

MEDICINE SHOW MUST PAY ITS LICENSE

SUPERIOR COURT DECIDES THAT THE ORANGE PROMPTIVE ORDINANCE IS VALID

Dr. Berry, formerly of Anaheim, Under Arrest in Our Sister City for Refusal to Pay \$25 Per Day—City of Orange Sets an Example That Others Might Follow—Trustees Give Solar Plexus Blow to Medicine Shows.

Everybody in Anaheim concedes that the city of Orange is a nice town and that it has six thousand nice people within its boundary limits, but nobody believes it measures up with this city in the matter of progress, yet they occasionally do things over there that might be emulated with profit by this, as well as other cities. For instance, while the people of Anaheim were wrangling over the site for a new city hall, the people of Orange, without any fuss or feathers, quietly voted bonds for an \$85,000 structure and built it—and they didn't quarrel over what particular piece of ground it should be located on.

A short time ago the city trustees of Orange passed an ordinance taxing traveling medicine shows \$25 per day, and the superior court has just held that the ordinance is valid and must stand. Dr. J. L. Berry, who conducted a show at the corner of Broadway and Lemon streets for many months and practiced his profession at the same time, moved his outfit to Orange after presumably hearing all the sick in this city, and the ordinance was adopted for his benefit. He refused to pay, was arrested, and carried the matter into the superior court.

Judge Williams held that the ordinance was valid and ordered Dr. Berry remanded to the custody of the officer who arrested him, for refusing to pay the license. Judge Williams told D. G. Wettin, attorney for Dr. Berry, that he had the right of appeal to the appellate court.

Both Wettin and F. L. Coburn, city attorney for Orange, presented lengthy arguments in the case, which came to an end in a verdict for the city. Wettin contended that the license fixed by the Orange trustees was unjust and unreasonable and discriminatory to physicians. He also declared that in passing such an ordinance the trustees did not show wherein an emergency existed.

"I have attended his shows myself and can say that they are highly entertaining and enlightening."

"Do you care to be sworn on that?" asked Attorney Coburn.

"Why single out the doctor?" continued Wettin. "There is no reason for making a distinction. He is conducting his shows in an orderly manner and on private property—not on the open streets."

Wettin put Dr. Berry on the stand and in answer to questions Dr. Berry said that he had been a practicing physician since 1873. He came to Orange, he said, in the early part of June, and paid the regular license fee to practice in that city. Dr. Berry said that he conducted his shows in Anaheim for nine months before going to Orange. He said he also practiced in Santa Ana.

Attorney Coburn read the emergency ordinance passed by the Orange trustees. He contended that it was not a reasonable, oppressive toward physicians or that its restrictions were unfair. He cited ordinances of a similar nature that had been drafted by various cities and supervisors.

Judge Williams held that where great profits are derived, on indirect, from such shows as Dr. Berry is conducting a city is warranted in applying a heavy license.

"The whole thing is a question of discrimination," said Judge Williams. "The calling together of great crowds for public exhibitions must be taken into consideration. The city attorney trusts have the right to fix any license they may see fit, where such conditions exist."

"When the crowds expand there is a demand for more police protection and regulation. Pickpockets have a chance in such crowds and, of course, they hear what is said. There has been no evidence here to show, however, that the city police force of Orange has

been increased because of Dr. Berry's shows."

Dr. Berry gave a lecture Wednesday evening in defiance of the ordinance requiring him to pay a license of \$25. He was arrested and refused to give bail, preferring to remain in the custody of the arresting officer under the order that he might obtain a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was granted and served on the arresting officer.

About three weeks ago Dr. Berry brought a charge of disturbing the peace against a conductor for the Pacific Electric railway. He accused the conductor of inducing several boys to bombard his medicine show with eggs, some of which were not fresh.

The case was tried in the justice court at Orange and the conductor was released at the conclusion of the trial. The complaining witness could not prove that the defendant was the man who caused the boys to bombard his tent.

Dr. Berry, he believes, is a reputable physician, licensed by the state medical board, and competent to practice medicine in California, but his method of securing patients is a violation of the ethics of the profession, and does not appeal to the good sense of a majority of the people. It is the custom of the traveling doctor to first attract an audience by giving a cheap vaudeville performance, then with his persuasive tongue convince his auditors that they are afflicted with the ill that flesh is heir to, and instigate that he can eradicate their diseases and make them whole. The man who stands on a platform and sells alleged medicine indiscriminately to the public ought to be suppressed. Some years ago a traveling medicine show man did a land office business in Anaheim for several weeks. He sold thousands of dollars' worth of stuff to the gullible public. One of his concoctions was a catarrh remedy which he guaranteed to give results or make itself felt at the afflicted spot immediately, or money refunded. It reached the spot all right, as an analysis of it showed, that it was simply table salt ground into a fine powder. No doubt his other remedies were of a like character. It was said that most of them were composed of drugs that could be purchased at any drug store for one-fourth of the sum he charged.

Another fakir who should be suppressed with a stern hand is the divine healer, or faith healer. This man's method of robbing the sick and afflicted borders on blasphemy as he claims to possess the power of the deity, who alone can heal by such methods. We cannot understand why these people are permitted to ply their fraudulent trade and deceive the people.

