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FINE PROGRAM AT CHAUTAUQUA MEETINGS

HUNDREDS WHO VISIT THE BIG TENT SPEAK IN HIGH PRAISE OF WHAT THEY SEE

Two More Days of Entertainment Before the Program is Complete—Lecture This Morning by the Director, The Maori Singers from New Zealand Tomorrow, Afternoon and Evening

People who attend a Chautauqua entertainment always expect to see or hear something good, and the hundreds of Anaheim citizens who have visited the big brown tent at the corner of Emily and Center streets during the past five days were not disappointed. The Ellison-White people are not staging high-priced luxuries like William Jennings Bryan, but they are offering the public something equally as good and infinitely more entertaining to a majority percentage of the audience, at a nominal admission. They have combed the world for unique and unusual attractions, and are offering a varied program, every unit in it being high class, instructive and entertaining. They are giving their patrons lectures, music, comedy, and even a political debate. Two of their musical aggregations are from the antipodes, one being from Alaska, the far north, the other from New Zealand, the far south. Another item on the musical program is the quartet of lady singers from Wales. They make a picturesque display garbed in the native costume of the Welch mountaineers.

Mary Adel Hays, the noted American soprano, was also on the program for Monday.

The Chautauqua opened Saturday night, the principal number on the boards being Julius Caesar Nayphie and his assistants in "An Oriental Pageant." We don't know what Mr. Nayphie's nationality is, but he is some actor, and handed out an entertainment that was worth the price.

A political debate on a Chautauqua platform is something out of the ordinary, but Sunday night's entertainment consisted principally of a rampant argument between Senator Frayley of Iowa, and Carlton Chamberlayne of New York, the subject being "Political Issues of the Day." The actions of the present administration furnished ample material for Senator Frayley who criticized, while Mr. Chamberlayne undertook to defend his friends at Washington. Senator Frayley devoted much of his time to the short-comings of the war department, showing the extravagance and incompetency of that branch of government under the administration of Secretary Baker. He said the department had spent 18 billion dollars since war was declared, 9 billion of it being spent after the signing of the armistice. More than a billion dollars had been spent on our ammunition plants and only 17,000 shells were sent across to our soldiers; hundreds of millions of dollars had been spent by the ordnance department, and 72 guns were delivered in France to show for it. These are only a few of the things Mr. Frayley handed to his democratic opponent for his explanation. Mr. Chamberlayne did his best. He is a brilliant talker, and eloquently defended the powers that be at Washington, admitting, however, that through haste and inexperience many errors had been made. He also defended President Wilson's attitude on the league of nations.

Mr. Chamberlayne is a brother of Rev. D. O. Chamberlayne, the pastor of the Anaheim M. E. Church. During his pastorate, Rev. Chamberlayne built the church on Philadelphia street, recently torn down, and most of the construction work he did with his own hands. Mr. Chamberlayne met many former friends of his brother.

There are yet two days of the Chautauqua and a big crowd is expected at each of the entertainments. This morning there will be a lecture by Dr. Sanford McDonald, the director. This afternoon the meeting will open with a prelude by the Parnells followed by a travel lecture, by Dr. G.

Whitefield Ray, F.R.G.S. His subject will be "Through Five Republics on Horseback." There will also be a Junior Chautauqua and in the evening Judge Fred G. Bale lectures on "The Fourth Line of Defense." The opening entertainment also opens with a prelude by the Parnells.

The New Zealanders will occupy most of the time on Friday, the last day. The Native Maori Singers will open the show in the afternoon, and Dr. McDonald will deliver a lecture. There will also be a Junior Chautauqua exhibition. The evening entertainment will also start with the Maori Singers, and will round up with a lecture on "Social Redemption," by Charles H. Poole, member of the New Zealand parliament. He will probably tell something about the socialist government in his island country.

HEFFEN OIL COMPANY TO CHANGE DIRECTORS

Two Old Members to Give Place to New Ones, It Is Said

The Heffen Oil company has taken a new lease on life as the result of a stockholders' meeting held last week.

As a result of the meeting it is said there will be two new men on the directorate and considerable new money in the company treasury the latter coming as a result of the first.

It is said two of the present directors will resign and that Mr. Miller of Riverside and Mr. Spicer of Long Beach will take their place.

These changes are said to have been the result of a feeling on the part of some out-of-town stockholders that they should be allowed more representation on the board.

The situation is the one which usually occurs in a corporation when matters do not move as fast as the stockholders had hoped and expected. The famous Heffen well has had a tempestuous and historic experience. Oil sand was struck around the 3000 foot level and a portion of the board wished to stop at that point, shut off the water and bring in the well but a majority of 43 voted to continue making hole and the well went about 2000 feet deeper but failed to develop anything worth while.

Coming back to the first "strike," an attempt has been made to shut off the water but up to date the job has been unsuccessful.

To raise funds 1,000,000 shares of the stock were placed on the market at 10 cents a share, or rather, they were offered to stockholders and at date of the stockholders meeting only about half of them had taken their quota.

As a result of the meeting, however, the remaining 55 per cent of the 10-cent stock was subscribed and more than 100,000 shares of a second issue of the same kind of stock was taken which put the company on its feet financially.

There seems to be agreement on one thing and that is that there is oil in the Heffen well if the water can be shut off and the well brought in.

It is said there are two members of the present board who are anxious to be relieved of their duties and that they will make room for the two new men who represent the outside stockholders.

An effort is now being made to sidetrack the present fifth pipe and penetrate the oil sand with new casing. If this is accomplished another effort will be made to shut off the water.

EDISON COMPANY EXTENSIONS

An order issued by the railroad commission Wednesday authorized the Southern California Edison company to issue and sell \$5,000,000 of its general and refunding mortgage six per cent 25-year gold bonds. In an exhibit filed with the company's application for authority to make the bond issue it is shown that the company plans to expend from March 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920, \$5,500,000 to carry on hydro-electric development work and construct necessary transmission and distribution lines. Funds derived from the sale of the bonds are to be deposited in a special fund and expended only for such purposes as the commission may authorize.

An outside resident brings in a reminder that the surface of the pavement east of East street is breaking away in patches, which he is afraid will soon be good sized holes. A new surfacing is needed badly.

VALENCIA HOTEL THREATENED BY FIRE

SMOLDERING BLAZE IN GRILL KITCHEN FILLS BIG BUILDING WITH STIFLING SMOKE

Guests Awakened from Slumber Hurriedly Dress and Grope Their Way Through the Gaseous Cloud to Open Air—Some Go Down the Fire Escapes, But Nobody Gets Stamped

For more than two hours Sunday morning fire raged undiscovered and uncontrolled in the Hotel Valencia. As early as six o'clock employees about the building detected the odor of smoke and suspicious fire, but a search failed to reveal a blaze anywhere except where it ought to be, and it was not until shortly before nine o'clock that suspicion became certainty and the alarm was turned in. When the fire department arrived the big four-story hotel was rapidly filling up with smoke, and a dense cloud was rolling out from beneath the roof of the one-story annex in which is situated the Valencia grill and the Oyster Loft. More than half an hour elapsed before the firemen were able to actually locate the seat of the blaze and clear a passage way to it in order to turn on a stream of water, but when it was eventually located it was found that the fire had made so little headway that a small stream of water speedily quenched it.

The fire started in a double partition wall in the kitchen of the Valencia Grill, presumably from the range which stood near the wall, but the origin is not known. It burned slowly in the woodwork between the walls, climbed upward, spreading between the ceiling and roof. Fortunately it was discovered before it had eaten its way through to air, and although it had probably been burning for some hours the damage was slight. The lobby of the hotel and the Valencia Grill were water soaked, but the Anaheim National Bank on the west side of the building, and the Oyster Loft Cafe on the east side, suffered no damage whatever.

The hotel, as usual crowded with guests, and it was a disagreeable experience for them. Being Sunday morning many of them were still sleeping, and it was rather disconcerting, especially to the ladies, to wake up and find their bedrooms densely filled with suffocating smoke. However, there was no excitement, no hurry, no frantic cries for help. All of the guests were able to don some clothing before descending, but some of the ladies appeared in picturesque costume and with untidy hair. They were not frightened, but apparently were disgruntled at being compelled to leave their bedrooms without first doing up their hair, powdering their noses and taking a last look in the glass. In fact, all of them emerged from the stifling smoke with streaming eyes, red noses and gasping mouths. None of them were frightened, but all were mad as wet hens.

Owing to the time required for repairing the burned area and the necessity for house-cleaning caused by the deluge of water, the Valencia Grill suspended business for a couple of days.

Notes of the Fire

The firemen were praised for their work in extinguishing the fire. It was hard to reach, and at one time looked so black serious results would ensue. Three streams of water were used and the power house man had the pumps going for 45 minutes.

All the rooms were occupied and many occupants resorted to the fire escapes to get out of the building. Some of the loders emerged scantily attired. A lady ran into the hallway clad only in a breezy kimono and wearing a picture hat. Another frantic woman was determined to jump out of a third story window, but a fireman gallantly assisted her to the fire escape whither she safely descended to the ground.

Another lady, true to the manner-

isms of her sex, fainted during the excitement, but was rescued.

Newell Fordling of the power house, whose duty it is to go to a fire in a hurry and look after the high power electric wires, loped into his savior when the alarm sounded and hit down Center street. He went so fast he threw a tire, which kept rolling alongside his car. Fordling observed the movement, but did not stop. Arriving at the scene of the fire he disconnected the wires. His tire was picked up by a kid who returned it to the owner.

Somebody up on the roof at the rear of the grill dropped a large hatchet to the ground and it barely missed Ray Lassard who was sweeping the men on the ground floor and had just emerged from the building. Ray had a narrow escape.

Chief Fischle has a clever way of descending a ladder. Dick puts one foot on the outside of each sidepost of the ladder and with his hands, gripping the upright staves, slides down. He sets a rapid pace for his firemen.

Dr. McDonald, manager of the Chautauqua, emerged from the smoke-filled building carrying his Knights of Pythias sword and cap. The doctor was given the knight's degree two or three evenings previously by the Anaheim lodge, and he appeared to be much attached to the "fringe" that belonged to his new position in the lodge.

SYDNER ROSS LEAVES FOR EXTENDED TRIP

He and His Family Going to Visit Europe and Africa

Mr. and Mrs. Sydner Ross and daughter, Miss Sheila, left Friday morning for New York where they will sail at once for England and take a motor trip of the British Isles, the continent and northern Africa.

They expect to be away 18 months and will travel the greater portion of the time. From England they will tour leisurely through Italy and will spend the winter visiting various points in France and the other North African states which border the shore of the Mediterranean.

They will also visit Greece and later they hope to visit some of the battlefields of northern France which probably will be open to travelers before their return.

Mr. Ross and his family were abroad at the outbreak of the European war and had the bad luck to have their automobile confiscated. He has never been returned to them and they have already shipped a car which will be ready for them on their arrival in England.

WHITE BUS LINE EXTENDING ITS SERVICE

Will Run a Regular Stage from Santa Ana to San Diego

Travelers from Anaheim going to San Diego are to be given a new additional service out of Santa Ana by the White Bus Line commencing on Monday, May 10, upon which date the operation of daily cars between Santa Ana and San Diego will be instituted leaving Santa Ana at 9 a. m. and arriving in San Diego at 12:45 p. m., returning from San Diego at 3 p. m. and arriving at Santa Ana at 6:45 p. m.

This service is additional to the regular Los Angeles-San Diego service passing through Santa Ana as operated at present by the White Bus Line. The traveler out of Anaheim may connect with a car from San Diego from Santa Ana by leaving Anaheim by the White Buses up to 8:30 a. m., and returning from San Diego, connect with buses from Anaheim leaving Santa Ana at 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 and 11:10 p. m.

With the operation of service through to Santa Ana, which commenced April 26 last, the facilities of travel offered by the White Bus Line for travelers from Whittier, La Habra, Brea, Fullerton and Anaheim have been materially increased and with the operation of the new car between Santa Ana and San Diego commencing May 10, the service is further enhanced and gives the traveler from these points the opportunity of making the trip to San Diego in the utmost comfort and convenience.

With the high grade equipment operated by the White Bus Line the new service will well accommodate the growing requirements and meet with the appreciation of the traveling public.

BIG AUTO SHOW A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE GATHER AT THE TENTS AND MARVEL AT FINE DISPLAY

Cars, Trucks and Tractors of Almost Every Make Exhibited by Enterprising Dealers—Numerous Sales Booked by the Salesmen on the Ground—Good Music Furnished by Orchestra

That a large percentage of the people of Orange county are deeply interested in the auto industry and its various branches, was indicated by the many thousands, who visited the show last week and made a close inspection of the several cars, trucks and tractors on display. The members of the Orange County Automobile Trades Association, who conceived the show and put the machinery in motion for its accomplishment, anticipate a large attendance and artistic, beautiful and interesting display for the entertainment of the visitors, but the results far exceeded their greatest expectations. After the live wire committee in charge of the show had completed their work of erecting and decorating the great tents, arranged the numerous exhibits, and announced that everything was in readiness for the opening of the gates, even the dealers who participated in the show were astonished at the beauty, completeness and splendor of it all.

The display was housed in two enormous tents. The one devoted to pleasure cars was 100 feet wide and 260 feet long. It was divided into 43 sections, each occupied by a different make of auto. The second tent, 100x220 feet in dimensions, contained 25 sections for trucks and tractors and 28 booths for accessories. The entire display was composed of forty-two different makes of passenger cars, fourteen different makes of trucks, twelve different makes of tractors, and twenty-four different lines of automobile accessories. Two or more models of the same make were shown by most of the dealers, making a total exhibit of 175 models. Positions in the tents were determined by lot, and following is a list of exhibitors and the order in which they were drawn:

Class A
Albert H. Sitton, Willys-Knight; Overland Santa Ana Co., Overland; Dale & Co., Tops and Bodies; J. J. De Vaux, Oldsmobile; Guarantee Motor Co., Tulsa; Cadillac Garage Co., Cadillac; Chalmers, Hudson; George Dunton, Ford; Wickersheim Implement Co., Ford; Knox & Stout, Ford; T. B. Talbert & Co., Ford; Bickford & Bedford, Gardner, Apperson; A. V. Herr, Apperson; Walter M. Brown Co., Stutz; W. E. Alexander, Westcott, Allen; Townsend & Wyatt, Hudson, Essex; R. A. Adams, Hudson, Essex; Booth & Menzie, Paige; John E. Healey, Paige; Al. G. Faulkner, Marmion; Charles L. Davis, Chandler, Cleveland; Anaheim Auto Co., Buick, Scripps-Booth; Orange County Garage Co., Buick; Reid Motor Co., Chevrolet; Taggart Motor Co., Chevrolet; Walker-May Motor Co., Nash; Bob White, Franklin; Santa Ana Electric Garage, Milburn; Elmer; Standard Sixty Automobile Corp., Standard Eight; Poulik & Poulik, Templar, Dorrans; Orange County Auto Co., Cole, Auburn, Maxwell; J. E. Walter & Co., Mitchell, Jordan; C. H. McCausland, Premier; J. B. Wilbur, Grant; Blaine Huntton, Briscoe; Ezra Stanley, Briscoe; Wassser & Evans, Leach, Power Plus, Columbia; Harry D. Riley, Studebaker; Wm. F. Lutz Co., Studebaker; Ed. C. Gier, Anderson.

Class B
Co-Operative Shops, Moreland; H. G. Pendill, Denby, Duplex; Anaheim Motor Co., Liberty Motor Cars, Paigeol Truck, Fugel Tractor; E. G. Stinson, G. M. C.; Geier & Parker, Acme Truck, Walles Tractor; L. G. Swales, Samson; Golden West Motors Co., Golden West Truck; George Dunton, Ford Truck; Knox & Stout, Ford Truck; Wickersheim Implement Co., Fordson Tractor; T. B. Talbert & Co., Fordson Tractor; H. C. Seymour, Case Motor Car, Case Tractor, Reliance

Class C
Kinslow Machine Works, Piston-Cylinder Grinding; Sonnebora & Sons, Amalie Oils and Greases; Bob White, Quaker State Oils; Orange County Ignition Works, Willard Storage Batteries; Anaheim Ignition Depot, Willard Storage Batteries; Auto Electric Maintenance Co., Vesta Storage Batteries; E. Schulte, Auto Specialty; Shepherd & Campbell, McGraw Tires; Titan Ignition Co., Titan Batteries; Ahlberg Bearing Co., Bearings; A. H. Sitton, Clark, Turner, Piston-Cylinder Grinding; Bureka Garage and Machine Shop; Hark & Burbank, Exide Storage Batteries; W. E. Oswald, Exide Storage Batteries; S. R. Walter, Exide Storage Batteries; Santa Ana Horsehoe Tire Co., Horsehoe Racine Tires; Paul D. Price, Master Vulcanizing; N. LeGrange Auto Specialty; J. E. Bender, Auto Specialty; E. Rich and Just, Cushion Wheels; Elmore Storage Battery Co., Storage Batteries; M. F. McKay, U. S. A. Storage Batteries.

