are no longer members of, the real estate firm heretofore known as, "Howard Realty Company," that I do further hereby certify that I am now transacting a general real estate business, including listing, buying, selling, renting, insuring, and making loans on real property under the fictitious name and style of, "Howard Realty Company," that my principal place of business is located at No. 152 South Los Angeles Street, in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California; that I am the sole owner of said business and my name in full is J. S. HOWARD, and my place of residence is No. 322 South Claudia Street, Anaheim, California.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 23rd day of March, 1920.

(seal) J. S. HOWARD, (seal) State of California, County of Orange, ss.

On this 23rd day of March, 1920, before me, Roger C. Dutton, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared J. S. Howard, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal (notarial seal) ROGER C. DUTTON, Notary Public in and for the County of Orange, State of California. 3-26ts

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

Anaheim Products Company, formerly Union Brewing Company of Anaheim. Location of principal place of business: Anaheim, Orange County, California. Location of office: Anaheim, Orange County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 9th day of March, 1920, an assessment of Five (\$5.00) Dollars per share, or five per cent (5%) on each One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars, was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of this corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary of said Company, at its office at No. 1030 West Broadway, in the City of Anaheim, Orange County, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 17th day of April, 1920, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday the 8th day of May, 1920, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors. WM. J. HEGER, Secretary of Anaheim Products Co. Location of office, No. 1030 West Broadway, Anaheim, Orange County, California. 3-26ts

CHARGES FUNDS SQUANDERED

In the first definite charge launched against the state highway commission, W. R. Ellis, former secretary of the commission, charged Engineer A. Fletcher, with having squandered "untold hundreds of thousands of highway funds" on day labor jobs. Ellis points out what he calls the "El Dorado day labor scandal." The first estimate of Fletcher for five and a quarter miles between Shingle Springs and El Dorado was \$46,211, says Ellis, and the lowest bid was \$7,000 above that amount. All bids were rejected by Fletcher's recommendation and the job was completed on the day labor plan. Under the direction of the commission the road was constructed at a cost of \$102,000, or nearly \$120,000 a mile, Ellis charges.

UNIFORMITY DEMANDED
IN PLANTING TREESState Board of Forestry Controls Work
of Beautifying Highways

That uniformity in tree plantings along the state highway may exist and in order that the best trees may be selected for each locality, an agreement to investigate each request for a tree planting permit has been arranged between the California state board of forestry and the highway commission. The cooperation became necessary as the result of a number of requests for permission to plant. Women's clubs and chambers of commerce have taken a lead in tree planting in order to beautify approaches to towns and cities.

The first permit to be issued following the agreement was issued to the Woman's club of Lodi. The state board of forestry determined oriental plane trees to be the best trees for the stretch of highway to be planted and gave instructions for their planting. The permit requires that trees are to be planted immediately on their arrival from the nursery in holes three feet in diameter and two and one-half feet deep. Each tree will be supported by a redwood or cedar stake 2x2 inches by 10 feet, common grade, set two feet in the ground. Each tree must be tied to the stake with manila twine three and six feet from the ground.

The trees are to be planted alternately on both sides of the highway and will be 100 feet apart except where it is necessary to modify the distance to avoid placing a tree near a pole. No trees will be planted closer than ten feet to a pole. The exact location for tree planting will be given by the highway commission, and after the trees are planted they will be cared for by the commission. As a result of the agreement between the two state departments, California's highways should in a few years be lined with beautiful trees, planted uniformly, and not in a hit and miss manner. Organizations wishing to plant trees along the state highway can secure information as to how to proceed by addressing the California state board of forestry or the highway commission.

FOSSIL FISHES

Sixty hitherto unknown species of fossil fishes of the Miocene age that lived in bays which in prehistoric times covered the land now included in Los Angeles, Orange and Santa Barbara counties, have been added to the scientific world through the recovery of Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Stanford university. Stanford collection of fossil fishes of this age is now larger than that of all institutions put together, numbering about four hundred.

These fishes probably lived 2,000,000 years B. C. long before the glacial area and many hundred thousand years before the advent of man, Dr. Jordan claims.

Some of the fossil fishes that were studied by Dr. Jordan came from El Modena in Orange county. Some of them were unearthed a number of years ago during excavations at El Modena, and were sent to Stanford university at that time.