When a person tells you of a medicine, compounded from a secret recipe handed down by some ignorant aborigine, voodoo doctor or remote ancestor, you may know that it is a fake, because modern medical research would soon discover its secret and make use of it if it had any value.

Don't let some fake medicine man convince you that you are sick and need his services, but if you are sick don't let him fool you into believing that he has some secret remedy, unknown to the reputable medical profession, that will cure you, and above all, don't believe that any human being has the power to heal you by laying his dirty grasping paws on you.

ALIEN REGISTRATION

CLOSED LAST SUNDAY

County Clerk Backs Says There Are 4500 Aliens in County.

County Clerk Backs is collecting in his alien registration books, and states the number of aliens in Orange county will total about 4500. Each registration clerk who fails to submit his books to the county clerk within three days after the last registration day is subject to a fine of \$10 a day for each defaulting day.

The original registration report is kept on file in the county clerk's office and the duplicate is turned over to the county assessor, who will begin making collections of the poll tax immediately.

According to Backs, approximately 4500 aliens were registered in Orange county. Each will be required to pay a poll tax of \$10. The tax money will be added to the state school fund, according to the provisions of the law.

Many aliens who waited until Sunday to register found difficulty in finding the registration deputies, many of them having left their homes or places of business for the week-end holiday.

Those who failed to register were subject to arrest. They will be prosecuted for having committed a misdemeanor.

HEAVY DAMAGES AWARDED FOR INJURIES

PLAINTIFFS IN SUIT AGAINST SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD WIN THEIR CASE

Miss Margaret Billig, of This City, Gets \$15,000, Miss Irma Robinson, of Buena Park, \$20,000, and T. D. Sayre, of Norwalk, \$10,000—Suits Outcome of Accident to S. P. Motor Car at Huntington Park Last January.

Each of the three plaintiffs in the damage suits filed against the Southern Pacific railroad because of injuries received in an accident on that line on January 19, last, was awarded heavy damages by the superior court in Los Angeles last week. The combined amount, being \$45,000.

Miss Margaret Billig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Billig, of Chestnut street in this city, one of the most seriously injured, sued for \$25,000, and was awarded \$15,000 by the court. Miss Irma Robinson, of Buena Park, Miss Billig's cousin, was so seriously scarred by the flames in the burning car that she now wears a veil, sued for \$50,753, and was given \$20,000, while T. D. Sayre, of Norwalk, who asked for \$20,436, got an award of \$10,000.

The three claimants pooled their claims and brought suit jointly, the railroad company and the truck company which owned the gasoline truck figuring in the collision, being made defendants, consequently the judgment is against both. Mrs. Willis Faust, of this city, lost her life in the wreck and fourteen others were injured.

The accident happened at the Southern Pacific crossing of Long Beach boulevard at Huntington Park on January 19. A truck hauling a trailer loaded with gasoline, tried to beat the S. P. motor car to the crossing, and succeeded, but the truck was overturned, and the trailer fell on the car, across in time, and was smashed. The tank was burst and the car was instantly enveloped in flaming gasoline. The single door of the car was jammed, preventing the egress of the passengers and they were forced to crowd through a very small window. Nearly everybody in the car was burned and cut by glass.

FREE LABOR BUREAU NOW IN OPERATION

Do you need help? Mr. Farmer or anybody else—telephone, Santa Ana 4-1234. J. P. Jackson has already started to put the jobless man in the manless job. You will find the newly organized Orange County Farm Labor association at 404 1-2 East Fourth street, Santa Ana.

It is a free labor bureau organized for the mutual benefit of the laborer and the farmer.

The laborer is not charged a fee and he will be given fair treatment. A need has long been felt for a reliable source of labor by both employee and employer.

The office has been established through the efforts of the Farm Bureau and the California Fruit Exchange.

Mr. Jackson, who is the employment director, is now making a survey of the amount of help needed by all the ranches and packing houses.

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HEAVY INCREASE IN ARRESTS DURING YEAR

Records Show 514 More in County Past Year Over Previous Year

Tabulated figures taken from the official records in the district attorney's office show that there were 514 more arrests recorded for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1921, than for the fiscal year of 1920.

This would indicate that criminal and misdemeanor offenses are on the increase, but figures covering a period of six years back show a fluctuation in crime, alternating from year to year. Statistics compiled by Deputy Sheriff J. J. Gunnelt show there were 1411 arrests recorded in the district attorney's office for the fiscal year ending July 30, last, while there were but 927 for the previous fiscal year.

The largest number of arrests were made in the fiscal year ending July 30, 1918, the total being 1999. The fiscal year of 1919 was a close second, with 1853 arrests.

A large majority of arrests made each year were for violations of the motor vehicle law. The total for the six years being 6641. Miscellaneous offenses for the same period registered 2361. Total arrests for the six years were 8598.

Other comparatively totals were as follows: For drunkenness, 8; driving while drunk, 97; selling liquor, 214; insane, 216; vagrancy, 253.

The period covered in the statistical record represents the time in which C. E. Jackson has held the office of sheriff. It was pointed out that the large number of arrests is due to the spirit of co-operation between the sheriff's office and the district attorney's office.