Twelve thousand people visited the show during the four days it was open to the public, many going in a second time. The first time the attraction and beauties ahead impelled the visitors to keep moving forward until they had made the entire circuit of the huge tents, and had taken a casual glimpse of all that was offered for their entertainment, and hundreds made a second trip in order to investigate some car, truck, tractor or piece of machinery that appealed to them. It was an opportunity to see all the 1920 models side by side, and many a prospective purchaser was assisted in making a decision as to what make his next car, or tractor, or truck would be. Numerous sales were booked on the spot.

All Orange county came to Anaheim one day during the show—at least all that portion of the county interested in modern methods of locomotion and up-to-date farming. Outside two giant airplanes, piloted by Messrs. Hawkins and Meakepeace, were sailing all over the small red spot on the map of California labelled Orange county, carrying the news from La Habra to Capistrano and from San Diego back to the sea, that something good was to be seen in Anaheim, and that pilgrimage to this city would be worth the price.

Splendid music was provided in both tents throughout the entire show by an orchestra under the leadership of Prof. Tosier of Santa Ana, and the selections were attuned to the car or taste of every visitor. Dreamy waltzes from Spanish opera, alternated with ballads, rag time or the jazziest kind of jazz.

The committee having charge of the arrangements and to whom is due the credit for making it such a success was composed of Harry D. Riley of Anaheim, C. H. McCausland of Santa Ana, and A. H. Sitton of Fullerton, with Walter W. Biddick of Santa Ana, as manager. The gentlemen on the stripped all the expectations of the county association which they represented, and presented a show that will be a fitting pattern for all future committees to measure by. This was the first of what is to be an annual event in Orange county. The next one belongs to the south end, and will probably be held at Santa Ana.

Auto Show Notes
One of the disappointments of the show was the failure of Mayor Stark to take an airplane trip which had been planned for him. The only consideration that kept Mr. Stark from flying was his aviatorpilot. It was unfair to the pilot, he said, to ask him to take up a man who weighed more than two hundred pounds.

Many of the visitors combined business with pleasure and either bought cars or came to a decision relative to future purchases. The Premier

Trailers; Auto Car Sales Co., Auto Car; J. E. Walter Co., All-Work Tractor; George O. Peavey, Bethlehem, P. S. G. Co., Clydesdale; Wickersheim Implement Co., Republic Truck; Damswood & Garway, Mack; Walter H. Fisher Co., Haynes, Gramm, Bornstein; McGraw Bros., Velle Motor Cars, Velle Trucks; Miller & Monkhous, Elgin Motor Cars, Transport Truck; E. C. Gilbert, Elgin Motor Car; Edgar & Haynes, Oakland; Jones & Jones, Oakland; Noll-Duckworth, Crow Elkhart; T. H. Toussley, Davis, National; O. A. Haley, Dodge; Lillian Yeager, Dodge; Charles H. Mann, Dodge.

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FULLERTON STILL FAVORS JOINT SEWER

OPPOSITION IN NORTHERN CITY TO THE PLAN IS NOT VERY FORMIDABLE

New Members of the Fullerton Board of Trustees See No Reason for Abandoning the Project—Meeting of Officials of Both Cities Will Shortly Be Held to Consider Plans

The upheaval at Fullerton on election day, which retired three members of the old board of trustees, filling their seats with brand new members, does not appear to have affected the negotiations between that city and Anaheim relative to a joint outfall sewer. There is some opposition to the plan in our northern neighbor—at least a few of the people, while not directly knocking the proposition, appear to think that Fullerton is able to satisfactorily dispose of her own sewage without entering into a partnership deal with this city, but it appears, is not the opinion of the board of trustees, who, so far as is known at present, are desirous of carrying out the proposed project.

A meeting of the joint committee of Anaheim and Fullerton officials was to have been held Monday night, but owing to certain members from the latter city being away from home or unable to attend no business was transacted and the meeting was postponed to a date not yet fixed. When this meeting is held plans will probably be perfected for the work, the amount it will cost each city determined, and bond elections definitely decided upon. At any rate, the committee will decide whether the work is to go forward or be abandoned.

Mayor Coulter of Fullerton, was in Anaheim some days ago, and in conversation with Anaheim officials gave no intimation that his city had any intentions of backing up. Mr. Coulter is one of the newly-elected members of the Fullerton board, and gave assurance that he favors carrying out the plan as outlined.

Both cities are in a dilemma relative to the disposal of sewage. The present system is inadequate and unsatisfactory and time will only make the situation worse as the towns are rapidly growing and the sewage increasing in volume. An outfall to the ocean is the most feasible plan of disposal proposed, and while it will cost considerable money, the partnership proposition will divide the burden. Besides it will settle the vexed question for all time.

Some reports making two sales in less than an hour.

Strangers who have visited auto shows in other places unhesitatingly pronounced this the finest thing of the kind they had ever seen.

Chairman Riley, who went up in a plane and sailed around the moon, was so pleased with his experience that he contemplates adding a line of airplanes to his Studebaker business.

The American Legion had a display of war relics brought back from France and Belgium by the boys, in one of the tents. One article belonging to Clyde Webb bore a label announcing that the Hun who previously owned it was "pushing up daisies." Wonder if Clyde had anything to do with his going west.

The birdmen found it necessary to move their landing place to the Anaheim Airplane factory's grounds at Brea, owing to wires interfering with their landing in the city. People who wanted to take a joy ride were taken out to Brea in an auto.

With what is said to be an even chance of recovery, Allan Henry, an oil worker, is in a Fullerton hospital suffering from a broken nose, fractures of both cheek bones, and a fractured jawbone, sustaining also a heavy pipe fell from a derrick upon which he was working in the Union Oil company's Porell lease at Yorba Linda. Henry is well known among employees in the oil field section.

AVOID RECKLESS ISSUANCE OF BONDS

WILLIAM HENRY HOYT OF NEW YORK TELLS SOME POINTS TO BE OBSERVED

Recommends Limiting the Power to Incur Debt, But Not the Power to Pay a Debt—Time of Paying Shall Not Extend Beyond Usefulness of Improvement

Of all the powers generally conferred by law on a municipal corporation, none is more likely to be misused than the power to raise money by issuing bonds payable in the distant future, according to William Henry Hoyt, in a speech before the League of Municipalities. For example, municipal officials often have a propensity for keeping down the tax rate while they are in office by issuing long-term bonds for current expenses; and taxpayers of the present are often quite willing to shift their burdens to taxpayers of the future. The serious consequences of such abuses are obvious. The courts therefore generally hold that the power to issue bonds is not to be implied, but must rest upon an express grant by the legislature; and the legislature generally safeguards the exercise of the power by numerous restrictions. Sometimes these restrictions fail to deal with fundamental matters. Sometimes they are unnecessarily restrictive. Sometimes they are so complicated or couched in such uncertain terms that great difficulties arise in determining whether the law has been complied with.

The general municipal administrative code to which I refer should, in my opinion, permit the issuance of bonds for the purpose of financing any capital expenditure which the city is authorized by law to make, and should permit the borrowing of money in anticipation of the sale of the bonds, provided the bonds have first been authorized by appropriate proceedings of the city. Many years ago, as a result of reckless issuing of bonds by states and municipalities in this country for adding railroad and canal companies, the view prevailed in some quarters that bonds were not legitimate instruments for financing the needs of local governments, and should be prohibited. One of the few surviving reminders of this idea is a provision in the constitution of Arkansas which prohibits municipal bond issues in that state. Another is the prohibition of municipal aid to private corporations, to be found in most of our state constitutions. Today, the opinion is practically unanimous that the power to issue bonds for municipal purposes is absolutely necessary.

Although I favor a broad grant of power to issue bonds for all capital expenditures, that is to say, for public improvements having a period of usefulness extending into future years, because the future will derive benefits from the improvements and therefore may fairly be charged with a part of the cost, I believe that as a general rule the power should be exercised only in the case of extraordinary expenditure, and not in the case of annually recurring expenditures of regular amounts, even though they are permanent improvements such as street paving, sewers, school buildings, etc. For example, if a city spends \$25,000 every year for school buildings, and raises the money by an issue of long-term bonds, the time may arrive when the interest and sinking fund charges will amount to more than \$25,000 per annum, and it would be a good deal cheaper to finance the improvements by current taxes. This is the situation in New York City today, and it is largely responsible for the "pay-as-you-go" policy adopted in 1914 pursuant to an agreement with the bankers of the city. But New York found it necessary to modify this policy. Elsewhere, I think, this very interesting problem should be left to the judgment of the city officials.

The general law I suggest should, in the second place, limit the life or term of a bond issue to the probable period of usefulness of the improvement for which the bonds are issued, such a period to be determined by the local authorities, but to be within certain maximum periods to be prescribed by the act for particular classes of improvements. There is a very large amount of outstanding municipal debt incurred for improvements whose usefulness is past and gone. In principle, this is the same as issuing bonds for current expenses. There was a time, it was said, when New York did such things as issuing 60-year bonds to put

manure in the parks. Today 40-year bonds for 10-year roads are common. Bonds for roads should never run so long as 40 years.

In my opinion, the general law should, in the third place, require all municipal bond issues to mature in annual series or instalments, and should abolish the sinking fund system for future bond issues. The cost to the community of issuing serial bonds is exactly the same as the cost of issuing so-called "straight" or "sinking" fund bonds, maturing all at one time, provided the sinking fund sums are levied at the same rate that the bonds bear. But in point of fact municipal sinking funds are not usually maintained as they should be, and it has seemed to be impossible to prevent mismanagement and losses of such funds. Again and again the absence or insufficiency of the sinking fund makes it necessary to refund the bonds at maturity and to postpone the payment of the debt to a date long after the expiration of the life of the improvement for which it was incurred. Bond dealers and investors now understand serial bonds and look upon them with favor. It is noteworthy that Massachusetts, New Jersey and North Carolina require all city bonds to be issued on the serial plan.

In the fourth place, the administrative code should not only insure the final payment of new bond issues at maturity by requiring serial payments, but should provide a definite plan for establishing and maintaining sinking funds for old "straight" bonds. This could be done as it is done in New Jersey, by placing municipal sinking funds in the hands of a local sinking fund commission independent of the local authorities, by creating a new state officer to supervise the maintenance and administration of sinking funds, and by requiring municipalities to make certain annual contributions to their sinking funds. It would be impracticable in many cases to make good the present deficits in sinking funds, due to mismanagement and losses in the past. The tax would be too heavy, and refunding must be allowed to some extent. But there is no reason why the sinking fund contribution should not be at least equal to the amount of the contribution annually from the original date of issue of the bonds to the date of maturity, would amortize the bonds, assuming that the sinking fund will earn 3 1/2 or 4 per cent per annum, compounded annually.

The fifth main provision to be embodied in the proposed general law, unless it is embodied in state constitution, should limit the aggregate amount of the city's bonds to some fixed percentage of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the city. Nearly all of our states prescribed debt limit of this kind. They are intended to safeguard taxpayers against unduly burdensome taxes, and in many instances they have proved to be very effective. Before such limits were devised, there were municipalities which piled up debts of such great magnitude that more or less successful attempts were made to escape payment, by means of compromise with creditors, repeal of charters, resignation of officials, and otherwise. The cases of Watertown in Wisconsin, several counties in Missouri, Elizabeth and Rahway in New Jersey, Memphis in Tennessee, and Mobile in Alabama, are notable examples. But it must be recognized that limitations of the amount of public debt by reference to the assessed value of taxable property are, at best, arbitrary and clumsy expedients. In theory, there is no such thing as fixed or absolute value. The amount of debt a municipality may incur, and no such thing as an absolute maximum ratio of a municipal debt to property values. Hence those prevent the making of public improvements which ought to be made. The difficulties of fixing an arbitrary legal limit are shown by the great divergences in the limits prescribed by the different states. Moreover, the assessed value of taxable property is an unsatisfactory basis for a debt, because it may be, and at times has been, increased merely for the purpose of expanding the debt limit, and because the ratio of assessed value to actual value differs in different taxing districts. On the other hand, inasmuch as these debt limitations have the merit of being effective when the limit is not too high, and no other expedient has yet been shown to be equally satisfactory, it is generally held that they should be continued. Some day we may be able to deal with the matter in more scientific fashion by establishing central administrative bodies with powers like the local government board of estimates, including the power to pass upon the expediency of municipal bond issues, but up to the present this has been deemed impracticable here. In my opinion, a 10 per cent debt limit, that is to say a limitation of debt to 10 per cent of the taxable value, with a provision exempting bonds for self-sustaining

municipal enterprises, is very liberal. I believe that the 18 per cent limit in the Virginia constitution would be too high were it not for the fact that it is very difficult to exclude bonds for self-sustaining enterprises from the operation of the limit. I am also inclined to the view that the debt should be a territorial limit and not merely a limit upon the debt which any one political subdivision within a given territory may incur. Under the ordinary debt limitation, any number of political subdivisions may occupy the same territory, each may incur debt up to the limit. South Carolina furnishes an interesting exception. There they have an 8 per cent limit for a city and a 15 per cent limit for the territory embracing the city.

The sixth provision which I would put in the general law for Virginia municipalities would be one making all municipal bonds direct obligations of the municipality and payable out of taxes levied upon all taxable property in the municipality, without regard to any tax limit prescribed by law. Limit the power to incur debt, but not the power to pay the debt. Every limitation of the power to pay will be reflected in the market price of the bonds, and municipalities will find it cheaper in the end to secure the payment of their bonds by the pledge of a sufficient tax, even though it is proposed to use special funds other than general taxes to pay them.

THE CAVE MAN'S WIFE

The cave man's wife is to have her chance for fame now. Little has been heard of her. The cave man himself, with his club and his stone hatchet, his eccentric but effective methods of wooing, and his battles with the sabertoothed tiger are matters of common knowledge, while the lady of his cave has escaped publicity. But the extension division of the University of California is to bring her forth and show what sort of woman she was. The cave woman's character, habits and customs are to be discussed by Paul Louis Faye, fellow in anthropology of the University of California, who is lecturing for the extension division of the university. It is proposed to have Faye lecture before a number of clubs in California during the summer and fall. In addition to his lecture on "The Primitive Feminine," which is the scientific name for the cave woman, Faye will also lecture on "The Passing Masculine."

THE MAORI SINGERS

An entertainment and musical event very much out of the ordinary is scheduled for the closing day of Chautauque in the coming of the Native Maori Singers. It is the first and only company of its kind ever brought across the Pacific. Their program is a page out of their own lives, and one that cannot be obtained from either book or film. It portrays the past and present of their race. It is the visualized story of the Maori from the days before the coming of the white man to the time when the sturdy Maori youths shouldered their modern English rifles and marched off to do their bit for the allies. Scenes of Maori tribal life are enacted, the meeting of the chiefs, the marriage celebration, the feasts, the customs of the home, the war songs and dances, are all given in their program. And through it all runs the beautiful weird music of their New Zealand home.

HOW ABOUT NOW?

You do not have to scratch your head and engage in long, deep thought to remember the enthusiasm that you and all the rest of us exhibited over the American soldier when the war was on; or how you threw up your hat and shouted yourself hoarse as the brown ranks marched along with the banner of the Union floating proudly at the head of the column; how you stood up every time The Star-Spangled Banner was played or sung; how you bared your head when the color guard went by; how you stopped your automobile wherever you might be in order to see that the man in uniform might rise instead of walk; how you and your families went to the railroad stations laden with food for the strange soldiers that might be passing through; how you shed tears of pride when your own boys went marching away to the ports of embarkation while the bugles played, the bands blared forth their patriotic tunes and the drums rolled their soul-stirring marches.