DON'T FORGET THE CHAYOTE

One of the most picturesque and withal one of the most useful garden plants grown in Southern California, Mexico and other countries is the chayote, imported from Mexico several years ago. The chayote is no longer in its test period. It is now an article of commerce, and hundreds of boxes are sold on the local markets each week in the season. It is more than a squash. Many families use them as a substitute for fried potatoes and find them excellent in that service. The chayotes grow on a rampant growing vine, which produces from 50 to 150 fruits the first season, and twice or three times as many as that the second season. If the frost kills the vine, it promptly comes up again without replanting the following spring.

One chayote plant is enough to start into the chayote-growing business. Get one and plant it with the small and protruding from the ground about three-quarters of an inch. The chayote should be planted near a fence or trellis. Vines have been known to extend forty or fifty feet, even in a single season. The business of the vegetable is to make vine used early September, when very modest yellow flowers appear, and in a month the fruits begin to show. There are many ways of using chayotes, boiled, fruit, made into salad, baked, etc.

The support of President Wilson for a third term nomination seems to be almost unanimous among republicans.

WAR PLANES COMING
TO ORANGE COUNTYField Will be Established at Newport
Heights in May

A dozen or more United States navy airplanes are coming to Orange county and will make their home at Newport heights, within a short distance of Orange county's harbor, during the maneuvers of the Pacific fleet off the coast of California in May. It was definitely announced recently, following receipt of word that the navy department, through Admiral Rodman had accepted a site on the heights for a temporary aviation camp and landing field.

This acceptance means, it is said, that twelve or fourteen planes will be stationed at the local field during the battle practice of the Pacific fleet, with daily flights during the maneuvers, and the presence there of a camp for mechanics, and all equipment necessary to keep the planes in shape.

While the site is as yet only a temporary one, efforts are now under way to have it accepted by the government as a permanent aviation field. The site accepted by the government as a temporary home for its airplanes, consists of some twenty odd acres, owned by Stephen Townsend of Long Beach, and located just west of the Newport boulevard. The word received at Newport Beach calls for the field to be in readiness within two weeks.

The heights site, it is declared, is ideally located for a permanent aviation field, and the efforts to have it accepted as such by the government are backed by Townsend. The field is directly on the line of flight of machines flying either up or down the coast. United States mail planes pass up and down the coast each day and in case of trouble, such as was experienced by one plane recently, they could land on Newport bay, in still water, and quickly obtain the necessary aid from the heights field, less than a mile distant.

The site was inspected a fortnight ago by navy officers, and Admiral Rodman's approval, received was based on their recommendations as to its desirability for use during the May maneuvers.

ORANGE COUNTY ELKS
TO MANAGE DRIVE

Take Charge of Salvation Army Campaign for Funds

The two Elks lodges in Orange county are to conduct the drive in the county for Salvation army funds, May 10 to 20.

The Orange County Salvation Army Advisory Board last week set \$10,500 as the amount that should be raised this year, \$6,000 of it to go to the support of rescue, industrial and orphan homes in California, \$1500 for helping the local work and \$3,000 to pay off the debt on the Elysian street lot owned by the Salvation Army.

Last year's drive for the Salvation Army was handled efficiently and successfully by the Elks. The advisory board asked the Elks to undertake the drive again this year. W. C. Jerome and J. G. Mitchell of Santa Ana and H. E. Barnes, Jr., of Anaheim were appointed by the advisory board to present the request of the advisory board to the Elks. Thursday afternoon a meeting of the advisory board was held, and at that meeting the committee reported that both the Elks lodges, one in Santa Ana and one in Anaheim, had voted unanimously in favor of accepting the responsibility of carrying through the drive. In accepting this responsibility, the Elks act as the organizing body for the campaign, and the responsibility of the general public to contribute is in no way lessened.

Details of the plan of campaign have not yet been worked out, further than that Santa Ana lodge will handle the drive in the southern half of the county and Anaheim lodge the northern half of the county.

MAKE ANOTHER ATTEMPT
TO SHUT OFF THE WATER

The recent attempt to shut off the water in the Heffern well above the 3,000-foot level was not a success.

The formation at this point is unfavorable for cementing and, as has been said before, it took from September until April to shut off the water in the Chapman well at about the same level but the attempt was finally successful.