Comparatively few complaints have been issued in vain. In other words, about 98 per cent of the offenders have been apprehended, and in the majority of cases they have been prosecuted and convicted. Credit is given both the district attorney's office and the sheriff's office in this connection.

The statistical report was compiled at the request of S. T. Montgomery, southern California superintendent for the California Anti-Saloon league. In a letter to Sheriff C. E. Jackson, Montgomery stated that similar reports are being compiled in every state in the union.

Certain interests, Montgomery says, have tried through their propaganda to make the impression that the country is in a tremendously big crime wave.

Sheriff Jackson detailed Deputy Sheriff Gunnelt to compile the statistics for the year. Gunnelt has devoted all of his spare time to the work for the past two weeks.

Since the advent of prohibition there has been a decrease in the number of arrests on charges of drunkenness but a striking change in the number of arrests on charges of driving automobile while intoxicated.

STRIKING FRUIT PACKERS STILL BELLIGERENT

Orange Union Women Object to School Girl Labor

"If the managers of the packing houses think they can work school girls until school opens and that they can call on members of our union to go back to work, they are very liable to find themselves fooled in their calculations."

This was the statement of Mrs. Lila King, Orange, secretary of the fruit workers' union organized at Orange following the walkout of packers there a few weeks ago.

Mrs. King stated that a number of school girls were working in the packing houses before the strike, and that their number has been increased since the strike.

She declared that the managers would take the strikers back as vacancies occurred, but that employees would not be discharged in order to make places for the strikers. Discussing this situation, she then made the statement relative to the union's attitude toward the managers employing school girls until such time as the schools reopen.

The matter of members of the union going back to work to fill the positions of school girls when they have to resume their studies at the opening of the fall term will come up for discussion at a meeting of the union scheduled to be held at Barker's hall, Orange.

Mrs. King asserted that she could not see as whether members were returning to work in the packing houses at this time, but that she assumed some were again at work.

LAWRIE'S PUMP IS A PUBLIC UTILITY

MAN WHO HAS BEEN SUPPLYING WATER TO SWAN TRACT PEOPLE CAN'T STOP

Commissioner Benedict Hears Testimony of Indignant Northriders at City Hall Friday—Owner of Plant Says He Is Unable to Put Pump in Working Order and Continue the Business, but Is Informed Commissioner Will Allow Him Better Rate.

W. S. B. Lawrie's pump on the Swan tract in the Sonoranito region, just north of the city limits, is a public utility plant, it seems, although he was not aware of it until last Friday.

Lawrie supposed his pump was an individual and independent piece of property, and that if he refused to use it for the accommodation of his neighbors, he had a legal right to do so. Therefore, when the pump broke down some weeks ago, and the forty families, more or less, who had been depending upon it for their water supply, unanimously and promptly registered a kick because he didn't repair it and start the water flowing again, he was not greatly worried.

Mr. Lawrie declared that he was not financially able, to make the costly repairs, and, furthermore, his customers were mostly Mexicans, and his revenues from the water sold was so uncertain and inadequate that he could only operate the pump at a loss, therefore, he declined to repair it. But the water users, headed by Mrs. Frances Morris, who owns a store in that region, first appealed to the city of Anaheim for help, and then made a complaint to the railroad commission. City Manager Steward ran a main across to the drought stricken region, for the purpose of giving the inhabitants temporary relief, and on Friday, Commissioner H. Stanley Benedict came down and heard evidence in the case.

Many witnesses appeared before the commission, and the fact was established that the pump had been supplying water to the people for the past ten years, that it was their sole dependence for water, therefore, it had become a public utility. Mr. Lawrie's rates, however, were not uniform, as the water was not metered, and people were not charged according to the amount consumed. Mr. Lawrie testified before Mr. Benedict that he was not able to repair the pump; therefore, the resources from the water were not uniform in the case.

Mr. Benedict stated that the railroad commission would fix a rate, large enough to permit him to borrow money to put the pump in working order. Mr. Lawrie, therefore, finds himself the owner of a public utility, and like many other men similarly situated, he is compelled to carry on although he runs it at a financial loss to himself.

A girl of twenty intends to marry a handsome, rich man, but at thirty she often hopes she still may be able to marry a man.

COUNTY NOT LISTED IN PLAN TO COMBINE

According to a dispatch from Sacramento, consolidation of the offices of horticultural commissioner and county assessor of weights and measures in twenty-three counties will be put up to Governor Stephens by George Hecke, director of the state department of agriculture.

The plan, which will apply to the smaller counties, is to provide more salary for officials by giving them sufficient funds to keep them fully occupied.

George McPherson, Orange county assessor of weights and measures, said Orange county is not included in this list. He said the term "small," as applied to the counties of the state, has reference to population and not area.

"There are several deputies who have three and four counties under their supervision," said McPherson. "Such counties as Trinity, Modoc and Mendocino, for instance. Why, there is more work for a commissioner in one thickly-populated county than in three or four of the sparsely-populated counties. The consolidation plan undoubtedly applies to counties of small population."

PROF. TOZIER LEADS THE FULLERTON BAND

Teaching the Suburbanites How to Make Good Music

With 25 bandmen waiting on his word, E. B. Tozier made his initial appearance as director of the Fullerton band at the weekly concert last night.