There was all very fine and all very commendable, wasn't it? And everybody was exalted, lifted far out of himself and lived upon a plane of high thought and lofty idealism.

Then nothing was too good, nothing even was good enough to offer these brave young men who were giving up their positions in life, their families

and friends and offering in sacrifice their very bodies upon the altar of patriotism and of humanity. O, we were greatly moved, those days, and we meant it, too.

But how about now?

SHIP BY TRUCK TRAIN

TO MAKE LONG TRIP

Will Pass Through Anaheim Tuesday, May 25

With the various committees zealously working on their tasks, the details of the second annual Southern California ship by truck-good roads tour scheduled for May 17 to 25 are practically completed.

Most vital, aside from the signing up of entries of which there are more than twenty and a strong likelihood of the total reaching thirty, is the definite announcement of the route that the freight-laden motor carriers will follow. Five hundred miles of Southern California highways, including every kind of traveling from boulevards to sandy deserts, and twisting mountain grades, will be traversed by the caravan of trucks, with El Centro as the pivot point in the circuit through Imperial valley points.

The start will be from Los Angeles in the morning of Monday, May 17, following the valley boulevard through El Monte, Puente, Pomona and Ontario; thence to San Bernardino, Redlands and Colton to Riverside, where the first night's stop will be made. Here, as in other cities where night stops have been decided upon, public meetings which include a band concert, motion pictures and speeches on good roads and motor transportation, will be held.

The second day's run will take the fleet of trucks with their loads of Los Angeles merchandise for Imperial valley points, across the desert to Indio and Coachella, which will be the Tuesday night stop. Here the farmers in the Coachella valley region will be invited to the city to witness the parade and attend the public meeting.

The third day's run will be the most severe of the tour, being over the rough, sandy desert country about the Salton, over to Westmoreland and Brawley, the latter city being the night stop. The "going" will be tough over this stretch, but the exacting demands of desert roads will be tempered with smooth running over a long stretch of newly finished paved boulevard.

It is such traveling conditions as prevail in the Coachella-Brawley line of the tour that will give the truck run an aspect of real transportation demonstration rather than a triumphal tour over glasslike boulevards.

The fourth and fifth days will find the truck caravan cruising over the highways of the Imperial valley, making El Centro the pivot point of runs to Imperial, Rockwell, Calipatria, Niland, Hober and Calexico, on the Mexican boundary. Night stops on Thursday and Friday will be at El Centro, where one of the biggest public demonstrations of the entire run will be held.

The sixth day will find the caravan swinging back toward Los Angeles, with new cargoes of freight, composed of Imperial valley products, the nature of which has not yet been announced by the committee. San Diego will be reached on the sixth day, the trucks following the mountain route by way of Seelye, Coyote Wells, Devils Canyon, Campo and Portrero grade. This route includes traveling from a point below sea level to an elevation of 2,200 feet, and provides a grueling test of power and endurance, yet with safety and ease commensurate with efficient transportation.

The sixth and seventh nights will be spent in San Diego, a public parade and meeting being held Saturday, while Sunday will be a day of rest for the trucks and drivers.

The eight day's schedule calls for a run over the coast highway, through La Jolla and Oceanside to Santa Ana, which will be the night control. In the Orange county city a big meeting to arouse interest in the ship by truck and good roads movement will be held. Also, the committee is considering another demonstration at the prosperous city of Orange, only three miles distant, where a big celebration will be held in connection with the turning on of current in Orange's beautiful new street lighting system.

The final leg of the record breaking truck run will be from Santa Ana to Los Angeles, by way of Anaheim, Fullerton, Whittier and Montebello, winding up a circuit of 500 miles.

A committee of prominent motor truck dealers, including Earl V. Abbott, Gilbert Woodfill, J. Tahan, A. C. Bushnell, V. S. Boardley, G. O. Fries and A. N. Wayne, is busily working out entertainment programs in the important towns along the route, and in this line they are receiving the hearty cooperation of public spirited citizens in the various communities.

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Our treatments are especially advantageous for ailments of the Nerves and pains in the muscles and joints. Acute or chronic diseases of the various organs often yield, with surprising alacrity to our modalities. Fees reasonable.

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Money Orders and Drafts on all parts
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140 North Spring Street
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COST OF EGGS BY PARCEL POST

Average hen's eggs will weigh about 1 1/2 pounds to the dozen, or 2 ounces apiece. The weight of a single dozen of eggs in a carton properly packed and wrapped for mailing will run from 2 to 3 pounds, depending on the nature of the particular container, the size of the eggs and the packing and wrapping used. If the container be a very light one and the eggs small, the parcel may fall within the 2-pound limit, and the postage, therefore, within the first and second zones, or 150-mile limit, would be 6 cents. Most parcels containing a dozen eggs will exceed 2 pounds but will not reach 3; therefore the postage on them will be cents within the first and second zones. A parcel containing 2 dozen eggs will add perhaps 2 cents to the postage, though sometimes only 1 cent, depending on the nature of the container and the packing and wrapping.

It should be observed that the larger the parcel (within the size and weight limits) the cheaper is the postage. As the first pound of every package costs 5 cents within the first and second zones, while each additional pound up to 50, costs but 1 cent; so that while a 1-pound parcel would cost 5 cents postage, a 2-pound parcel would cost only 6 cents, or 3 cents a pound. A 20-pound parcel would cost 24 cents, and a 60-pound parcel would cost 54 cents.

WHERE DO THEY GET IT?

The "Committee of Forty-eight," which is preparing to launch a new political party on a platform that is a cross between single tax and socialism, announces that it "represents" the great masses of the American people.

Where do these committeemen get their commissions to represent the great masses of the American people, or to represent anybody, as a matter of fact, other than themselves? Who chose them as representatives of public sentiment? Ordinary political parties have their machinery for the election of representatives; they have

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

109-111 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

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DEALERS IN

Wood, Coal, Hay, Grain

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Good Place to Buy—

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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

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primaries and conventions of the people at which such representatives are chosen.

But the Committee of Forty-eight, like many other organizations professing to represent the great body of the people, is entirely a self-constituted and self-designated affair. It may with propriety claim to represent certain theories or fads in politics, but it has no warrant for the assertion that it represents more than an imaginary constituency. But there is, of course, distinguished authority for getting one's authority to represent the people without their consent from voices in the air and other sources no more tangible.

But why not let a few of the people, at least, in some of these movements think they are divinely ordained to swaggon around as old Vox Populi.

Who would have expected the time to come when a democratic administration would rejoice over the fact that the administration's candidate for president had succeeded in getting a little more than one-third of the votes cast in a democratic primary in the state of Georgia?

When Doc Grayson compared the Crane cottage at Woods Hole with the presidential palace at Paris he very quickly concluded that it was not besting the economy and simplicity befitting a democratic government, as the Wilson platform of 1912 said.

MRS. THAYER GUES
FOR HEAVY DAMAGESAsks \$50,000 from Fagel Motors Co.
for Death of Husband

Suit for \$50,000 damages against the Fagel Motors Co. is on and F. W. Schmidt of Anaheim, agent for the Fagel company, is on file in the Orange county courts, the plaintiffs being the widow and children of the late Charles H. Thayer, Anaheim rancher, whose death is said to have been due to the faulty construction of a tractor sold to him by the Fagel company through Schmidt.

Thayer met his death under the wheels of the tractor September 6, 1919, when, it is alleged, the heavy machine gave a sudden lurch forward, casting him to the ground. The complaint states that the motor was started by Jess E. Thayer, son of the deceased, who had first put the gears of the tractor in a neutral position.

The accident is said to have been due to the faulty construction, imperfection, defectiveness, unreasonableness and inadequacy of the plined shaft and forward gear of the tractor which had caused the two to become solidly fast or frozen and causing the machine to lurch forward as soon as the motor was started.

Thayer, who was standing near by, was unable to escape from the path of the moving machine which knocked him over and crushed out his life. Damages are asked on the ground that the family has been deprived of the assistance, care, advice, labor and earnings of the deceased.

The plaintiffs are Mrs. Hattie E. Thayer, the widow, Charles G. and Jesse E. Thayer and Mrs. Bertha E. Revell and Orpha H. Peck, children of the deceased.

The plaintiffs are represented by Attorney William P. Webb of Anaheim.

FISH INDUSTRY

Exclusive of the immense amount of money invested in fish canneries, it is estimated the fresh fish fleet, equipment, nets, trawls, etc., represent an expenditure of over \$75,000,000 and gives employment to more than 12,000 people during the peak of the tuna, sardine or salmon runs. More than half the world's supply of canned salmon is caught on the Pacific coast and California can the bulk of this catch. Bass, halibut, shark, sole, barcod, rock cod, kingfish sardines, tuna and yellowtail are caught in deep water far off shore as are also the silverside and king salmon. Red salmon runs during the spring months in the Sacramento, Slmth, Bel and Klamath rivers.

In 1918, 18,274,622 pounds of canned fish valued at \$3,154,508 was exported to foreign countries through the port of San Francisco, while in 1919, 194,647 cases or 5,783,115 pounds, valued at \$968,119 and 1,000 packages of dried fish were shipped.

The Alaska Packers association maintains a fishing fleet of 34 vessels which represent an annual upkeep of a quarter million dollars. Inasmuch as the association is largely financed by California capital, the salmon pack brought from their 14 Alaska canneries is credited to this state. Development of southeastern Alaska by the Alaska Packers association, has been one of the consistent policies of the organization and during the influenza epidemic of 1919, their 6 medical stations administered treatment impartially for the native population as well as their own employees.

During 1918 the Alaska Packers association liberated 6,135,000 red salmon fry in Alaskan streams; in 1919 this number was increased to 15,205,000 fry and 18,420,000 eggs.

The salmon pack for 1919 is one of the smallest in the history of the industry. The Alaska Packers association reports their pack for 1919 as 571,170 cases and 539 barrels of salt salmon, against four times that amount in 1918. Some 67,386 cases of Salmon caught in California rivers were packed during the past season.

Twelve firms engage in salt drying salmon on Monterey bay and the haul topped 12,000,000 pounds in 1919, far in excess of previous years.

Next in importance is the sardine canning industry. The F. E. Booth company operates some of the largest canneries and has developed markets and demand for the California sardine throughout the world. The sardines begin to run in June and sometime last until December when the canneries operate day and night to handle the catch. With about 46 sardine canneries operative, Southern California turns out two-thirds of the pack. More than half our sardines were exported to foreign countries by boat from San Francisco or Los Angeles and by rail to markets outside the state. Of the 1918 pack, about 200,000 cases were sent out by rail and 60,000 cases by sea. Tuna and yellowtail are found only off the coast of Southern California and the 1919 pack approximated a value of nearly \$10,000,000.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES SHOW
WEST IN THE LEADSouthern Cities Fall Woefully Behind
All the Others

Comparisons are odious but did you know that Seattle, Wash., is the best large city in the United States and Birmingham, Ala., the worst? Asks a writer in the New York Independent. Such is indeed the case, for no less an authority than the professor of sociology at Reed college, Portland Ore., has just directed a statistical inquiry into the 36 largest cities of the United States and finds this to be the case. He divides the subjects by which the cities are to be judged into 18 categories and finds that all the western cities are in the first quarter, the southern cities in the last quarter and the east between.

As to separate categories: Seattle pays the highest wages for hour, Charleston, S. C., the lowest.

The cost of living is lowest in Minneapolis, highest in Birmingham.

The death rate is lowest in Seattle, highest in Charleston.

The proportion of population married is highest in Cleveland, lowest in San Francisco.

Louisville heads the list in church membership, Portland, Ore., foots it. Minneapolis has the lowest percentage of child labor, Atlanta the highest.

Providence has the largest park area per inhabitant, Atlanta the smallest. Baltimore is the best-paved city, Salt Lake City the worst.

The destruction by fire is less in Baltimore and more in Birmingham than elsewhere.

New York city owns the most valuable public properties per inhabitant, Birmingham the least.

More people draw books out of the public library in Cincinnati and fewer in Birmingham than elsewhere.

As might be expected, Boston has the best school attendance, Charleston the worst.

Kansas City has the most school property per child attendance, Jacksonville the least.

New York pays the public school teachers the most, Jacksonville the least.

In the lowest number of pupils per teacher Los Angeles leads, Atlanta brings up the rear.

Seattle is the most literate city, Charleston the most illiterate.

Jacksonville has the fewest foreign-born people unable to speak English, Milwaukee the most.

Here they all are in their proper order: Seattle, Salt Lake City, Denver, Los Angeles, Washington, Portland, Ore., Minneapolis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, St. Paul, Omaha, Cleveland, Boston, Buffalo, St. Louis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Newark, New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Detroit, Springfield, New Haven, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Memphis, Providence, New Orleans, Scranton, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Charleston, Birmingham.

GOOD FISHING IN MONO

That there will be the best trout fishing in years right from the first in Mono county is the good word brought down from Los Valley this week by Harvey A. Van Norman, the big chief of the Mojave division of the Los Angeles aqueduct, just returned from one of his regular trips "up the line" on water business for Los Angeles.

"Van," who, besides being "some engineer," is also "some sportsman," says all the creeks from the Owens valley on to Mammoth are in prime shape, and the Long valley streams are full of spawning fish. Nothing but hot weather to bring down the snow water prematurely will prevent fine fishing for six weeks or more.

This will be good news to many who had thought the Sierra fishing would necessarily be very late this season. The Owens valley trip is a delightful experience at this season; the desert is fairly ablaze with flowers, and the weather has been ideal, while the valley proper shows every indication of a most prosperous farming year.

FULLERTON EGOTISM

Gosh! How egotistical those Fullerton people be! Listen at this one from The News:

"Anaheim received a fine, even if unintentional compliment yesterday afternoon when a motorist walked into The News office and asked where he could find a certain business man. On being informed that no such person lived here he looked mystified and said: 'This is Anaheim, isn't it?' Upon being told that the suburb he sought could be found a short distance to the south he hurriedly departed in search of his man and a bystander remarked, 'How disappointed he is going to be.'"

AND THEY SAY

—A business man played the part of a smooth guy to the extent of \$125 a few days ago and after going to the bank he went up against the "insufficient" funds argument. The smooth guy later hypothesized another business man and succeeding in annexing \$600, using the same tactics, then making his getaway. How do they do it?

—Doesn't look as though they should quibble about that "Blue-board." Cut out the flowers and sympathy and give him what he deserves.

—The birdman who flew around here several days last week, gave the people some thrills, among them being looping the loop. He might try this just once too often.

—A son rushed up to his dad the other day, saying that it would take only \$4 to repair his bicycle tire, and stood by anxiously awaiting the parent's reply. The old man took a bitch in his belt and admonished the kid that walking was good.

—Coming right down to the acid test have two very important city offices been functioning legally the past three weeks? Business, anyhow, has been slack.

—According to the dope sheet tonight's trustee meeting will be an important one—for several citizens, at least. Is the municipal ax going to fall?

—Agitators who plans for the future in his private affairs believes the city should do likewise and makes this suggestion: Let the city embark in the oil well business and lease its acre of land at Olive to some responsible company. In the event of getting a producer the revenue could be used in running the city government. Fair enough.

—Once upon a time a designer approached a contractor and says, says he: "I'll play ball with you." Whereupon the latter replied: "No, thanks. I'm not a good stickler."

—Beats all how some guys stand ready to gouge you at the first opportunity and still run loose. They should be penned.

—Report has it that a fund is being collected, the money to be used in hiring a lawyer with a view of having the proceedings relating to awarding a certain contract reopened. Try anything once.

—With the large crowd in town Saturday night, with every downtown street jammed full of people, there was not a single case of disorderly conduct. Everybody's good.

—It was just 134 days Sunday since the siren sounded the alarm. Perhaps that's why its pipes were weak at first.

—Going to a fire is a good way to strike up new acquaintances. Every body has his or her own ideas to light a fire.

—One of the main things to do when attending a fire scene is to be calm. Let the insurance man do the worry act.

—The police department estimated that 5,000 automobiles were on the downtown streets Saturday night. All roads lead to Anaheim.

—There were eight places of amusement open to the public Saturday night, and all were well patronized. Stick around.