The attempt to shut off the water in the Heffern well will be continued and the directors have issued the following statement to the stockholders: "It has been decided to shoot the 6-inch pipe off at 2700 feet and proceed drilling with Standard tools side-tracking the 6-inch pipe which will be left in the well, to the depth of 2,980 feet when they will again cement, endeavoring to shut off the water.

Say! Listen!

A peculiar twist in the law brought forth a strange state of affairs Monday evening when the old board of trustees went out of existence and the new board came in. According to the law all the new board could do was to choose a presiding officer and adjourn. Three days intervene from that time until tonight (Thursday) when the council takes hold of the reins of government. Technically, during this interim of three days the city had no governing body. But nothing went wrong and the goings high.

A relative of a lost agent man went to a clairvoyant for guidance in his endeavor to find his kin, and was told by the seer that the wanderer was happy and would be found between this city and Los Angeles, and do you believe it, the old agent was found at San Pedro; but he wasn't happy. Wonderful!

Report has it that a well-known southwest property owner was in town a few days ago hobnobbing with a group of citizens about the outfall sewerage proposition. But nothing definite for publication was given out.

A few nights ago a siren blew, continued blowing and sounded as though it would never stop. People who hit the hay early were awakened and wondered what it was all about. After diligent inquiry nobody could solve the puzzle.

An arrest has been made here wherein it was charged a proprietor of a pool hall permitted minors to enter his place of business. And there may be others.

One candidate for trustee who failed to get under the wire at the recent municipal free-for-all, says he knows of 22 city employees who did not vote for him. Howzat?

A well-known film star lost \$3000 worth of jewels from her stocking while at Santa Ana a few evenings ago. This young lady should pay more attention to her knitting.

A young gent here who is quite a swell has more than one girl, and it being leap year, and he having said his birthday was going to occur one day next week, one of the confident maidens says she is going to try and keep a watch on him.

Two bad smash ups occurred Sunday, but no casualties resulted. Give your brakes the once over.

The speed cop has staked out several traps. Look out for the blue smoke.

Overalls clubs are becoming the fashion. Brush up your jeans!

Once a publisher with brotherly affection accused a rival of having one subscriber when the other fellow came back, saying his competitor had only two.

Another time a printerman chattered that his paper was going all over the county, and up piped another declaring his, besides going all over the county, went all over the state, while still another ambitious molder of public opinion took solemn oath that his paper was going to these places and also was going to many sundry states, and to cap the climax, another overzealous competitor declared his paper was going to these identical places and he had a hard job to keep it from going to

JAPANESE SCHEME TO
ACQUIRE REALTYNipponese Paper Advises Orientals to
Secure Homes

The resolute policy of the Japanese to secure such land in the state as is possible, notwithstanding the law, receives striking exemplification in an editorial of the New World, a Japanese newspaper of San Francisco, on "The House Rent Question."

In the editorial, translated for the California Oriental Exclusion league, the suggestion is made that through the Japanese association a method be adopted under which Japanese now renting in cities shall be assisted to become owners and thereby save money and promote the community idea.

A portion of the editorial in question follows:

"An organization like the Japanese association is necessary in dealing with such questions. For many years we have advocated as a solution of the rent question this matter of Japanese ownership of residential property. Those who are able to buy dwellings for themselves should buy. And, in general, apartment houses and rows

of houses for rent should be erected by the Japanese.

"In five or six years the rent paid by Japanese tenants would readily suffice to build such houses as those they occupy. We must adopt some plan for the erection and purchase of residences. We must organize some sort of company and secure the aid of the bank for selecting suitable localities and building apartments or houses. Then, instead of paying high rents, the money would be paid to the company or the bank.

"People who bought houses four or five years ago have ceased paying rent, and today they are undisturbed by advancing rents, etc., etc."

In urging the Japanese to buy real-estate property the Nipponese newspaper runs counter to the opinion recently rendered by Attorney General Webb that the ownership of residence property in California by Japanese is illegal under the existing treaty.

IN THE RING

According to the lineup for Thursday evening's boxing program at the Grand, in Santa Ana, C. J. McCoy and C. G. Wilford are putting on their banner card. In the double main event "Jap" Romero of Tia Juana, who has two decisions over "One Round" Norman of Texas, will take a four-round shot at "Battling Nick" of San Diego, who won a four-round decision over Norman here this week. These boys have met before at Jack Keran's Dreamland arena at San Diego, and from all reports, the crowd was in a frenzy from start to finish.