It was early apparent to the large crowd assembled that the new leader knows his trade and as the program progressed to a successful conclusion there remained no lingering doubt about his ability to keep his musicians going smoothly and harmoniously.

The two sons of the new director, who will hereafter be connected with the organization, were a factor in last night's program and their clarinet duet was a popular feature.

Former Director A. E. Stuelke, who gives up the work in order to devote more time to his business affairs, is generous in his praise of his successor, and is confident that he will make the Fullerton band one of the best in the south.

Mr. Tozier, who also directs the Anaheim band, is a band man pure and simple, makes a business of it and has no other interests to divide his energies. Because he knows the band business and works at it he has been successful, and it is considered a matter of good fortune that Fullerton may have the benefit of his ability—Tribune.

The world, the flesh and the devil make a pretty hard combination to beat and not many try to do it.

COST OF SCHOOLS IN ORANGE COUNTY

Increase in Year of More Than Million Dollars.

During the past fiscal year Orange county expended \$2,244,580.09 for its schools, including buildings.

This is according to the annual report of County School Superintendent R. P. Mitchell.

During the fiscal year 1919-1920 Orange county spent \$1,177,692.12. Comparative figures show that in the year just passed \$1,066,887.97 more was spent than the year previous.

Last year \$1,233,640.12 was spent on elementary schools as against \$66,313.93 the year before; \$369,240.07 on high schools, against \$484,119.20 and \$41,699.90 against \$26,640.99 for kindergartens.

Mitchell's reports show the average daily attendance in the ten kindergarten schools was 538 last year compared to 376 the previous year, while the enrollment was 954, consisting of 483 boys and 471 girls compared to an enrollment of 716 of which 399 were boys and 317 girls.

The average salary paid kindergarten teachers was \$1,674.74 last year as against \$852.12 the year before.

From 1920-1921 there were 45 elementary schools in the county, 358 teachers and there was an average daily attendance of 9,763. The average salary paid women teachers in the elementary schools was \$1,468.58.

From 1919-1920 there were 324 teachers in the elementary schools and there was an average attendance of \$194. The average salary for women teachers was \$968.86.

The reports show that in the year just ended there were 6081 boys enrolled and 5762 girls, compared with 5346 boys and 5028 girls the year before.

In 1920-21 there were six high schools in the county with an average attendance of 2634 pupils and 164 teachers, of which 100 were women. Last year there were the same number of high schools, there was an average daily attendance of 2098 and 147 teachers, of which 88 were women.

The average salary paid the women high school teachers last year was \$1,919.58 and to the men \$2,228.60. The year before the average was \$1,479.86 for the women and \$1,893.28 for the men teachers.

One thousand and twenty-nine pupils graduated from the elementary schools of the county last year as compared to 628 the year before.

In 1920-1921 the average cost of putting a student through the high schools of the county was \$211.23; elementary schools, \$71.08 and kindergartens \$73.70.

In 1919-1920 the cost for the same operation was \$173.62 for the high schools; \$62.40 for the kindergartens and \$54.35 for the elementary schools.

The cost per pupil is figured on teachers' salaries and general maintenance, cost of new buildings being deducted.

ANAHEIM WOMEN VICTIMS OF A SWINDLER

SLICK PROMOTER PERSUADES TEN CITIZENS TO LOOSEN UP THEIR PURSE STRINGS

Sold Non-Existent Lots in an Imaginary Town in a Visionary Oil Field in the Heart of the Desert, and Pocketed Considerable Denaro—Now in the Clutches of the Law, and Will Probably Have an Opportunity to Meditate Over His Misdemeanors.

J. K. Woods must be a persuasive talker, judging from the manner in which he swindled a number of Anaheim women by selling them lots in an imaginary town in the heart of an imaginary oil field on the Mojave desert.

Woods worked Anaheim and landed eight victims, the peculiar feature of his transactions being that they were all women with two exceptions. As soon as his victims became suspicious that all was not on the square of deeds were put on his trail and he was arrested last week in Los Angeles and brought to Santa Ana. He was arraigned before Judge Cox in whose court ten complaints had been filed against him. His hearing was set for August 10.

The first two complaints against the prisoner were sworn to Wednesday by Mrs. Laura B. Resh, who alleges that she gave Woods \$720 to turn over to his "oil syndicate" and by Mrs. Frances A. Nelson, who says that she parted with \$200.

Both of these women appeared in court when Woods was arraigned. With them came Emily C. Holder, who says she gave Woods \$100; Mary Ziegler, who also put up \$100; Elsie Ziegler, \$25; C. Marie Nelson, \$200; Callie Jarvis, \$75; Bessie O'Brien, \$25; O. P. V. Klatt, \$100, and Geo. A. Young, \$100.

The three complaints on which Woods will be tried are those filed by Young, Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Resh. The other complainants are, expected to appear as witnesses.

A total of \$1845 is represented in the complaints now on file in the justice court, and according to Deputy District Attorney C. N. Moxley at least a half dozen more complaints are yet to be filed.

Woods is about 40 years old and fairly good looking.