TOMATO CULTURE

A GROWING INDUSTRY

California Vegetable Got Great Boost
During the War

During the great world war, when every section of our country was called upon to do its utmost in food production, it was discovered that California is the natural home of the tomato. Owing to the mildness and equability of the climate we may produce two crops, or really a continuous crop throughout the year, whereas less favored states can produce but one, and that in midsummer.

Now that the clouds of war have rolled away the other states are eagerly watching California to learn if we still are going to supply the nation's needs in tomatoes. Owing to dryness of climate we can grow a crop when in any other spot in the United States it would rot from dampness or freezing. The tomato, too, is some-

times enormous here, and always sure, whereas, from various causes, the crop in other parts is sometimes a complete failure. Though we have occasional light crops, a failure has never been known.

Just where tomatoes may not be grown is hard to say, or what the limitations of soil. We have reports from Escondido and Elsinore in the South to Stockton and Oakland in the north, and successes are reported in all soils. As a rule a light sandy or gravelly soil is generally favored. But at Escondido a good crop was obtained in white river bottom sand, and near El Monte in a peaty soil that had the appearance of dark brown corn meal, they still yielded well. In the former no irrigation was necessary and in the latter it could not be given, for the strong soil, with irrigation, produces too much plant.

In northern sections both silt and peat lands in delta sections and heavy black soils are used, though the latter are best as they merge into sand or gravel. Climatically all of California, except the belt of heavy fogs or heavy rains, the tomato claims for its commercial. Aside from the districts named advice have come from Modesto, Tulara, San Fernando, San Gabriel and many intermediate points. The outlook is for an enormous acreage. The failure as regards financial returns can be traced in nearly all cases to attempting too much. The crop comes all at once and must be quickly harvested or it is lost. Enough help cannot be obtained on sudden call and the crop rots on the vines. Twenty acres is a good field; 80 acres invites disaster.

A leading seedman who supplies growers with 2,000,000 plants annually says that the first of August is the best time for planting or the fruits will mature too early and in hot weather, when they have to be picked at once, a very short season results. But the superintendent of the biggest cannery at Los Angeles says his contract growers have already planted much acreage and that all will be planted by June 1. The first named authority is more in touch with the central California fields. Planted in August, the crop is harvested in October-November and the picking season is longer by reason of cooler weather.

Most thorough preparation of the soil before planting is necessary. It should be plowed early and deeply. Then, just before planting, it should be cultivated and harrowed smooth. Later experiments have demonstrated the value of trench planting in many districts. Tomato roots must be kept cool, and to insure this some plant in deep furrows and as the plants are cultivated later the furrows become filled and the roots are left well covered with soil. In some districts and in some soils this is not advisable, but it is good practice for the summer crop. Distance apart is another varying factor. Where plants grow ranky, six by six feet is practiced, or even greater distances. The plant growth in each field must determine this point.

The dealer who ships to central California says the demand is, first, for the stone; second, for San Jose cases; and the Baltimore a poor third. The Los Angeles cannery quoted contracted last year for Stone and San Jose in equal acreage, but this year it is all San Jose. The tonnage is most variable. It is reported that ten to fourteen tons is the range throughout the state, but the total in the Los Angeles district does not run above seven or eight tons to the acre, though as high as 35 tons have been grown.

In the best tomato district no irrigation is necessary, for good preparation, followed by two cultivations after planting, carries the crop through to maturity in good condition. It has come to be the common practice to have professional growers furnish field grown plants, and one such in Los Angeles county now has orders for more than 3,000,000 plants. These are packed in moss and shipped to all parts of the south half of the state. The advantage of this is that growers can get their plants just when they need them and the propagation cannot suffer from routine. While intercropping for plants, they are shipped from propagator direct to grower. The returns last year ran from \$17 to \$20 a ton, the latter figure being paid in several districts.

Winter blight comes only after rains commence and is not therefore of importance to growers of the summer crop. The blossoms end rot in some sections is serious at times and is controlled only by excellent care of the plants throughout the season. Anthracnose or ripe rot is found but occasionally, and loss is small, but if serious Bordeaux spray is the remedy. Nematodes are a pest in a few sections in sandy soil and of course control is difficult and is a matter of dealing with the soil by changing crops.

GOING CAMPING?

—Nature's call cannot be resisted—everybody's going.

ENJOY YOUR TRIP

—Take with you some of the necessities to be found in this shop for your enjoyment.
—A good night's rest is necessary to fully enjoy the trip—take a Perfection Bed with you; you'll sleep like a top and awaken feeling like a new man every morning.

The Perfection Bed Fits Any Car

weighs but 32 pounds, guaranteed for 500 pounds weight, is 3 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 2 inches—a large, comfortable bed. Come in and look at it.

—We also carry canteens, water bags, trunk racks; in fact everything needed to make the trip enjoyable.

—This is the season of camping and fishing.

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

Charles H. Mann

Exclusive Distributors for Anaheim

"Men May Come and Men May Go, But Mann Stays on Forever."

138 South Los Angeles St.

Phone 43

The most serious trouble experienced by California growers is summer blight or wilt, and this has been the cause of enormous losses. When fields become affected the disease generally increases very fast until a large part is affected, yet in other fields its progress is slow. No effective means of control have yet been found. When once a field is affected it should be abandoned for tomato growing, also the seed bed. Get new seed, new seed bed, new field. The hope of the future lies in breeding highly resistant varieties.

GETTING A STAND OF
ELEPHANT GRASSHow This Prolific Forage Plant
Should Be Planted

An experienced producer of Napier fodder (elephant grass) gives the following suggestions to those who are making a start with this wonderful forage plant, which may be planted this month.

When you receive cane joints that have been several days in transit, put them in fresh water for at least 24 hours, and should you not have time to plant them at once, let them remain in the water a week or even longer, but change to fresh water about every third day. They will root and sprout in the water.

After you have grown your own cuttings in sufficient quantities for field growing, we advise the African way of planting them, viz.: put the canes

through a corn-cutting machine, then spread them broadcast over well prepared ground, and disc or plow them under, and irrigate. Or they may be dropped in rows and planted as potatoes. Where irrigation and cultivation are as necessary as here, this method should be given preference. It would be a great saving of labor to lay whole canes in the furrow and plow them under, but not too deeply. Two inches is about the proper depth where moisture is sufficient.

Single eye cuttings are planted with very little difficulty. The operation of planting them provides a sharp corner at the lower end of the cutting, and this is simply thrust obliquely into the ground, so that the joint is covered to a depth of 4 or 5 inches. With canes in good condition and other factors favorable, both roots and sprouts will be sent out from the single joint and a good, vigorous plant soon established.

One joint planted during April will grow as many as twenty or more sprouts that may be separated July 1, and planted separately, so that by October 1 the original joint may be multiplied by 400. We advise that no subdivision be made after October 1, but let the crown remain undisturbed until the following April, when each one will again produce twenty or more divisions, besides many joints. Thus follows hard upon a ukase that all must work. We are just beginning to appreciate the severity of the punishment which sent the passengers on the soviet ark to Russia.

For field pasture or browsing, we recommend planting 2 feet apart in

rows 3 feet apart.
For frequent cutting, we advise planting 12 inches apart each way; thus one plant to each square foot will quickly fill the space solidly with succulent green feed that may be pastured or cut frequently for hay or green feed for chickens, rabbits or goats.

The grass is also said to possess drought resistant qualities to a marked degree, but it will thrive best where soil moisture is not lacking.

KRICK'S HOLSTEINS

At the sale of registered Holstein's at Clearwater, April 27 and 28, F. H. Krick of this city, entered and disposed of the following animals. The date of birth is given with each, and the person to whom sold:

K. P. N. S. Spofford 2nd, March 30, 1918, Burr Farm, \$150.
Lady Cleland, Pontiac, Jan. 24, 1916, J. F. Holland, \$280.
Bull calf, Oct. 20, 1919, John Pearson, El Monte, \$55.
Colantha Netherland Aagie De Kol, Jan. 1, 1918, Chas. Harrington, \$200.
K. P. N. S. Spofford, Nov. 24, 1916, Host & Johnston, \$105.
Clara Pontiac Topsy, May 9, 1913, J. A. Hammer, \$105.

The Holsteins have now issued orders that baths shall be taken. This follows hard upon a ukase that all must work. We are just beginning to appreciate the severity of the punishment which sent the passengers on the soviet ark to Russia.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford Model T One Ton Truck is in reality a necessity to the wide awake retail grocer, not only for the economic solution of the delivery problem, but for the bringing of goods from the docks or stations to his place of business, and for traversing the country and bringing in produce. For years the Ford One Ton Truck with its splendid manganese bronze worm-drive, powerful Ford Model T Motor, strong Vanadium steel frame, has been serving in every line of business activity, and we have yet to hear the first complaint as to rear axle trouble or motor trouble. It has the lowest purchase price on the market, and the cost for operating and maintaining is exceedingly small. In fact, the Ford One Ton Truck has become a business necessity. Leave your order with us without delay. We will give you prompt attention and assure you reasonably prompt delivery, and give you an after service that will insure your continuous operation of the Truck.

George Dunton

Ford Agency

Los Angeles and Cypress Sts.
Telephone 263 J

Anaheim



Anaheim Gazette

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OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

FARM BUREAU NEWS

By County Farm Advisor

By County Farm Advisor

By County Farm Advisor

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the use of purebred sires from farms, the records of which show that they have the best of transmitting to their offspring the high production quality of his ancestors. If pure breeding does not carry with it this evidence it is practically useless. Bookkeeping has made modern business possible. The dairyman must have bookkeeping in his business. If he doesn't want to do the work, let him join the cow testing association. The cow tester is a bookkeeper for a group of farmers who would rather pay him to do their bookkeeping than do it themselves. The fruits of bookkeeping in the dairy herd are the revelation of the profitable and unprofitable cows with the consequent elimination of the least profitable.

Dairy Department Organized

One of the best pieces of work the farm bureau has accomplished this season is the formation of the dairy department. Last week was dairy week for the farm bureau. Two public meetings were held—Monday at Raitt's dairy and Tuesday at the city hall. The Monday meeting was of the educational order, Dean Van Norman giving a judging demonstration on the characteristics of a good milk cow. Tuesday's meeting was devoted to organizing and adopting by-laws for the new organization.

The value of the organization was discussed first by Van Norman and then by Sam Greene of San Francisco, secretary of the State Dairy Council, recently organized to boost dairy products and to do cooperative work for dairies, the membership fee being twenty cents per cow per year.

"The ability to organize stands out as a great American characteristic," said Van Norman. "The American drops into teamwork without losing his own head, his ability to think."

"The spirit of organization is stronger in cities than in the country. It is now taking firm hold in the country. The fundamental spirit of the farm bureau is to make the country a better place in which to live. Through the farm bureau organization, the farmers have unselfish leadership, and the organization is and will continue to be a great power for good."

"By organization you can make dairying a better business for this country."

In opening his remarks, Greene said that he liked the dictionary definition of the word "cooperation." The definition is, "Working together jointly to a common end." He said that the organization of departments according to industry was wise, and he believed that eventually the farm bureau will have many such departments. He said that the public needs education in its attitude toward dairies and to the value of dairy products.

Following the remarks by Van Norman and Greene the meeting proceeded to organize. The officers and directors elected were:

President, J. T. Raitt, Santa Ana; vice president, P. H. Krick, Anaheim; Secretary, J. J. Kelley, Santa Ana; Directors, F. D. Plazan, Tubbett, M. Babylon, Delhi; Dr. G. W. Closson, Anaheim; H. L. Wakeham, Tustin.

The by-laws specify that the purposes of this department shall be:

1. To increase the quantity and improve the quality of dairy products.
2. To encourage the use of purebred sires.
3. To cooperate in purchasing food, seed, fertilizer, etc.
4. To study needs of soil and increase its productivity.
5. To protect the health of the stock.
6. To hold regular meetings, to discuss all matters of interest to dairymen, to occasionally engage speakers from abroad and to promote in all possible ways the interest of the dairymen of Orange county.

The directors have called a meeting for Saturday, May 15, at which definite plans of carrying out the purposes of the new organization will be perfected.

Sugar Beet Seed Supply

The economic importance of sugar beet seed may be measured by the fact that 70 to 85 per cent of the total quantity of raw sugar produced annually in the United States is manufactured from sugar beets. Considerable interest is manifested, therefore, in the maintenance of an adequate supply of seed for the commercial production of sugar beets, of which it is estimated that 850,000 acres were planted in 1919 and an average of 660,000 acres for the past 10 years, and it is the policy of beet sugar manufacturers and commercial sugar beet growers to have on hand or under their control sufficient seed for one or more years' planting requirements.

During the nine-year period ending June 30, 1919, the average annual imports were 12,500,000 pounds. This

quantity supplemented by an annual domestic production during the latter part of the period equal to approximately 40 per cent of the annual seedling requirement, which is estimated to be 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds, resulted in a gradual accumulation of a surplus as shown by the following figures compiled from seed hand for the dates given:

June 30, 1916..... 6,530,000 pounds
June 30, 1917..... 15,300,000 pounds
June 30, 1918..... 22,230,000 pounds
June 30, 1919..... 22,230,000 pounds

The 1918 domestic production of 5,900,000 pounds plus the quantity on hand June 30, 1918, gave a total of 28,100,000 pounds available for sowing in 1919 and 1920. The imports for the year ending June 30, 1919, however, were only 986,676 pounds. As a result, after the 1919 seedling requirement had been supplied, this surplus stock was reduced to only about 13,600,000 pounds on June 30, 1919. Because of this impending reduction and because of the uncertainty of obtaining seed from Europe considerable anxiety was felt during the latter days of the war period concerning a future supply.

Imported seed began coming in, however, during the month of September, 1919, with the first ship to arrive from German ports after the war, totaling 1,735,909 pounds in September, 3,158,991 pounds in October, 1,836,204 pounds in November, and correspondingly large quantities for the following three months, making a total of 13,387,820 pounds for the eight months ending February 29, 1920, which is about 700,000 pounds more than the normal average annual imports.

The apparent carry over on June 30, 1919, was 13,600,000 pounds and production in 1919 was 6,700,000 pounds. Adding the imports from July 1, 1919, to February 29, 1920, inclusive, of 13,387,820 pounds, gives an apparent total of 33,500,000 pounds on hand April 1, 1920, to which were added any imports which were received during March. Deducting from this total apparent carry over the estimated quantity required for planting 10,150 commercial beet crop, 16,000,000 pounds, should leave on hand approximately 17,500,000 pounds, apply on seedling requirements for 1921 and 1922.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The indictment by Henry Lane Wilson, formerly United States ambassador to Mexico, of the administration's Mexican policy is a strong one, calculated to attract general attention to conditions in the "sister republic." Mr. Wilson, in his testimony before a senate investigating committee, said he was not the only diplomatic official who was forced to leave the service because of his inability to stand this government's Mexican policy. He declared that almost every diplomatic representative sent to Mexico since the fall of Diaz and some officials of the department had rebelled against this policy and were obliged to leave, citing among others Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, Consul General George A. Chamberlain and Counselor John Bassett Moore of the state department.

The policy toward Mexico was described by the former ambassador as "unfortunate" and "miscellaneous," binding as it does the United States to maintain Carranza in power there and to sustain the fiction that there is peace and order in Mexico. He told the committee that in his opinion it has cost the American people more than \$500,000,000 and has resulted in the murder of 660 American citizens in Mexico. He also charged this policy with responsibility for the violent deaths of 300,000 Mexicans and the deaths of 500,000 more by famine and pestilence. In his opinion it has kept 30,000 American troops on a border of 3,000 miles in the Mexican treasury to replace the surplus of \$100,000,000 left by Diaz.

Ambassador Wilson's conflict with the administration regarding the Mexican policy lingers in the memory of those who have followed the events of recent history, although much of importance has intervened. Perceiving Huerta's strength and ability, together with his willingness to recognize the rights of Americans in Mexico, the ambassador was not in sympathy with the president's plan to put Huerta out and establish Carranza in power.

Because of his long residence in Mexico and of his familiarity with the events which followed the retirement of Diaz, the opinions of Henry Lane Wilson on this subject are entitled to consideration. They must be given weight not merely because of the high official position he held, but also because the policy he recommended was not adopted, and the one that was adopted has proved a failure.