In the other half of the double main event, "Red" Matthews of Anaheim, who is rounding into the best condition of his career, will take on Johnny Leach of Vernon. In Leach, Red will meet an aggressive mixer, who is boring in at all times.

In the semi-windup, a return match between "K. O." Swall of Santa Ana, and "Kid" Lewis of Vernon, has been arranged. These two huskies furnished a real thrill in their bout on April 1, and the boys are on edge for the return bout. Swall has been putting in some steady time at training and will be in better condition than when he met Lewis before.

A good four-round preliminary has been arranged between Cook O'Campo of March Field, and Earl Ailing of Anaheim. Young O'Campo is a brother to Frank O'Campo, local veteran of the ring, and his many friends are anxious to see him start, while Earl has an admiring bunch of friends eager to see him in action.

McCoy reports the class under the direction of Paddy Dillon to be progressing nicely, with lots of timber for a snappy curtain raiser as well as an extra bout in slight tonight.

The marked interest in tonight's bouts is shown by the big advance sale of seats already on. It is predicted that all ringside seats will be sold out long before Thursday.

CAN NOW CONVERT
YOUR LIBERTY BONDSOld Four Per Cent Bonds Can Be Exchanged
for Later Issues

Those who hold four per cent bonds of the First and Second Liberty loans should present those bonds to their banks very soon in order that they may be exchanged for four and a quarter per cent bonds. Those who hold temporary coupon bonds of the Third Liberty loan should also convert those bonds into permanent coupon bonds.

First Liberty loans must be presented not later than June 15 and Second Liberty loans not later than May 15, or the owner of the bonds will lose six months interest. At least, that is the construction put upon the instructions sent out by the government. Those bonds must be presented for conversion now, or the bonds issued in their stead later will have to bear dates six months later.

All banks have received the following notice from the Federal Reserve bank in San Francisco:

"Although we are not prepared at the present time to conduct exchanges of Temporary Coupon bonds of all issues for Permanent coupon bonds, we have determined to commence exchange operations on May 1, 1920. This course has been made necessary due to the fact that holders of Four Per Cent bonds of the First and Second Liberty loans must present such Four Per Cent bonds for conversion prior to June 15 and May 15, respectively, in order to receive the benefit of the increased rate commencing on those dates.

The Gazette

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"It is important, therefore, that holders of Four Per Cent bonds of the First and Second Liberty loans present their bonds for conversion and exchange into Four and One-quarter Per Cent bonds May 1 or immediately thereafter. This will enable you to forward such bonds to reach San Francisco on or before June 14 and May 14, respectively. If Four Per Cent bonds of the First and Second Liberty loans are received on and after June 15 and May 15, respectively, they will be converted into bonds bearing 4 1/4 per cent interest commencing on December 15 and November 15, 1920, respectively.

"We have now a sufficient stock of Third Liberty loan Four and One-quarter bonds for exchange purposes, but as previously advised there has been a delay in the engraving and printing of First and Second Liberty loan Four and One-quarter Per Cent Permanent Coupon bonds at Washington, with the consequent result that we may be unable to fill your orders in full for shipments of these two issues. It must be borne in mind, therefore, that when Temporary Coupon bonds are forwarded to the Federal Reserve bank in San Francisco as fiscal agent of the United States, for exchange or conversion, they will be cancelled immediately, and deliveries of Permanent Coupon bonds will be made when and as stocks are received from Washington. It is hoped that Permanent bonds of all issues will be received in sufficient quantities at an early date, but you are reminded not to forward Temporary coupon bonds for exchange except under the above conditions as bonds which have been cancelled can not be re-issued in their original form."

COW JUDGING AT DAIRY MEET

How to pick a milkier will be shown by actual demonstration at the farm bureau dairymen's meeting Monday, May 3, at Raitt's dairy, on South Bristol street.

Dean H. E. Van Norman, a dairy expert of national renown, will explain and point out the various characteristics of good producing and poor producing cows.

Both types will be on hand for inspection. Cows which have proven good producers by the Babcock test will be shown and also the opposite type.