DRAFT EVADERS

The government has made public its list of draft evaders for the northern district of Orange county. Fifty dollars reward is offered for the capture of any one of them. Following is the list:

Epitasio Aguirre, Anaheim. Norval Bridley Ann, Anaheim. Clement Alfred Bridge, Fullerton. Clarence D. Brokaw, Los Alamitos. Bert Colmen, Eureka. James Phillip Earp, Anaheim. George Eucinas, Fullerton. Joe Espinosa, Brea. Lloyd Flythe, Talbert. Daniel Henry Joseph Galivrey, Fullerton.

Aurelio Gaxiola, Anaheim. Porfirio Gaxiola, Anaheim. August McGilvery, Westminster. Gabriel Madrid, Placentia. Jose Martinez, Fullerton. Joe Neves, Huntington Beach. Andras Quintana, Fullerton. Henry Renteria, Anaheim. Jesus Rodriguez, Westminster. Carl L. Shephard, Seal Beach. David F. White, Anaheim.

BAND CONCERT

Following is the program of the concert to be given tonight at the city park by the Anaheim Municipal band:

March—General Baulanger. Deformes.

Overture—Raymond, Thomas. Popular—Miami, Bernstein; Kiss Me Again, Fischer.

Value du Pantagone—The Skating Girl, Clark. Tuba Solo—Double B. Polka, Ripley; Mr. Creese.

Selection—Chocques de Cornetville, Flanquette.

Popular French Melodie—La Belle France, Laurendae.

March—A La Carte, Holzmann.

IN THE DAYS OF LONG AGO

Items of Local Interest Culled from the Files of Former Issues of This Paper

25 YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

It is often sneeringly remarked, when the excellence of our climate is advanced as an argument in favor of southern California, that a man can't live on climate. Now if anyone thinks that this smart saying is unqualifiedly true, he had better reside for a few months in some less favored locality, when he only learns that he is mistaken, but furthermore sees that he has been signally ungrateful to kind Providence in condemning and despising one of its greatest blessings to humanity. If man lived, as a hog lives, by simply eating and drinking, the remark would be practically true, but the human organism requires something more than bread and water to sustain all of its human vitality, and keep in play those fine faculties, brain and nervous system, that distinguish the man from the inferior order of the animal kingdom. With a nature akin to the rose, he thrives not in the dark and gloomy places of earth, but blossoms forth into sweetest fragrance and most glorious perfection where the beautiful sunlight comes and the cheerful inspiration of nature is freshest and brightest from the hand of nature's God. Consequently and by reason of this and the cheering effect upon his mental and nervous systems of an agreeable atmosphere, he may actually be said to live, to a certain extent, on climate.

Following persons, called for San Francisco by Orizaba on the 3rd: Mrs. A. Hummelberg, Mr. A. Bittner, Mr. J. Keller, Mrs. Rohm and two children, A. Gilbert, J. Bennesscheidt and Mrs. Rosa Hilderbrand.

Attorneys and Melrose will give a grand ball next Friday evening, 11th inst., at Enterprise hall. Tickets, including supper, \$3.

The first regular meeting of Anaheim fire company No. 1, will be called together on next Monday evening at 8 o'clock by the tolling of the newly erected fire alarm bell.

Births—On Saturday morning last, in Anaheim, to the wife of E. W. Champlin a daughter. On Sunday evening last, in Anaheim, to the wife of A. Martin, a son.

An unusual number of Los Angeles politicians have been fitting about Anaheim this week, looking exceedingly affable and evidently desirous of being in peace with all the world, including our young city. Probably they are making up a state, and will show where as is to be ground.

The Republican county convention held at Los Angeles on the 26th ult., placed in nomination for the assembly the Hon. Edward Evoy, of this place. Mr. Evoy is one of our most estimable citizens, and has already done the state service in her legislative councils. He is a man of large experience and deserved popularity.

David Davies announces himself as a candidate for constable of this township. "D" is the present popular incumbent of the position, and knows the dark ways and vain tricks of rogues from having often officially gone for the game.

A fine new school house is just being completed at Tustin city. Its dimensions are 20 by 36 feet, with fourteen foot walls, and it is said to be the best finished school edifice, this side of Los Angeles. It is intended to surmount it with a fine bell. We congratulate Tustin city upon this important step in the cause of education.

Among the deeds filed from this region are the following: July 29, A. B. Chapman et al to E. W. Squires, 2023 acres in Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, for \$2640. July 31st, L. Osman et ux to J. P. Silva, lot in Anaheim for \$325. J. Keller to G. W. Barker, lot in Anaheim for \$250. C. Neyman to B. Bates, lot in Anaheim for \$200.

A new town, called Richland, has been laid out on the Santa Ana Ranch by Chapman & Co.

The steamer Orizaba carried out Tuesday 40 pipes of wine, twelve boxes merchandise, ten dry hides and thirty sacks of barley.

Our fellow citizens, Ben Dreyfus and R. Stroudthoff, returned to Anaheim by steamer Monday last.

WANTED—Salesmen for 6000 mile guaranteed tires. Salary \$100.00 weekly with "extra" commissions. Cowan Tire & Rubber Co., Box 731, Chicago, Ill.