It is clearly evident that a new policy toward Mexico will be framed and put into execution. Watchful

waiting has brought nothing to the United States but trouble. Moral encephalitis and the attitude of a tolerant parent toward an erring child has failed to secure recognition for American rights.

Many persons will hesitate to make the indictment against the administration's Mexican policy as strong as Mr. Wilson has phrased it, but few will deny that the policy has been a failure. The incessant destruction of American lives and property and the constant ferment of trouble and danger along the international border must cease. This will constitute one of the chief responsibilities which the next administration will inherit, and it is a foregone conclusion that the "watchful waiting" policy will be reversed.

When you look over that bunch in President Wilson's cabinet you may agree that calling it together was sufficient provocation for Canning Secretary Lansing.

FREE SPEECH AND GOVERNMENT

The right to express one's honest opinions and convictions freely in public utterance and through the press is a right which every civilized government ought to recognize for its own good.

What are the conditions under which this right should be exercised and be protected?

1. Every citizen has the right to free speech when his utterance is made, not in attacking a government or destroying it, but with a good plan to reform it. No criticism of existing conditions is worth anything, unless it is positive instead of negative, and has some better plan to suggest.

2. The right to free speech should be protected by the government when the verbal utterance and the press are voicing great fundamental human needs that are not being met by the existing local or national government.

I have never believed that any government had any right under any condition to repress free speech, if a great wrong needed to be righted. Expediency should never have the right of way over justice.

Free speech, as defined above, is the safety valve of the people and the progressive motive power of the government. To repress it and to pass laws, forbidding honest convictions, intended to heal the wounds of the body politic, is to repeat the stupidity of a Napoleon, who tried to choke the life out of the press of France. It left France without a voice to speak except through the Napoleonic megaphone.

The government did well in deporting a shipload of "reds" for their abuse of free speech. It would also do well to deport several shiploads of "black" profiteers whose actions speak louder than all the free speech of platform or press.—Charles M. Sheldon.

The Orange County Osteopathic society will hold its May meeting on Friday of this week, May 14, at the office of Dr. Cora Coghill, 139 North Glaciell street, Orange. Dr. C. B. Atzen of Omaha, Nebraska, president of the board of trustees of the Osteopathic Research Institute and a former president of the American Osteopathic association, will conduct a clinic during the afternoon session at which time he will demonstrate his method of spinal and general diagnosis. Dr. Atzen will address the local physicians on "Diagnosis," being recognized as one of the leading diagnosticians in the osteopathic profession. Dr. Francis J. Howard of Anaheim, secretary of the Orange County Osteopathic society, is in charge of the arrangements for the meeting. Dr. Harriet M. Bigham of Anaheim has been appointed as chairman of the program committee.

Anaheim's new theater is now assured. Messrs. Head & Ingram, under the firm name of The Anaheim Theater Co., have accepted plans submitted by a Los Angeles architect, and the ground is now being cleared for the building. The location is on the south side of Center street, between Lemon and Clementine, the lot being 54x150 feet. The building is to be three stories high, and will cost \$75,000. This will far surpass any theater building in Orange county, and will be an important addition to Anaheim's group of beautiful buildings.

Two more days of Chauvauqua. Don't let it get away without seeing something of the big show.

We repeat that Colonel Bryan is the logical candidate for the democratic presidential nomination because he only runs for the practice.

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

A POINT OF VIEW
(continued from page eight)

become interested, and they, too, fired questions at the pleased demonstrator. I managed to break away from this exhibit and again placed myself into the current of moving humanity. This time I drifted away around the circle with the thought presented to me of cars, just cars, with here and there a chassis fixed up in similar fashion after the order of the Buick, but they did not have the nickleod railing that would anchor a nucleus of people. I stopped a second or two at each, then passed on until I came to the striking Jordan Special that I have already mentioned.

As I passed across the passageway connecting the two big tents I noticed that filtered drinking water in abundance, and other comforts, had been provided. This indicated a well-planned idea. A fountain of falling water in the center of this vast enclosure added charm to the commercialism of what I had just been through.

On entering the tractor and accessory tent I was face to face with more cars. I met a compactness of vehicles similarly arranged as in the other tent. The general impression of this tent was machinery, machinery. I heard one young woman say: "Oh! I wish I could just understand machinery."

In this tent at 9 o'clock a young mechanic with the Oakland car exhibit disassembled an Oakland motor in ten minutes. This demonstration was to show the striking accessibility of a stock Oakland motor, which is a good feature, no doubt, in the automobile repair world.

All in all, this, The First Annual Orange County Auto Show is a metropolitan achievement for Orange county.

The next town in Orange county that will have the honor of the auto show next year will have to "step on it" if it wants to surpass this one. For a "first" show, this one is a "hum-dinger."

In advance announcements of the auto show mention was made that the people attending would be provided with expensive entertainment. Well, the crowds were looking for it Friday night, but couldn't find it. The orchestras were rather too small for such a large place, consequently people were asking for music. The idea of having an airplane during the day of the show may all right to attract the attention of people over the county that something is going on, but it did not help out inside the tents evenings.

Several years ago I attended an auto show in Los Angeles at which the great Creator brand was an attraction. The wonderful music that Creator brought forth from the assembled group of musicians was worth three times the admission to the show, leaving out the auto show phase. I think that some well-known outside band would have been a more satisfactory attraction than the airplane. If a different motion picture actress from Los Angeles on each night and afternoon could have been secured, the people would not feel as one woman did. She remarked: "I can see on the streets every day all the cars I want."

The purpose of the show was to sell cars—now, or subsequently. No doubt, many appetites have been sharpened for a car, and by the time the next show gets around they will be prepared to buy.

A Jazz-Mad World

Jazz rules while the world burns. The wretched twanging of the strings that produce jazz are but indicative of the wretched nerves that jazz has brought.

Germany, suffering a defeat more humiliating than ever has been recorded, blithely jizzes through a Berlinese night to a red morning of slaughter.

The nights of Paris, a few months ago lighted only by the shafts of the moon's rays, are a Babylon of jazz and liquor.

In all times there never has been the drunkenness (especially among women) that there is today in the city of London. London staggers to bed at night and reels to a half day's work in the morning.

A few years ago there was the philosophy of "pep"; today, pep is passé—it's too slow. We must jazz our way through life.

What is the world coming to?

"Spooks" and Mexico

Recently, on two different occasions, two professors hold sway on the high school auditorium stage.

Professor Cuning was one, and the other was Professor Frederick M. Cuning. Cuning gave an expose of so-called spiritualistic phenomena, using two nights to do it in. Each night his

Summer Shoes

For all the Family. We have a complete line of

OXFORDS

And everything else in the line of Shoes for Men, Women and Children's summer wear. The quality is the best and styles are the latest.

Joe Lautenbach

Cor. Lemon & Center

Lumber Yards Closed Saturday

The Annual Picnic of Lumbermen will be held at Fairmont Park, City of Riverside, on May, the Fifteenth, and all of the Lumber Yards of Orange County, as well as many of those throughout Southern California, will be closed all day, Saturday, May 15, 1920.

Please anticipate your needs in Building Material for the day, and thus help make it a holiday.

C. Ganahl Lumber Co.

Gibbs Lumber Co.

Griffith Lumber Co.

audience comfortably filled the auditorium. Momen gave a lecture entitled, "The Truth About Mexico." His audience of one night was very small. It seems that the people, to judge by this demonstration, care more about "spooks" than they do about the truth regarding Mexico. This incident is a good example of the human mind, of the race mass. Mexico is somewhat too far to enter into the daily observation of the majority of people hereabouts. What has been going on in Mexico has not yet reached the front yard of people's living. Revolutions and the like have not interfered with the table supply of the average home. It requires an impersonal interest to be interested in the welfare of a distant tribe. The human mind is too selfish and only interested in the personal self. Therefore, truth or lies about Mexico is not of interest sufficient to warrant an evening's break-away from pet, personal pleasures. People of this country, as a class and mass, are not particularly concerned with Mexico. Some of Washington's politicians would have it otherwise, but it's awful hard to get away from one's little personal environment.

On the other hand, people flocked to hear and see Cuning expose alleged Spiritualistic tricks. Why did they go in such large numbers?

Simply, because of the make-up of the personal of the mass mind. They went because the subject is of personal interest to most people. Most people have one or more identical who have passed out of the human body. In human life, more or less attachment has grown between the several parties. So, when one or more continues on the unseen journey a longing in the human mind to know the status of the party or parties is ever present.

Consequently, when assertions reach their ears that disincarnate entities can be interviewed, to a degree, as in this life, naturally (to a human mind), an interest in the question is evinced.

So, people get busy on the subject and look into the matter. Some only vaguely, some intensely, and some very thoroughly. All, of course, de-

pending upon the personality of the interested party.

So, the passing on of a person is personal to one or more other persons. Thus, the question of exposing spiritualistic phenomena comes home to many people as a selfish, personal affair, and of, course, they have to have the question answered to one way or the other. But, with the truth or lies regarding Mexico is not so personal. So, people didn't go.

In studying Jesus Christ's life, I find that he lived the impersonal, unselfish life. It is all right to be selfish, I suppose, but a good thought now and then regarding the welfare and happiness of our neighbor (even though he be our enemy) is what humanity is in need of today.

C. S. Troutman, Dr. William Freeman and wife, O. V. Knowlton and Dr. W. H. Hanson, representatives of Malvern Hill post, attended the state G. A. R. encampment at Santa Barbara last week, which continued for three days. Mr. Troutman reports fifteen hundred old boys present.

The "Merchant of Venice" will be presented by high school students at the auditorium Monday night, and no doubt the seats will all be taken by people who are anxious to see what the young folks can do with Shakespeare. There is some good talent in the school, but Shylock and Portia are rather difficult characters for amateurs to portray.

The high school trustees have called for bids for the construction of the new building from which bonds to the amount of \$175,000 were voted on March 6. Bids will be received up to one o'clock Monday, May 24.

W. H. Schureman, Anaheim Citrus Fruit association manager, addressed the Loara Farm Center Tuesday evening, his subject being the exchange organization and marketing system. Mr. Schurman is well posted on this subject and is also a good talker.

The S.Q.R.Store

The Home of Greater Values

PLAIN & FANCY HOSETTES



The Hosiery that is attracting the attention of smartly dressed women
SHOWN IN PLAIN OR LACE WEAVE SILK, AND THE COLORS BLACK, WHITE AND CORDOVAN.

Priced at \$2.00

Phoenix-Wayne Knit Luxite Holeproof. Whether in Silk or Lisle or Cotton these makes of Hosiery are dependable.

EXTRA SPECIAL

ONE LOT SILK FIBRE HOSE, For 75c

These are exceptional values in medium weight Black Fibre Silk Hose

Complete lines of Children's Sox. Plain and fancy Top Sox from 35c. up. "Ironclad" Stockings for Children give the maximum of satisfaction.

SUPERVISORS ORDER

COUNTY LANDS SOLD

Judge Howard Granted Fifteen-Day Leave of Absence

The board of supervisors Wednesday deemed it advisable to sell and dispose of certain lands owned by the County of Orange and ordered that sale be held at the south door of the court house, Tuesday, May 18, 1920, at 10 a.m., and notice of sale be published in the Santa Ana Daily Evening Register.

J. S. Howard, justice of the peace, Anaheim township, was granted a leave of absence from the state for fifteen days, commencing May 5, 1920.

The application of L. L. Marchant to lay a pipe line for irrigation purposes across Glenn avenue, Tustin, near the intersection of Sixth street, was granted.

Bids were opened for the \$20,000 issue of Tustin school district bonds, and said bonds were sold to Torrance, Marshall & Co., for par, accrued interest and a premium of \$241.

The chairman and county auditor were authorized to execute bonds of the Alamitos school district and the county clerk was authorized to countersign same and affix seal of board of supervisors thereto and deliver to county treasurer for safe keeping.

The county engineer was authorized to purchase piling for bridge construction for repairing bridges and the county engineer was directed to repair the bridges.

Deeds for right of way from Union Oil Company of California were accepted.

The hearing in the matter of petition of George Blaholder, et al, for

vacation and abandonment of that certain public road known as Blanche street in the second road district, was continued to May 18, 1920, at 2 p.m.

It was ordered that the notice of withdrawal of offer for dedication of streets, avenues, alleys, or highways in the property known as Corona del Mar and re-subsidition of Corona del Mar be referred to the district attorney to protect the public interests.

The purchasing agent was authorized to close contract with Southern California Edison company for electricity at the county park.

The resignation of Isaac Craig, justice of the peace for Brea township, was accepted. Same to take effect May 5, 1920.

The property owned by the county located at Wintersburg, was sold for \$1,000 to Elmira Norager.

Charles E. Smith, was appointed justice of the peace for Brea township.

The chairman was authorized to approve bond on map of Tract No. 115. Supervisor H. A. Waseum was granted a leave of absence from the state for three days.

TAMPIO OIL PRODUCTION

An official statement has been made to the effect that there are now eighty oil wells in actual production out of the 298 that are in existence in the Tampico region. Among those in production are the famous Cerro Azul, which is considered the largest in the world. In the month of October last it yielded no less than 1,291,765,150 barrels of petroleum, equal to the entire amount produced in the same period of 48 of the flowing wells in the Panuco and Topila section. The lat-

est official data regarding the production of oil relative to the month of October, in which period a total of 8,320,676,939 barrels were produced. There are nine camps which are actually in exploitation, the most productive being Tepetate and Chinampa, which have ten wells, and that of Cerro Azul, with its famous well mentioned above.

In El Ebano camp there are twelve wells in production, which yielded a total of 144,263,867 barrels in October. The camps of Panuco and Topila produced in the same period from their 48 wells a total of 1,817,300,250 barrels. Tepetate and Chinampa, with ten wells, yielded 3,865,758,891 barrels. The Amatlan camp produced in October 1,040,022,350 barrels. The Ahuan camp produced from a single well 62,613,908 barrels. Tanchuho, with one well only, produced 79,361 barrels. The Cerro Azul, with one well, yielded 1,291,765,150 barrels. Alamo camp, with four wells, yielded 692,187,233 barrels. Sarlat camp, with one well, yielded 86,273 barrels.

There are many wells belonging to small companies that are shut down for lack of market for the oil at a reasonable price. In one such instance, there is a potential production of 25,000 barrels daily, yet it cannot be utilized as the owners have no pipeline facilities and no capital with which to provide them. The companies owning such facilities have offered the ridiculous price of five cents Mexican or two and one-half cents American per barrel for the oil at the well, but their offer has been rejected, as the owners prefer to obtain no return from their investment rather than submit to such extortion as they regard it.

Charley McAulay came down from San Francisco last week to spend a few days with his friends, being off duty while the Great Northern is tied up in dry dock. It is rumored that his ship has been engaged to take the congressional junketing party on a trip into Oriental waters in July, and the crew anticipate the pleasure of visiting ports that have hitherto been only names to them.

Numerous rolls of the great war have been on exhibition in a tent opposite the Chautauqua big tent this week. In addition to numerous implements of war many interesting photographs of scenes in the devastated country are seen.

Rexall Re Sale—Mullins Drug Store, May 13, 14 and 15.

If interested in Orange County oil lands to be sold in tracts of five acres or more, write to Ira Edwards, 243 East Broadway, Long Beach, Cal.

FOR SALE—House and lot, 7 rooms and bath; near high school. Price, \$5,500; terms, \$2,100 cash, balance, \$20 per month and 7% interest. Located at 303 North Resh St.

FOR SALE—800 Valencia orange trees. A. Pierotti, Bradford avenue, Placentia. Phone 14 J.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Modern; 2 acres Valencias. 1409 Crown avenue, ft.

SALESMEN WANTED—We have an opening for a live wire to represent us in Orange county. Every rancher a prospective buyer. This is one of the best propositions ever placed before the public. Address A B C, Anaheim Gazette office.

LOCAL NOTES

Because trustees William Chambers and George W. Sloop of the Anaheim grammar school board met Saturday, May 1, and elected Mr. Sloop clerk, although the other member of the board, L. F. Pomeroy, did not attend the meeting, there has been considerable talk among certain people who think that they slipped one over on Pomeroy. Messrs. Chambers and Sloop, in answer to the criticism, are quoting the law which says the board shall meet on that day Saturday in the month of May and elect a clerk, and failing to do so on that date the county superintendent shall appoint a clerk. They claim they acted in obedience to the law, and Mr. Pomeroy's absence did not deter them from carrying out the provisions of the law.