G. M. Brown, manager of the Burr Creamery company, Los Angeles, is to be one of the speakers. He will discuss the value of pure bred aires in the development of the dairy industry.

On Tuesday, May 4, at 2 p. m., a second session of the meeting will be held at the farm advisor's office for the purpose of organizing a permanent dairy department of the farm bureau. A committee of dairymen have been at work the last month preparing a constitution and set of by-laws for this organization. It will be submitted for approval.

The farm bureau is now engaged in a campaign of improving the herds of the county by the introduction of pure bred stock, and the employment of a cow tester.

All dairymen are invited to both of these meetings on May 3 and 4.

Make Your
Money Work

Your dollars that are lying idle in the bank have been depreciating. In purchasing power to such an extent that you are actually losing money. THINK THIS OVER. Your only hope now—is to find a good investment where you are assured big returns.

HERE IS YOUR
OPPORTUNITY

The oil business has made more poor people rich than all other businesses combined. Small investments have grown to great fortunes. All you require is to see that you place your money with the right company. Investigate the officers of the company, and if you are satisfied that they are honest, capable and understand the oil business, you may safely place your investment in their hands.

THE DIAMOND-LOUISIANA
OIL COMPANY

now has four producing oil wells—one more drilling, and another to be contracted to be drilled. It is a fast-growing company and those who invested at the start HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED A 10% DIVIDEND ON THEIR INVESTMENT.

We could not hope to fully explain all of the details of this wonderful, fast-growing company in such small advertising space. So we have made arrangements with the owners of this newspaper, by having sent to their office full and complete information regarding our property and management of the company.

See the manager of this paper at once and he can fully explain to you how your investment will be protected. This is your golden opportunity to give your life dollars at work. This might prove to be your stepping stone to success. One good investment starts you on the road to WEALTH.

THE STATE CORPORATION
COMMISSION

of California has granted us permit No. 9229. We have been recommended by Bankers and Trust Companies. They understand the wonderful possibilities of this company and can safely recommend the purchase of this stock.

DO NOT DELAY! Upon the completion of our fifth well this stock will be worth \$2.00 per share, only 200,000 shares now offered at par value—\$1.00 per share.

DIAMOND-LOUISIANA OIL
COMPANY

320 I. W. Hellman Building
Los Angeles, California

COUNTY TAXES

Become delinquent on Monday, April 26. Remittances should be made in time to reach this office before that date. Those who pay at the office should do so, if possible, before the last day to avoid the disfigurement of standing in line. All remittances whether checks or cash should be accompanied by tax bill or description of property.

J. C. LAMB,
Tax Collector.

Tractors for Rent

We furnish the tractor and tools, you do your own driving. Cleavelands and Fagols for orchard work. Then we have larger ones for open field work. Rent these tractors by day or week. Also tractors for sale in good running order as cheap as \$350.00

J. E. Walter & Co.

ORANGE COUNTY DISTRIBUTORS
MITCHELL and JORDAN Automobiles and ALL-WORK Tractors
Corner Olive and Center Streets Phone 511-W Anaheim, California

HOOVER
FOR
PRESIDENT

Is Hoover an American?

He has always been intensely American, and although his work has kept him in foreign countries much of his time—chiefly in England—he has always maintained a residence and citizenship in the United States. And Hoover was sufficiently AMERICAN to decline a peerage proffered him by England in exchange for his citizenship. His children have been educated by American tutors, and Mr. Hoover is now a trustee of one of America's greatest institutions of learning—Stanford University.

Those who now question Hoover's Americanism are simply seeking in their desperation for something with which to discredit a man whom the people are forcing into an office he does not seek.

Is Hoover a Republican?

He has always registered as a Republican, and for years, during his absence has maintained his membership in the New York Republican Club. There is no record of his ever having left the party—which, unfortunately is not true of his chief opponent in California. To question the party loyalty of Mr. Hoover—or anyone else—comes with poor grace from the supporters of Senator Johnson.

Cast your vote on May 4, for the delegates who are pledged to seek the nomination of a REGULAR AMERICAN, a REGULAR REPUBLICAN, a REGULAR MAN—one who will make a REGULAR PRESIDENT—

Herbert C. Hoover

Santa Ana Hoover
Republican Club

W. L. GRUBB, President
A. B. GARDNER, Secretary-Treasurer
116 East Third Street Phone 976-J