25 YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

The jury in the Caccociello murder case which was on trial in the superior court at Santa Ana last week, after being out thirty minutes, returned a verdict Saturday morning of murder in the first degree, and fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life. On the morning of May 23rd, Peter Julian Gion, an Italian fisherman, was found dead in his cabin on the Newport road. His head was mangled with a hatchet, his neck nearly severed with a razor, and his arms and hands were slashed with the same instrument. Upon his body were forty wounds. Antonio Saccociello had been in his camp the previous evening, and had been seen in the moonlight near Peter's slain. Sheriff Nichols was soon on the ground. A bloody shirt and broken razor were found, and identified as Saccociello's. His clothing, although although wet from recent washing, was blood stained. It was known he had made threats against the deceased. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial, otherwise Mr. Saccociello would stand a splendid show of being hanged.

Eddie Bennesscheidt is off for Edmonds on his bicycle. He will cover the entire distance on his wheel, and expects to remain permanently and grow up with the country.

Amos Jennings informs us that if the voters of the entire county have registered as well as they have in this precinct, there will be few disfranchised people at the November election. Mr. Jennings says that so far about 235 voters have registered, and the total registrations for the city will probably be 240 or 250.

Mr. Huntington has made a careful examination of some of the leaves of orange trees subjected to the steaming process for the eradication of scale, and being convinced that the pests were not destroyed, submitted the leaves to John Scott, the Los Angeles horticultural officer, and Alexander C. Law, state quarantine officer, who happened to be in that city. Both have written that the specimens of leaves submitted to them show no signs of the eradication of scale, and they doubt the efficacy of the process.

Col. Polhemus was in from Miraflores a day or two ago and informs us that the Southern Pacific track has not yet been taken up from that point to Santa Ana, and furthermore, the Colonel hardly thinks it will be. He says there is a splendid curve from that locality down toward the section line for a railroad to the Alamitos sugar factory, and he would not be surprised to see the connection made from that point.

Mayor Rust and family are camping at Catalina. The mayor has rented a cottage and will go in for having a good time during the warm weather.

Misses Ella and Alice Warner and Misses Pauline and Julia Nemetz went down to Anaheim Landing on Wednesday last to remain a month.

John Hahn may be seen occasionally upon the streets driving his horse Olinda Richmond, having a record of 16 1/2. Hahn may enter him in the fall races at Santa Ana, if a class will be put up for him and thinks he can make it interesting for the best of them. He has a number of horses at his barn in charge of being shod, the rudiments of driving to harness, and spin behind one of the bronchos is exhilarating in the extreme.

The municipal election on Saturday to vote upon the question of issuing bonds in the amount of \$18,000 for the purpose of extending and improving the city water works and electric light plant, resulted in favor of the bonds, by a large majority, 139 votes being polled for the bonds and 30 votes against them. One hundred and eighty-one votes were cast—a light vote.

The convention of walnut growers met Tuesday morning at the chamber of commerce, Los Angeles. W. M. McFadden, of Placentia, acting as chairman. It was decided that there shall be two recognized grades, besides the paper shell variety, which usually commands fancy prices. The grading will depend upon the size of the nuts, which will be ascertained by passing them through a wire screen with large meshes. After considerable debate it was decided to postpone the fixing of prices until 10 a. m., August 15, when the delegates will meet again in the same place.

GET DESIRABLE FRUIT BY TOP-WORKING TREES

Grafting Must Be Done During the Dormant Period, But Budding is Practiced in Midsummer

As competition in the fruit industry becomes more intensive it is necessary that growers give more heed to the choice varieties of fruit in their orchards especially adapted to soil and climatic conditions as well as to market requirements. As it is not possible to extend and bring an orchard up to the age of production it is not always possible to anticipate the requirements of the market at the time of planting the orchard, and it therefore, becomes desirable in some instances to change the trees which have been planted from one variety to another better suited to the market or home requirements.

Besides the question of suitability of the variety to the needs of the market it has been found with citrus fruits that there are strains of otherwise good varieties which do not produce paying crops. When trees of such strains are found in the orchards in any considerable number the production of the orchard is reduced in quantity as well as in quality. This makes such areas less profitable than they otherwise would be if the unproductive trees could be replaced by those which bear abundantly.

There are different methods of accomplishing this result. The important thing, however, is to determine which of the trees in the variety list are undesirable, either from the standpoint of production, either in quantity or quality, of the individual tree, and after having determined which of the trees are "boarder" trees, in the language of the dairyman, the orchardist should proceed to eliminate these undesirable orchard citizens by either grafting or budding into the tops of the trees which are to be changed scions or buds of a variety, or a strain, which is known to be adapted to the requirements of the particular region and market.

In year, apple, or plum trees of mature size the changing of the top from one variety to another is, as a rule, most satisfactorily accomplished by grafting by the method known as elect-grafting. On younger trees the same thing can be accomplished either by whip grafting or by budding. With peaches, however, it is generally more satisfactory to replace the undesirable varieties by young nursery trees of desirable sorts, rather than to attempt to transform mature trees into other varieties either through budding or grafting.