Ed Schnieder has made another improvement in the City Cash market. He has torn out the entire front enclosing it at night with an iron gate.

Solicitors for the Salvation Army are busy this week collecting one dollar per for the benefit of the doughnut girls. The Anaheim district is expected to raise \$3,500, which ought to be doubled.

The annual Rexall sale is on at the Mullins drug store Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. It is conducted in the same manner as previous Rexall sales. The purchaser of one article is entitled to buy another just like it for one cent. Rexall goods are staple articles, hence the purchaser gets something good practically for nothing.

Judge J. S. Howard and son Jimmie were visiting Miss Adele Howard at Yuma last week. The judge has been granted a fifteen-day leave of absence by the supervisors and will leave shortly on a summer hike.

The Yeomen lodge gave a social dance at I. O. O. F. hall Monday night, a large crowd participating.

At a meeting of the directors of Santa Ana chapter, American Red Cross, Monday afternoon, a decision was reached to cooperate with the Garden Grove Red Cross in securing a Red Cross nurse's services. Garden Grove's Red Cross organization and patrons of the schools at Garden Grove and districts near Garden Grove have felt the need of having a nurse to do school nurse work. Red Cross representatives have felt certain that an opportunity to demonstrate the value of a nurse as a community health proposition would result in action by the school boards in the Garden Grove section toward securing such a nurse permanently. It is proposed to secure a nurse to be paid for by the Garden Grove Red Cross to enter service in the schools there at once. Having proven her value, there is little question but she would be employed by the school authorities for the next school year.

E. E. Hefflicher, riding a motorcycle, collided head-on with an auto at the intersection of Los Angeles and Cypress streets, Thursday afternoon. Hefflicher's right arm was broken and his machine badly damaged, but the car escaped without injury.

George Lazaroni is engaged in box making for the new west end packing house. George is a swift worker and can turn out his 600 a day.

Bishop Sanford will confirm a class at St. Michael's church next Sunday. The annual flower service will also be celebrated by the Episcopal Sunday school.

GAS ENGINES FOR SALE

35 HP White & Middleton. All condition. W. A. Wheeler, 829 North Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles.

Miss Ruth Grim, who has been attending the state university, arrived home the first of the week.

The Triangle Express employees held a picnic at the county park Sunday, about twenty-five persons being present.

HARVESTING MACHINERY

We carry a full line of Beet, Bean and Harvesting Machinery. Everything for the McCormick and the popular Moline Advance Mower and Rakes. The switchmen's strike caught us with \$20,000 worth of repair parts in our bins.

Call on us for SERVICE. We deliver the goods. WICKERSHEIM IMPLEMENT CO., Fullerton, Calif. 429-31

Joe Lautenbach has purchased a new Oldsmobile, and is completing taking a trip up north shortly in order to break it in.

Leo Sheridan and family are feasting on a fine corn-fed ham which his brother-in-law sent him from Montana.

Rev. C. B. Hatch, pastor of the Presbyterian church, left last night for the east, where he goes to Philadelphia as a delegate from the Los Angeles Presbytery to the general session which will be held in Philadelphia this month. Mr. Hatch will also stop at Pittsburgh where the University will confer the degree of doctor of divinity upon him. He is only Rev. Hatch when he leaves here, but his numerous friends will be pleased to greet him as Dr. Hatch on his return.

Parties who attended the Chautauqua Tuesday night were overheard agreeing among themselves that it was the best thing ever heard in this city. They may have been over-enthusiastic, but all agree that the lecture was excellent. There are two more days of Chautauqua. Don't miss it.

One of the American Legion boys who lives on East Charters street is wearing one eye in a sling, the result of an encounter with a fellow who made insulting remarks about the boys who wore the khaki and blue during the war. Bystanders separated the combatants before either took the count, but the appearance of each indicated that he had been in a mix-up.

Dr. Sanford McDonald, C. C. Davis, Jacob Lakeman and James Cain received the Sir Knight degree in the U. R. K. P. last Wednesday night.

Albert Graham and D. J. Andrews attended the furniture dealers convention at Fresno last week.

Mrs. G. H. Bailey of Los Angeles is spending the week with relatives in town.

Edwin Schleuter has just been appointed to an excellent position with the Standard Oil Co. He took an examination a couple of weeks ago before the board of examiners, or whoever it is who passes on the qualifications of applicants for positions, and came through with flying colors. Edwin is now a junior college student. He is the kind of boy who always makes good in any position, and no doubt will rapidly climb upward in the great corporation.

The women of Pomona college will present "The Princess Star Dust" at the Greek theater Saturday, May 15. There are a number of Anaheim students at Pomona, some of them, perhaps, having a part in the Woman's Day entertainment.

George A. Mills is now traveling in a beautiful new Scripps-Booth Sedan. A year ago Mr. Mills promised his wife the returns from one hundred trees of oranges for the purpose of buying a new car. Mrs. Mills selected a car the price of which was \$1800, but the money received for the oranges was so much greater than was expected that Mrs. Mills has compromised with her husband for a \$2500 sedan.

Clifford Clyde, a 14-year-old boy, was knocked from his wheel and run over by an auto at the intersection of Center and Los Angeles streets Tuesday. He was taken to the hospital, but his injuries were found to be not serious. The car was driven by Henry Seltzer of Santa Ana.

A large crowd of young people enjoyed the American Legion street dance on Claudia street Saturday night. A section of the street was enclosed with canvas, colored lights were strung overhead, and the pavement made an ideal flooring on which to dance. The music was excellent and the prettiest girls in the world were in attendance eager to dance, consequently the boys all enjoyed it and the Legion is ahead a large number of dollars.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

First Church of Christ, Scientist, corner of Philadelphia and Charters streets. Sunday service at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. A meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m., at which testimonials of healing are given. Free reading room in the First National Bank building, rooms 304 and 305, open daily from 11:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Sundays and legal holidays, where the Bible and authorized Christian Science literature may be read, borrowed or purchased, if desired. The public is cordially welcome.

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Gay colored creations made on the most gorgeous lines with wide belts, novel pocket effects and button trim. These skirts are the last word of fashion—each and every one of them have a style characteristic that is their very own. They may be worn with either blouse or smock and the rich lustrous beauty of color, design and motif make them the admiration of all who behold. The season's most sought for plain, two-tone and two-color combinations, are included in this extraordinary assortment and the price is the lowest that has been quoted on such excellent qualities. Each—

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DISTINCTIVE BEAUTY PREDOMINATES IN THESE

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"Simply wonderful" is the way our customer expressed herself when she glimpsed this superb showing. You too will be enthused when you see the splendid quality of the materials, the charming styles and the wonderful range of colors. Here you will find a model ideally suited to your personal requirements and the price means a liberal saving of dollars as well as an entire season's wear. Discriminating shoppers will make their selections today—the price has been reduced. Each—

\$29.50

The Noll-Duckworth Co. had the largest and smallest tires on display at the auto show. A miniature Firestone tire weighing one ounce was arranged alongside of a huge truck tire weighing 355 pounds. It would require more than six thousand of the little ones to make one of the big ones.

Major Neil E. Bailey and William K. Humbert drove down from Los Angeles on Tuesday and visited with relatives and friends. Major Bailey has recently returned from the east, and will locate permanently in Los Angeles.

THE AIM AND VALUE OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

By E. T. MERIDITH
Secretary of Agriculture

Boys' and girls' club work is one of the important features of the agricultural extension work conducted by the states relations service. United States department of agriculture, in cooperation with the state agricultural colleges and local agencies for the purpose of improving agricultural conditions and practices throughout the country. These clubs are organized to improve farm and home practices by instructing the boys in correct agricultural methods and the girls in homemaking; to assist them in demonstrating these methods for the improvement of the farm and home; to aid in the development of cooperation in the family and in the community; to create a more favorable attitude toward the business of farming and home making by encouraging property ownership and the feeling of partnership; and to make rural life more attractive by providing organization which tends to diminish isolation and develop leadership.

These objects are in process of attainment. Wherever club work has been pushed by our agents, larger yields have been obtained, better pigs have been raised and finer cattle, both dairy and beef, have been grown. The motto of the clubs is "To make the best better." Registered animals are now common where only a few years ago they were unknown, and there is a systematic effort to cull out scrub live stock and poultry. Large yields of crops have been made by club members on lands which were considered worthless, and little girls are vying with the best packers in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, and are becoming a potent factor in helping to make the farm home more attractive and enjoyable.

The average yield per acre made by

club members in the growing of field crops is two to three times as large as the average yields made in the states in which the members are located. Many people, seeing a boy or girl here and there engaged in club work, do not realize the value of the products produced by these young folks in the aggregate. In 1918, while under the stress of war and responding to an appeal made to club members in the furrows "over here" to help feed the boys in the trenches "over there," the records in the office show that these young people produced food and feed to the value of more than \$20,000,000.

The money value of the products of club members is only a small part of the value of club work. Many boys and girls have had their vision of life enlarged by club membership. Many have taken and are taking college training. The agricultural colleges of the country especially have profited in enrollment from the clubs. Many boys and girls have made their own money to defray their college expenses in club activities. Many after graduation have returned to the farms or have engaged in extension work as county agents. Rural life has been greatly enriched in recent years by the trained leadership obtained from agricultural clubs. The results obtained in this work justify many times the expenditures made in securing them and appeal strongly for a larger development of this very useful work.



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POSSIBILITIES OF BIG PROFIT IN PEANUTS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WELL
ADAPTED FOR GROWING THE
SUCULENT GOBERS

Peanut Hay Recommended as Excellent Stock Feed, and Hogs Fatten on the Nuts—Fullerton Growers Tell of His Success with the Crop

California in the past has not been considered a peanut growing state. Texas, Georgia and Virginia growers and dealers would prefer we remained consumers rather than growers. California is said to consume more peanuts, but roasted, in confectionery, shelled, salted and in the form of peanut butter, per capita, than any other state, says Orchard and Farm.

May is the time to plant. If one has had no experience with the crop he should not "plunge" the first year or two. Profits are good if the proper care is given and if the soil is suited to growing the "goobers," as they are called in the south. Some very profitable crops of peanuts are grown each year in California. Many have failed also, mostly from lack of experience or alfalfa to study the requirements of the crop.

Certainly, California should add much to the nation's peanut acreage. The peanut is in its infancy as a national crop. But a few more years and we shall be independent of importations. We are now growing about two million acres and prices have been steadily mounting. Growers look for a good future market.

There have been great improvements in special machinery for handling peanuts in recent years, although we have little of the new devices here in California because our acreage is still small. Bean threshers are used quite successfully for peanuts. The ordinary machinery used in handling lima beans serves very well with some easily made changes.

Peanut hay alone often pays the entire cost of production. A successful Fullerton grower, E. M. Brewer, states that he has had good success in feeding the cured vines, with cull peanuts attached, to hogs and cattle. He does not recommend feeding them to horses, however, as they are said to cause impaction through the formation of "hair balls."

When cured for hay, he says, the vines should be hauled in the morning while still damp, so that the leaves will not fall off. Slacking under a roof to prevent rain damage is recommended. Cows make heavy milk yields when fed on the peanut straw; calves may be raised exclusively on it. Frequently hogs are turned into the fields after the harvest, to clean up the vines and small nuts remaining attached. They also make excellent poultry feed.

Peanuts are sometimes raised especially for stock food, although they make the meat soft and the lard oily unless supplemented by corn or other concentrates—but how the hogs love them! One ought to be able to raise 400 pounds of pork per acre by using a movable fence in the field. American farmers grow about \$20,000,000 worth of peanut hay annually. We ought to have at least twice that much, and as much attention should be given this wonderful crop as has been accorded alfalfa.

Perhaps 25 per cent of the total crop is consumed for human food. Perhaps 10,000,000 pounds are made into peanut butter every year. Peanut butter is one of the most highly nutritious foods we have.

We have been importing from Europe several million gallons of peanut oil every year, but war conditions showed us our ability to make four or five million gallons more at home. If you want to make the finest confection ever devised, cook Saragosa potatoes in peanut oil instead of lard! The low grades of oil are used for soap.

We make most of our peanut oil from the unshelled nuts. This gives it an earthy taste, which makes it a poor table oil. However, when the oil is made from shelled nuts, which are blanched, degenerated and thoroughly cleaned before being pressed, most people prefer it to the kind of olive oil which we have been getting.

One easily can make his own peanut butter with a small hand grinder. Oil may be made at home also by the aid of a press, operated with a sack screw. The nuts are ground and placed in strong murlap sacks before being subjected to pressure.

The best time to plant peanuts in California is about the middle of May.

Plant in rows of 3 to 4 feet apart with 16 to 20 inches between hills. Do not cover too deep; 3 to 4 inches is sufficient. Peanuts planted in the middle of May ripen evenly and are of uniform size. Very early peanuts ripen unevenly, and the first nuts become so ripe before harvest they turn to a pink color. If the land is a little sandy the stems become soft, lose their strength and will not lift the nuts from the ground.

It takes about 50 pounds of the California or White Virginia and 60 pounds of the Tennessee Reds to plant an acre. Tennessee peanuts can be planted much closer in the rows. The California peanut is the best to plant, as it yields 3 to 4 times as much as the Tennessee Red and is in greater demand. The "Jumbo" is said to produce big yields under local conditions.

For planting a large acreage, growers frequently use special planters which are sold by farm machinery concerns, but a good home-made planter consists of a sled with a shoe attachment, from which a pipe extends upward to a funnel where boys may drop the peanuts at the proper intervals as the sled is driven along the rows.

Peanuts require a rich, sandy soil loam that is known as upland. Damp land gives the nuts a straw color, and they are not as good, probably, as the raised, higher land. They require careful irrigation in most localities. Great care must be exercised that the soil is not permitted to harden after water is applied. Avoid irrigation if possible after the nuts are well started to form. Give the last heavy watering when blossoming is well started. Never let the soil get hard or crust after irrigating. Some growers irrigate only once, about the middle of June, just as the blossoms appear, following with cultivation as soon as practicable.

Peanuts should be cultivated about the same as corn; do not allow any weeds to grow in them and keep the ground loose and mellow. When the spikes begin to form they should not be disturbed. If they are the nuts are likely to blight or to not fill up. The blossoms do not need to be covered as was formerly supposed.

It is the practice among careful growers to follow the horse cultivation with hoes, cutting out all large weeds carefully. It is suggested also that, where practicable, a narrow, wide turned back at an angle of 45 degrees, be run over the field to kill weeds about 5 days after planting, just as the young plants are appearing. It is advisable not to disturb the vines after they begin to spread, as this will lessen the yield. A peduncle under each blossom enters the gourd and the nuts form on the end, 2 inches or more below the surface.

Peanuts should be harvested when ripe, and not allowed to stand too long, in hopes that the last ones will fill out and ripen. The little ones sold at the sale of the crop may become over-ripe. Peanuts should be cut or plowed out and thrown into windrows, nuts down, and let lie a week or ten days, then sacked. The best nuts are cured in that way; they do not mold so badly and have a better color.

For harvesting a large acreage a good tool is the sledge harvester; it is easily constructed by any farm handy man. It is simply a steel cutter mounted on a sled. Some growers mount the knife on a wheel cultivator, but it is necessary, of course, to have the wheels the right distance apart for the rows. When cutting the vines set the blade below the nuts so as to strike the tap-root.

The curved "fingers" at the rear of the knife raise the vines slightly, then two men, following the sled, lift the vines with forks and place them in windrows, about 5 rows of vines to each windrow. The nuts are placed not to prevent heat and sun damage. From 24 to 72 hours, according to the weather, is the time required for curing. Then the vines are placed in cocks, about the size of ordinary hay cocks. In cocking, the vines should be lifted carefully in order not to shake off the pods. It is advisable to cure for 3 to 12 days in the stock before picking, so that mold and discoloration in the sack will be avoided.