With citrus fruits, particularly oranges and lemons, the process is even more simple than it is with apples, pears, or plums, because it is possible very effectively to bud into the stock of mature trees of these sorts, and as buds inserted into large framework branches make rapid growth it is possible in three years' time actually to replace the head of a tree of rather mature age by this process. It should not be inferred, however, that because budding is recommended for the transformation of orange and lemon trees that they are not capable of being grafted. Such is not the case, but the budding method is more economical of material and requires less time in the operation, and since it gives good results it is, for these reasons, preferred by growers.

Grafting of practically all styles adapted to the transformation of mature trees must be carried on while the trees are in their resting or dormant condition, and while the scions to be used in grafting are in the same condition. On the other hand, budding is in the main done during the period of active growth, while the bark of the bud-stick, as well as of the tree to be reheaded, is, as the nurseryman say, in a condition to "slip."

Operations of budding and grafting are not especially difficult. They require attention to special details and those who have had experience in the work can accomplish more than the novice will be able to when he first undertakes the operation.

When the operation is properly performed, and the condition of the stock and the scion are satisfactory, a good budding will secure 99 per cent of a stand in his work in citrus trees, also in certain species of deciduous trees, such as peaches, apples, pears, and plums in the nursery row. In fact, it is usually considered easier to secure a "stand" of buds or scions on nursery stock than upon more mature plantings.

Those having trees which are not producing satisfactory varieties, and those having seedling trees which are of no value because of the inferiority of the fruit, can by budding or grafting the individuals with scions or buds of desirable varieties make them productive units in the home fruit planting or in the commercial orchard.

For detailed information concerning budding and grafting of deciduous fruits write the department of agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 147, "Propagation of Plants."

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

All facilities of chapters in the Pacific division of the American Red Cross are being placed at the disposal of the "Clean-up Campaign," which the war risk bureau is inaugurating in California, Arizona and Nevada under the direction of Major Louis T. Grant, twelfth district manager.

The preliminary step to be taken by the Red Cross was announced by Col. George Finner, division manager. It will send into the field of operation of the "Clean-up Squad" a group of Red Cross field representatives, to lay the foundation for the coming of the federal men. These field workers will arrange with local chapters to thoroughly canvass their districts and bring to the designated points every ex-service man whose war claim has not been satisfactorily adjusted.

No stone will be returned in the campaign to bring to the ex-service man his fullest benefits and the full strength of the Red Cross will be attempted to make effective the plans outlined by Major Grant.

A Red Cross man will also join the "Clean-up Squad" on its itinerary which opens some time in August.

At the request of the bureau of war risk insurance the American Red Cross through its nation-wide chain of chapters will assist the government in its "Clean-up Campaign" in every state. This campaign is designed to complete the claims of every veteran of the world war entitled to governmental assistance.

In announcing the purpose of the campaign, Colonel Charles R. Forbes, director of the war risk insurance in Washington, says:

"Its purpose is to assist disabled ex-service persons in securing compensation, medical treatment and hospital care; to inform and assist claimants regarding the procedure necessary in filing a claim for compensation and insurance; to assist those whose claims are pending in securing final action where additional evidence is necessary to connect their disability with service; to provide for immediate physical examination where necessary, and promptly to furnish hospitalization for urgent cases."

CARELESSNESS HELPS THIEVES

That the present year will set a record in the number of autos stolen in southern California counties is indicated by figures just issued through the theft bureau of the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Gross carelessness on the part of

auto owners themselves is considered to be the main reason for the success of the auto thief gang operating in this part of the country.

This carelessness includes kindergarten ignorance on the part of the motorists regarding such simple information as the state license numbers on their car, motor numbers and even simple descriptions of the paint and general characteristics of their property.

It is pointed out in the auto club's report that while 1635 automobiles were stolen in the southern counties and particularly in Los Angeles during 1920, there have been 1259 cars stolen up to the present time this year since January 1st. According to detectives employed by the club, this figure indicates that the record of 1921 will shatter that of last year.

The value of the cars stolen during 1920 in southern California by actual statistics is placed at \$1,315,970.

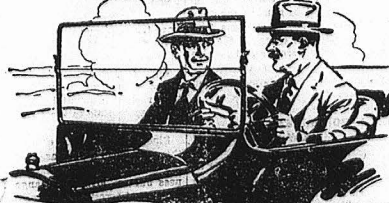
It is stated that at least one-third of the number of motorists reporting the theft of their cars to the automobile club and the various sheriff's offices do not know the state license number on their number plates, and it becomes necessary for the authorities to wire Sacramento for such information. In this way a great deal of valuable time is lost which might better be employed in recovering the car and capturing the thieves.

Of course, say club officials, a large number of the stolen cars are recovered and a large number of thieves apprehended every week, but activity along this line cannot materially cut down the number of auto thefts unless the owners themselves cooperate with the authorities in such simple details as keeping on file such information as is necessary for the identification of the stolen automobile.

That "time" is not an element in the recovery of stolen automobiles as it might be in other kinds of property is shown in the recent recovery of an automobile stolen in Los Angeles from Fred W. Biele three years ago. This car was found in a small village in Pennsylvania, after a search by Detective Hickok, of the automobile club, covering a period of two and one-half years. It was found by means of an identification card issued by the owner through the automobile club.