Growers like the Fullerton district use 5-gallon square oil cans for the pickers. Four well-filled cans make a sackful of nuts. It is advisable not to allow the pickers to gather the small nuts. They are inferior to the sale of the crop and are more profitable when sold to animals. An average yield is about 25 to 30 sacks to the acre, 40 pounds to a sack, but many have raised 50 sacks with extra care and good land, well adapted to peanuts. The price for picking is from 30 to 35 cents per bushel sack, holding from 40 to 45 pounds. The nuts are cleaned in revolving drums and followed with a grain fanning mill, which blows out the light ones.

PLACENTIA NOTES

From the Courier

Wm. Schumacher, supervisor, and J. A. Cannon, assistant county engineer, were in Placentia Monday looking over the streets and adjacent roads. They intend to oil the newly graded portions of Walnut, Center and Olive, but will not get around to it for some time. Help is scarce and oil is hard to get and high in price. Mr. Schumacher says that while he used to get oil at 60 cents, and sometimes for nothing, it now costs \$2.02.

Some eight or nine months ago two men of the Hebrew persuasion canvassed Placentia, taking orders for sets of Roger Bros. silverware at \$40 a set, payable \$1 a week. Their contract stated that "for advertising purposes" one set would be given away each week, and this was the little joker. While the contract did not state, the canvassers led prospective customers to believe that forty sets, one a week, would be given away in Placentia, and probably every woman fully expected to receive a set after four or five payments had been made. Many, probably all, were told that they would be lucky and would receive their silverware in a very few weeks.

As far as can be learned, only two sets were given out in Placentia, and the others, for all anyone knows, may have been given to members of the Western Distributing Co., which is the name of the firm goes by. And most of the women in Placentia went into the game.

Now the contracts are maturing and the ladies are going after their goods, and they are being bluffed into paying more than \$40, on various pretexts, and many have been induced to take other silverware than the Rogers brand. As far as we can ascertain, not one has received a set of Rogers silverware for \$40.

One woman was talked into taking a cut glass water set in lieu of the silverware and was considerably upset when she saw a set almost identical with hers in a local jeweler's window marked \$20. She was so peeved, in fact, that she went back a few days ago and took her brother, who is a member of the Los Angeles police force, with her to negotiate an exchange, and it was effected to her entire satisfaction, and without many words.

Several women have talked of referring the matter to the Los Angeles district attorney, but probably figure that they got out pretty lucky at \$43 to \$44. It is certain, however, that the next Jewish relief drive will drag slower in Placentia than the last one did.

That piece of freak legislation which provides that there shall be only one school district within the boundaries of a city of the sixth class is still making trouble and may yet cause Placentia to lose a large portion of its area and about half its assessed value. Placentia district was established long before Fullerton thought of incorporating, the west line of the district, it is said, having stood undisturbed for 35 years. It takes in about a mile of Fullerton's territory which must, if the new law be sustained, be given up. Fullerton does not need the territory but it seems necessary to settle the boundary question before the bonds recently voted can be sold.

Placentia does need the area that she is about to lose. We have erected some expensive buildings and must maintain them. We have built up a magnificent school and cannot let it go back. Our attendance has increased 150 per cent in two years and very little of it will be lost if the land in question is taken from us. If Fullerton, in taking half our valuation, took half our attendance the matter would not be so serious, but not more than 20 children live in the disputed territory.

Last year the assessed valuation of Placentia district was \$9,900,000 and we will be greater this year. When it was proposed to compromise with Fullerton and surrender the area between Acadia and Cypress, Louis Jacobson went through the records and found that this area was assessed at \$2,000,000. The land east of Cypress, up to the district line, will probably equal this valuation.

The Placentia trustees have retained attorneys to see that their rights are protected, but unless the law is found defective, or repealed by the next legislature, we stand an excellent chance of losing half of our district.

Orangeville is in the same predicament—or worse. That district has voted bonds, and with somebody's assurance that they would be valid, has done considerable work toward the erection of a new building. Now the bonds cannot be sold.

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

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

By Students

Wednesday the sophomore class moored away for a big picnic. From the smiles on their faces Thursday practice is about to begin any time now, and the boys are waiting to step in and limber up to make a regular team this year.

"Signals!" Oh! How good it sounds to the old football boys who are aching to get back on the line. Football practice is about to begin any time now, and the boys are waiting to step in and limber up to make a regular team this year.

Owing to special work at the auto show last week Mr. Toister, the leader of the Anaheim Union Band, was unable to be with the High Boys. The last period, however, will be made up this week. So, boys, keep your horns in order!

The student body was given a big surprise Tuesday afternoon when a special assembly was called. An interesting talk was given by a member of the Chautauqua. "The Value of an Education," was the subject, and it was a talk that came straight "home." The students are eager to hear the remainder as they were greatly impressed by such a subject.

Thirty-six members of the history and civics classes of Mr. Malcolm motored to San Gabriel to witness the Mission play. Leaving the school at 12:30, the party enjoyed a pleasant drive. Indeed, it was very pleasant for "Mucky" and his crowd. Tire trouble smiled at him and so did Mr. Malcolm and the others as they passed. The play interested the entire thirty-six, for it was historical—just along their line. The party left San Gabriel at 5:30 for home after a very pleasant afternoon.

CANNING FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR

With the present price of sugar over 25 cents and prospects for a further advance as the fruit season progresses, great hardships will be felt by the housewives who usually prepare their own canned fruit for winter use. It may not be generally known that fruit may be canned without sugar, and that the necessary "sweetening" may be added later on serving.

All fruits can be canned successfully for future use for jelly making, pie filling, salad purposes, etc., without the use of sugar by simply adding hot water instead of the hot sirups. It has been found practicable also with certain vegetables to substitute salt for sugar in the canning process, and then add other seasoning to taste when serving.

In canning fruit without sugar, can the product the day it is picked. Cull, stem, sugar and clean fruit by placing in strainer and pouring cold water over it. Pack the product carefully in hot glass jars or tin cans until full. Use tablespoon, wooden ladle or tangle knife for packing purposes. Pour boiling hot water over the product in the hot jar. Place rubbers and caps in position, not tight. In using tin cans, seal completely. Place product in the sterilizer, wet, or canner, and sterilize for the length of time given below according to the particular type of fruit used.

Hot water bath, home made or commercial, 30 minutes.
Water seal, 214 degrees, 20 minutes.
Five pounds steam pressure, 12 minutes.
Ten pounds steam pressure, 10 minutes.

After sterilizing remove the filled containers. Seal jars; invert to cool and test the joints. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry, cool place. If tin cans are used it will be found advantageous to plunge them into cold water immediately after sterilization in order to cool them quickly.

CRITICISMS IN BAD TASTE

The new British ambassador, in his speech before the chamber of commerce of the United States at Atlantic City, came very close to meddling in the political problems of this country. Without arguing as to what America's attitude toward Europe should be, he managed to propound questions to his auditors which left no doubt in their minds as to the impression he wished to convey. "Are you going to stand by and wait for Europe's troubles to come to you, as some say they will?" he asked Sir Auckland, "or are you going out to help Europe to win through to reasonable conditions?" In his reported remarks there is no reference to anything said about what the United States already has done to aid Europe, but the intimation plainly was there that America has stood by and watched the agonies of Europe without extending a helping hand, and that we should now take up a policy of substantial European aid to help the Old World "win through."

Without reference to the ambassador's breach of diplomatic etiquette in referring to what is a paramount question in American politics, it must be admitted that his suggestions for further aid to Europe without giving credit for what we have already done is in bad taste. What form that help should take the ambassador did not indicate, but evidently it should exceed anything we have done in the past.

The United States has loaned to the stricken countries of Europe, including Great Britain, about \$10,000,000,000. It has consented to the postponement of interest payments on that loan, amounting to \$500,000,000 a year. It has rationed its own people in food supplies in order that the unfortunate of Europe might not starve. It has sent Red Cross and other relief expeditions into the war areas to tide the people over the emergency. It brought back to its own ships the 2,000,000 soldiers who had been helping the allies to restore peace, while the ships of those countries were busily gathering world commerce to themselves. It has shipped meat and other products to England until the storerooms there are glutted, while the people in our big cities suffer from lack of nourishment. It prevented wholesale starvation in Belgium during the German occupation by an American relief organization that no other nation attempted to duplicate. It is now saving the lives of thousands of children in Armenia and the Near East by generous contributions of money and supplies. All these and other minor philanthropies, such as the free-milk-for-France crusade, have been gladly undertaken and carried through by the people of the United States.

In the face of such a record Ambassador Geddes inquired: "Are you going to stand by and wait for Europe's troubles to come to you, or are you going out to help Europe to win through?" Presumably more American billions for Europe, more shipments of wheat and meat, more curtailed menus for American tables, and still higher taxes and prices for the American public, would be parts of the program that Sir Auckland would mean for this country were he given the opportunity.

The new ambassador came to our shores under very auspicious conditions. He was reported to have been highly recommended by Lady Astor, a former American. He had spent much time in Canada, and presumably had a thorough understanding of American institutions. He was welcomed generally by the press and the public. But if his influence while with us is to be devoted to securing further concessions to Europe from an already sorely taxed America, in spite of the verdict of the American people that they purpose to withdraw from Old World affairs in the future, Sir Auckland's tenure of office will not be a happy one.

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NEW ZEALANDER AT CHAUTAUQUA

New Zealand has been aptly called the "nation where strikes are unknown." Thinkers and writers the world over have pointed with pride to New Zealand. This little country is generally conceded to be far ahead of the times in modern legislation.

Today New Zealand law structures are being used in many of the civilized countries of the world. As the country of 135,000 little people has inaugurated a government insurance plan which has proven highly effective. The compulsory arbitration plan of settling labor disputes found its first foothold in this isolated land of the South Sea; government schools and universities; government control of public utilities; advanced work in child labor legislation; rigid laws controlling health; old age pension statute; modern legislation controlling the development of the agricultural and horticultural interests—these have all followed in the wonderful march of progress in New Zealand.

Charles Henry Poole, member of parliament in New Zealand, who came to speak before the Chautauqua last night, is one of the outstanding figures of the progressive little country across the Pacific. He has many things to tell regarding the success of their reform measures in his lecture, "Social Redemption."

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French Victory... 5% Bonds per 1000 francs	\$29.00
British Nat. War Loan... 5% per 100 pounds	\$395.00
Pre-War Value... 1000 marks	\$238.20
German Mark Currency... 100 marks	\$2.50
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WHITE BUS LINE, INC.

NEW SERVICE—EFFECTIVE MAY 10th

Between Santa Ana and San Diego

Cars will operate DAILY as follows:

Leave SANTA ANA—9 a.m. Arrive SANTA ANA—12:45 p.m.
Leave SANTA ANA—3 p.m. Arrive SANTA ANA—6:45 p.m.
Thirty-minute service between Santa Ana, ANAHEIM and Los Angeles via Fullerton, Brea, La Habra and Whittier.
Leave ANAHEIM for LOS ANGELES—6:30 a.m. and half-hourly until 8:30 p.m. Then 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 p.m.
Leave ANAHEIM for SANTA ANA—7:30 a.m. and half-hourly until 9:30 p.m. Then 10:30 and 11:30 p.m. and 1 a.m.
Leave LOS ANGELES—6 a.m. and half-hourly until 8 p.m. Then 9, 10 and 11:30 p.m.
ANAHEIM DEPOT—South Lemon Street, near Valencia Hotel. Phone 620.
LOS ANGELES DEPOT—Union Stage Depot, Fifth and Los Angeles Streets. Phone Pico 3569.

LOST A HAND

Fred C. Drake, 29, employed in the Orange county road maintenance department, lost his right hand late Monday afternoon, near the close of his third day's work as driver for a county steam roller, the member having been amputated at the wrist at the Whittier hospital, where Drake was taken after his hand had been frightfully mangled.

Drake, alone, was starting with the heavy roller, which had been at work pulling a road grader in the La Habra district for Santa Ana. When a short distance south of the Valencia service station at La Habra he noticed the bearings were hot and started to investigate, when his glove was caught and the hand dragged into the gears. In spite of the intense pain, Drake stopped the engine and hailed a passing automobile, which took him to La Habra for first aid treatment. His uncle, Frank W. Bishop of La Habra, then took him on to Whittier, Drake walking from the machine to the hospital. Amputation was found necessary and a "hand" was taken off at the wrist. Drake lost quite a lot of blood and is weak, but was yesterday reported as getting along as well as can be expected.

Drake is 29 years of age, and married. His home is at 212 South Milton, avenue, Whittier.

GOOD OIL PROSPECTS

SOUTH OF RIVER

Santa Ana Canyon Well Is Expected To Be a Big Producer

The Santa Ana Canyon oil company is on the verge of uncovering what is believed will be one of the best oil fields in the county and determining that the oil reservoirs extend across the Santa Ana river and to the south of what heretofore has been considered more or less as a dead line.

The forty or fifty Santa Ana men who backed their faith in their belief that oil lies south of the river by putting up real cash for exploring leaseholdings in the canyon are going to cash in on their faith and investment in the very near future, in the opinion of an eastern geologist who is on the coast representing big financial interests of the east.

According to observations made by him in company with local men of the company, the well now drilling is going to strike a high gravity oil within the next 100 feet. He was particularly enthusiastic over the formations through which the drill has passed in the last few hundred feet and it is working now in a formation that, in

his opinion, indicates a higher gravity oil than has yet been found in any Orange county field.

The well was down 5122 feet Thursday last week. The drill is in genuine oil sand, and it indicates the higher gravity produced. There are certain ingredients in the formation upon which the expert bases his deductions.

He assures the stockholders that they need no longer worry as to whether they will find oil—it is there, in his opinion, and the only question is as to how much deeper the drill will have to go before uncovering the oil body. He believes it will be within the next 100 feet.

The company is composed of men who are in good financial circumstances and who organized for the purpose of "chipping in" on a "wildcatting" proposition. The promoters secured the leases in the belief that the underground oil reservoir crossed the river.

The location of the well is near the Sulphur Slide grade.

CALIFORNIA RESOURCES

The California development board is publishing reports of its 29th and 30th years of existence, and in addition giving a fund of information as to California resources and possibilities. The board could not wait for complete returns from the 1920 census, but estimates the state's population at 3,537,217. The estimates made by the board give the state a population increase in the past ten years of 47.79 per cent. The county having greatest percentage of increase in population is Imperial with 219.82. Counties showing an increase greater than 60 per cent are: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Lassen, Los Angeles, Merced, Orange, San Diego, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tulare.

Of greater interest, however, than the population increase is a series of tables having to do with commerce and production, especially that portion of the book having to do with farm products, and that is by far the greater portion of the book. For instance, alfalfa is the king of field crops in California. The 72,162 acres of alfalfa produces about 5,000,000 tons of hay. Alfalfa is grown in every county in the state, Tulare county leading with 102,350 acres. Imperial has 95,140. Merced, 92,000. Kern, 90,000. Fresno, 68,480. Imperial county was formerly leader in alfalfa production, but cotton has crowded out much of the alfalfa.

The greatest increase is shown in California's fruit crops, but when we begin to talk of California fruit production a long story is before us, so only one item is taken: "During 1919 California fruit growers produced fruit valued at \$234,613,000, which is but \$6,000,000 behind the valuation of field crops."

April 16, 1920. 3-22-t3 D. No. 3, Box 108.

A POINT OF VIEW

By ALBERT ABBOTT

Criticism of a Critic Well Taken

The following appeared in the "People's Forum" department of the Anaheim Daily Herald, dated Saturday, March 7, 1920, and is well taken. No harm was meant on my part. All the good intentions in the world was my motive in writing the article. (But it is said that a certain place is paved with good intentions.) I trust the next time I shall know "the psychology of the high school mind."

Here it is:

"In the last issue of the Anaheim Gazette under a column entitled 'A Point of View,' there appeared entitled, 'High School Language Night.'"

"I had nothing to do with producing the plays of that evening, and so was not personally affected by anything said concerning them. But there is another 'point of view.' We find it difficult to see just where our critic did justice to anything but his ability to criticize."

"We do not claim professional dramatic ability, and therefore do not merit professional criticism. Nor do we feel elated over being critically disintegrated as professionals."

"Our student body is not averse to friendly criticism. We do not wish to be overpraised, or sentimentally coddled. But we saw nothing in the performance of Friday night to incur sarcasm from any source."

"For the orchestra offering of the evening, I do not uphold 'jazzy stuff' against music. Our critic was well justified in his desire for better music, or perhaps I should say for music. But we can not expect a school orchestra of twelve or fifteen members, most of whom are under sixteen, to produce appropriate music for every occasion."

"We do not infer that our critic's sentiment was not friendly. We hope it was. Nor that he did not mean well. We hope he did. But we fear that he consciously or unconsciously missed the mark. Perhaps he does not understand the psychology of the high school mind.—Harry D. Briscoe, '20. A student."

"Why Change Your Wife?"

A few months ago the photoplay of the above title was shown on the screen of a Los Angeles theater. At that time I submitted an article to a Los Angeles newspaper. Inasmuch as the play has recently been shown in this "neck of the woods," it might be appropriate to print that article here. The article is as follows:

"It is your idea that the moving picture play, 'Why Change Your Wife?', is contributing anything to ward the help of checking the divorce evil, you have a funny idea."

"There isn't one bit of upliftment in the presentation of the play in question. Why a desire to check the divorce evil should be coupled with this play is hard to see. The play doesn't teach any moral, nor does it gain the respect and sympathy of the audience. Thousands are flocking to see it because of curiosity, nothing else."

"Why Change Your Wife?" is a typical, characteristic film masterpiece of De Mille's art. It is a companion to his other play, 'Why Change Your Husband?' They are almost identical in nearly every respect, only the characters of husband and wife being reversed. The plot, the theme, and the presentation are very similar. When I first read the title and who produced the play I knew immediately about what to expect. I went, and saw just what I expected."

"De Mille's work always strikes me as being an artistic caricature. Every subject he treats is overdone in its elegance of exaggeration."

"The theme underlying the whole play is the ever stock in trade of the moving picture industry, namely, that old sex problem, the appealing to the lust in human nature."

"The story, as usual, is taken from society life. It seems, judges from De Mille's productions, that society's chief function is to play hide and seek with the sex problem in human affairs. 'On the face of the whole presentation, the plot is not true to life, anyway.'"

"The first thing that stands out to me is the awful extravagance of exaggerated elegance of settings. The chief male character in the play is a lawyer, and rather a young lawyer at that. Where in the world is there a young lawyer who could acquire such a magnificently furnished mansion as the star is supposed to have? He certainly must have been a wide-awake lawyer to acquire such successes in his young life, and at the same time not wide-awake in selecting a suitable mate. The two extremes don't fit in with real life. As a rule, suc-

THE MASTER BUILDER

Genesis moves in the opening spring—
The birth of the year!
When the daffodils' beautiful bells are
a-swing

In the sunlight clear,
Living things wake in the light of day,
A cosmos breaks from the chace
away

And God looks on in his God-like way
"Lo, all is good that is here!"

Apocalypse shines in the autumn gold
The declining year!
When a glory eclipsing the Temples
of old

Is afar and near!
The pavements of gold—and the Jasper
walls

Are all to be seen where the foliage
falls;

While out of the splendor the voice
of God calls:

"Lo, all is good that is here!"

O scriptures of God on the maple trees
In the blooms and the breeze!
Give us the wit to decipher all these—
God's outshining rays—
Rare gospels on maple, poplar, and
beech,

With a beauty and glory beyond
man's reach;

And under and over it all God's
speech:

"Lo, all is good that is here."
—M. S. M.

Successful lawyers are pretty sharp in all
matters of life, and why one should
slip up on matrimony is more than
life substantiates.

"Then again, how in the world could a young couple furnish a mansion so overthoroughly with every conceivable elegance and yet not get acquainted with each other's erratic tendencies? It's absurd. The way these two people were dominated one would naturally think they would be 'acclimated' by the time they had done all the planning and purchasing of the over-elegance of their home. But, in natural life, it is not as depicted. The picture is purely an artistic cartoon of De Mille's."

"Even with this phase of getting acquainted while planning one's home, there is the phase of relatives and acquaintances. How in the world could a successful lawyer marry such a woman, if such a woman is distasteful to him? Where were his relatives, close business associates, his personal friends and acquaintances? You don't mean to say that a great and successful lawyer, the great city lawyer of New York could plunge into a disaster without a friend coming to his warning."

"In starting out, the picture makes it known that the male character of the husband is a great and successful lawyer. Very good! But, I should think he was a stupid lawyer to have married the clerk model. Where was his dissecting and analyzing powers, that a successful lawyer must have? It seems to me, the De Mille-boys selected the wrong profession to attach their caricature to this time."

"In regard to divorce, of all the professions, that of the bar is least in number of divorces granted. So, where is the evil here?"

"Not only did this lawyer show a lack of successful-lawyer attributes when he succumbed to the flimsy whistles of a cheap gown model, but he showed a lack of lawyer abilities when he succumbed to the sex-wholes of his divorced wife. It's all right! Think of the mental caliber of a great lawyer who was so small in attributes of personal character that he must be amused by the over-excitement of the sex phase of life."

"Then again, a thinking lawyer (and think they must to succeed) would not lower his self-respect as to be won back to his wife (or any other woman) by having his pass-nature so indignantly appealed to. How could a self-respecting man respect a woman who only saw in him his animal nature?"

"The fact of the matter is that this play is similar to the stories that one may find in the 'live stories' brand of magazines so prevalent on the newsstands."

"In the presentation of the photoplay there is no glaring attempt to check the divorce evil. On the contrary, there is a glaring attempt to excuse the pictureization of that over-exciting theme of female sex attraction and female form revelation. And De Mille knows how to paint the subject in all its colors."

"Years ago burlesque shows thrived on the idea. Nowadays, picture shows are thriving on the same idea, only with more 'sugar, frosting, frills and lace.'"

"How can you expect the young women of this generation not to be extravagant in dressing when they are ever having the attentions presented to them in attractive candy-box form?"

"I wish De Mille would use his talent at picture production in a way that

would be more lasting good to the growth of humanity."

"Not once does 'Why Change Your Wife?' bring a tear to one's eye. There isn't a tender spot in the whole picture. On the contrary, the vengeance of woman upon woman is brought to all its ugliness. The fight scene between the two women is positively disgraceful."

"It seems that in 99 per cent of motion pictures all the heroes must display their hatred toward each other by a fist fight. And now De Mille has introduced it into feminine rerolls."

"On the whole, this picture is purely a magnificent attempt to portray Guy de Maupassant ideas upon the morbid moving picture theater patrons."

"In contrast to the caricature in peacock's feathers there is running on the screen of another theater this week a play called, 'Just a Wife.'"

"Now, this a real good play, having a real good moral to it. On the whole, it is true to life. The presentation is exquisite. There is no caricaturing of anything connected with the theme. The settings are all proper and becoming."

"It is a good picture in that it is a story of modern business, domestic life with the woman idea infused into business. On the whole it is admirably done. There is no violence, there is no gun shooting; there is no card playing; there is no fist fighting; there is no acid throwing (even eye water); there is no hair pulling; there is no gown shedding (to reveal a female's form or in revenge); there is no divorce; there is no court scene."

"And yet the picture has a grip on one's emotions. The eyes are wretchedly quite a bit. There is no poverty-stricken scene in the picture. It is merely a picture of normal modern business life in the mans of New York. No character is overdone. No scene is over-elaborated. There is only one kink in the whole story. And yet it is a story that grips a healthy-minded person."

"The male star in the play is not a lawyer. But he shows more sense than the successful lawyer in the De Mille's play—he comes to his honor at the end of the play. "Instead of appealing to her once lawyer-husband by displaying her animal propensities, De Mille's star would be more wholesome if she had been just a wife like the little star in 'Just a Wife.'"

"These two pictures are almost identical in ideas, namely, a triangle is involved—two women in the mind of the male star. And how much more beautiful and wholesome is 'Just a Wife' over 'Why Change Your Wife!'"

"There will be many a wife who will feel better after seeing 'Just a Wife.' But the other play is not so soothing or complimentary to a decent woman."

How the Auto Show "Hit" Me
Going north on Los Angeles street the thought on my mind was, what a clean, modern-looking city Anaheim is. Especially did some of the residences, as I approached the auto show grounds, strike me as being

MULLINIX DRUG STORE

Anaheim, California

Announces

The REXALL Store



Thursday, Friday, Saturday, May 13, 14, 15

POWDER

A woman is queer, there's no doubt about that.
She hates to be thin and she hates to be fat.

One minute it's laughter, the next it's a cry.
You can't understand her, however you try.

But there's one thing about her which everyone knows—
A woman's not dressed till she powders her nose.

You never can tell what a woman will say.
She's a law to herself every hour of the day.

It keeps a man guessing to know what to do—
And mostly he's wrong when his guessing is through;

But this you can bet on, wherever she goes
She'll find some occasion to powder her nose.

I've studied the sex for a number of years.
I've watched her in laughter and seen her in tears;

On her ways and her whims I have pondered a lot,
To find what will please her and just what will not;

But all that I've learned from the start to the close,
Is that sooner or later she'll powder her nose.

At church or a ball game, a dance or a show,
There's one thing about her I know that I know—

At weddings or funerals, dinners or tarts,
You can bet that her hand will dive into her waist.

And every few minutes she'll strike up a pose,
And the whole world must wait till she powders her nose.

—Edward A. Guest.

modern in appearance. This observation was refreshing. Presently the big auto show tents loomed up before my eyes. I was struck with this ancient structure among all the modernism that was impressing me. The tent is the second shelter of mankind.

The first was the cave, then came the tent. My thought went back to the Old Testament narrative. Then the thought came to me how odd it was that this ancient structure should be sheltering modern civilized devices. Then I was attracted to a fine, modern, comfortable looking residence by strains of piano music coming therefrom. I looked, as I passed the house, and saw a wee, golden-haired child happily enjoying the piano. She looked at me and gave me a big happy smile. I returned the compliment. My thoughts reverted to what a president of a Boston college told a class of us students. He said that when a child voluntarily smiles at you, God has greeted you and is pleased. That was a good omen.

Then came the near approach of the auto show grounds. First, I "hit

the sawdust trail," which reminded me of Billy Sunday's big show in New York City.

Once inside the gates I was struck with the magnitude of the undertaking. I immediately congratulated the committee responsible for the successful accomplishment, silently in the thought realm of life.

It has been said of me that I am keen at criticizing environmental arrangements. Regarding the auto show, I have nothing in particular to "spear at." As soon as I got to the connecting passageway between the two big tents I immediately saw that a definite plan and arrangement was the basis of construction of the arrangement of the whole affair. I failed to see wherein the principles of the accepted plan was not adhered to consistently and minutely.

I have attended auto shows before. "The First Annual Orange County Auto Show" keeps up in the procession of any I have seen. Previous to seeing this one I have not seen any in a city smaller than Los Angeles.

I would liked to have seen larger tents used, giving more floor space. Not to admit more exhibits, but to give more space to what exhibits there were. All the cars were too close. It was too easy for the people to drift from one exhibit to another. If each exhibit had more space and rallied off, the psychology of such an idea would be to enable a demonstrator to hold an audience. Whereas, as it was, the crowds easily got to the next exhibit, and kept on drifting with any silent manipulations of the arrangements of the booths to hold a crowd at a given point until a salesman could get a chance to make a "spiel."

The general appearance was "bunchiness." Other than this, it certainly was a demonstration of a well-planned idea, and the plans magnificently executed.

On turning to my right I entered the passenger car tent. My first impression was cars, nothing but cars. As soon as my vision ceased to be bewildered by the conglomeration of cars, pillars and flowery decorations, I observed that there was a difference between cars. (Meaning the looks of the cars, not the distance apart.) I noticed away over in the corner to my right a crowd of people surrounding a car. I went over there, maneuvering through narrow alleyways made by other cars, and learned that the center of attraction was a car by an unfamiliar name—Leach. This car was a wonder in that it was equipped with all the latest ideas in electrical equipment and appointments. And it was these numerous wonderful ideas that was holding the attention of the crowd. One feature that especially received my attention was windows that could be made to disappear when not wanted for protection from the elements. I was especially interested because I was working in my mind an idea almost identical with the one the Leach car has incorporated into its makeup. Whoever the inventor was of the disappearing windows, he certainly had the same idea as I had. And why shouldn't he? The thought

world is the real world, after all. Destroy a building, and you can rebuild it again, because the thought-edifice cannot be destroyed—it is permanent.

Christ says: "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." By that is meant that it doesn't make any difference what people think of you, or what you seem to be, or even what yourself may think you are, you are what your thoughts are. It will be remembered that I said that to go to this Leach car I had to maneuver through crowded alleyways walled by other cars. There is the psychology of it—this car was so placed in the rear of other cars that once a person got over there a desire to get away was not easily suggested to the mind because the mind saw that a get-away was not according to the law of least resistance, so, until people could definitely make up their minds that they really would put forth the energy to get away, they hung around, which gave the demonstrator ample opportunity to invite them to inspect the many comfort ideas incorporated into the construction of the car.

Whether or not the Leach people knowingly exercised the law I am speaking about, I do not know. But, there is a factor about law that is intensely interesting. It is this: Whether a law is knowingly or unknowingly set into operation, it will work, nevertheless, because it is law.

As an illustration of a lack of the psychology of arrangement let me call your attention to the Jordan Special car that was the last one in the circle, if made around going to the right. It was the last car on your right going out and the first car on your left coming in. As I kept to the right I did not reach it until I had completed the round of the passenger car exhibit.

The Jordan Special shown was a classy car in every respect. It had good lines and was handsomely painted a dark brown color. But, there wasn't more than two or three people at a time that took the interest to stop and make a close inspection. Why? Not because the car did not deserve attention. It was because the car was so placed that the people had no silent resisting object to hold them. The pathway in front was clear and the car being the last one in the circle the people least-resistantly sailed by. The result was the crowds easily and quickly saw it was a fine car and that settled it—on they went with the tide.

So, you see, if more floor space could have been allotted to each car, the cars could have been so arranged that little pools of people could be retained by silent suggestive barriers formed by proper arrangement of railings.

I finally broke loose from the enchantment of the Leach car with an inventive thought of my own incorporated therein, and drifted up the line.

Notice, I said drifted. And that was exactly the psychology of the multitude—they drifted. It's all right to have a clean passage way as a main highway, but side lanes branching off the main highway on angle lines or would have gotten portions of the

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN HISTORY

"It is not strange that few were found to listen when a New England woman announced in 1854 that her patient search of the Scriptures for many years had revealed to her a Science of life which would prove a great blessing to humanity. She called her discovery Christian Science and set forth its fundamentals in what has proven to be an epoch-making book, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' by Mary Baker Eddy (1875)."

"There can be no doubt that the Christian Science movement has in one generation enormously increased the number of followers of Christ's teachings; besides drawing to the support of the organization many hundreds of thousands of former communicants of other denominations. Its power has been especially marked in English-speaking countries, and it is rapidly spreading throughout the world."

"That this woman, single-handed, appealing to the spirituality of humanity, suffering the martyrdom of ridicule, criticism, and abuse on all sides, in spite of desertion of life-long friends, in spite of opposition of powerful influences whichever way she turned—that she was able by her life and writings to work such a tremendous change in the religious status of humanity, is indeed a great event of history." (From an editorial note in The Great Events by Famous Historians, published by the National Alumni Association, New York, U. S. A.)

crowd and would have held them, as the current of the moving multitude would not have worked on the side streets.

However, the current got me and off I drifted until I reached the Paige Larchmont Special. This car got my eye strong enough for me to step out of the moving current. And it also got the attention of many other observers. It was a car of class and distinction. The lines of it were very attractive and agreeable. It was one of those cars that you would turn your head to give a second look if you saw it on the streets as it flashed by.

I left the demonstrator with his interested crowd and got into the current again. The moving procession of people took me only a short distance farther when I encountered another crowd a little off the main highway.

The center of interest here was a Buick chassis all nickel-plated and hand-somely trimmed in red paint, running slowly, showing parts ordinarily hidden when in actual use, being revealed by glass compartments so that the internal workings of the gears, cams, and the pistons, and the like could be easily observed. The Buick chassis was surrounded by a waist-high nickel-plated railing to which the people could cling. This helped to hold them long enough for the demonstrator to get them interested enough to ask questions, and they did. The beautiful nickel, high class red paint and the electrically illuminated interior of the main highway on angle lines or would have gotten portions of the (continued on page four)