Beginning next week printed cards will be issued by the club's theft bureau, free of charge, to all auto owners requesting them—on which vital information will be tabulated to be used by the detectives in case the car thus recorded is stolen.

Fordson TRACTOR



"Yes I've more time for myself since I got a Fordson"

The Fordson Tractor is taking much of the drudgery out of farm life; it is solving the labor problem; it is reducing the cost of preparing land by almost one half of what it was with horses; and it is saving one third to one half of the farmer's time; and making farm life more attractive. The Fordson will run your threshing machine—and at the most opportune time for you. It will operate the milking machines, saw your wood, fill your silo, pump the water, and take care of every kind of belt work. And don't forget—it will plow six to eight acres in a ten hour day, handling two plows with ease. Thus the Fordson is the ideal year-round tractor. It will pay for its fall and winter keep in many ways.

There's a big story to tell you about the Fordson—and a true one—come in and get the facts. Or, if you prefer, telephone or drop us a card and we will bring them to you.

GEO. DUNTON, Ford and Fordson Phone 263

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EXCELLENT SERVICE AND GOOD EATING OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

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Cal

What Good Meat Means and There's a World of Difference

Satisfying, highly nutritious, abundant nourishment, tasty and wholesome—to find out how good meat can be you should be one of the customers of

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Before you build. We can furnish all the material you want for your new house and will make you the lowest possible price.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE First Church of Christ, Scientist, corner of Philadelphia and Chartres streets. Sunday service at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 in the evening. Also 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 204 and 305; open daily from 11:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Sunday and legal holidays, where the Bible and authorized Christian Science literature may be read, borrowed or purchased if desired. The public is cordially welcome.

ORANGE COUNTY BUSINESS COLLEGE

Santa Ana, California

Enrollments now active for our fall term. We can train you in a few months for a good position paying from \$75 to \$150 a month. The demand for our graduates was never so great. Salaries were never so high. We cannot fill half the positions placed at our disposal. We MUST have more students this year to keep the wheels of business moving. Ask today for our FREE catalogue. J. W. McCormac, President.

Santa Ana, California

Santa Ana, California

Santa Ana, California

Santa Ana, California

Santa Ana, California

Santa Ana, California

Santa Ana, California

EDISON HAS LIST

OF NEW QUERIES

Touches History, Geography, Science and Other Subjects

Edison is at it again. He has dug up an entirely new set of world queries to test the intellectuality of our college youth. In a renewed effort to demonstrate his assumption that college boys don't know enough to come in out of the rain, he invites Stephen Sp to solve another 150 problems of human experience—history, current affairs, a dash of science, a whiff of geography.

A former Princeton student, with three years' experience at Old Nassau, battled against the latest Edison questions and whiffed—struck out completely. Out of the full set of 150 that was handed to him with the dictum that there could be only one session and that no longer than forty-five seconds could be indulged per question, he solved, or thinks he solved, ninety. The rest he knows he rattled off.

Here are some of the questions brought to the New York Herald by the former Princeton student:

What is the hardest substance known?

Bound Finland.

Who was Little Pletcher?

Who was Enoch Arden?

What function does baking powder perform?

Who was Ethan Allen?

Why does the shape of the moon vary at different times of the month?

Who was Libby?

Name eight fruit trees found in the United States?

Who was Rostand?

In going from east to west, do you set your watch ahead or back?

Who was Mac Andre?

Name four birds which migrate from the Arctic to South America seasonally?

What was Pascal?

Where is Montauk Point?

Who was Lord Kelvin and what did he do?

Where does camphor come from?

Who was Watt and what did he do?

Where is Cape Race?

Who was the wife of Napoleon III?

What is the name of a famous present-day race horse?

In going from America to the Mediterranean is the Rock of Gibraltar on the right or left going through the Straits of Gibraltar?

What are the elements of ammonia and from what is it made?

What is chewing gum made from?

How far is it from New York City to Pittsburgh by the Pennsylvania?

Why can't eggs be boiled on the top of Pike's Peak?

What elements is the air composed of?

What do they put on the safety match boxes so as to light the matches?

Why do soldiers march in cadence breaking step when crossing a bridge?

Name four tribes of Indians living on the Mexican border in the United States.

When was gold first discovered in California?

Estimate the cost of shipping a carload of oranges from California to Chicago.

When did Columbus discover America?

Where is Kamchatka?

Where are most of the famous grown?

Where is Khartoum?

Who was king of Spain when Columbus discovered America?

Where do we import Malaga grapes from?

What state raises the most broom corn for brooms?

What railroad in the United States has the most large bridges per mile of its length?

What is the chief industry of Paterson, N. J.?

What country has the largest bill in the world?

Names the three largest trust companies in New York City.

What is the capital Bulgaria?

What are the uses of cocaine; where does it come from and from what?

In what state are diamonds found?

What is rawhide for?

What is oakum and what used for?

AVOCADO DEPARTMENT

Last week at a special session of the Yorba Linda farm center an avocado section of this organization was started. Dr. Lester Keller, W. H. Holway and Mr. Wheaton were among the speakers of the evening.

Yorba Linda is rapidly growing into one of the largest and most important centers for growing of this semi-tropical fruit. With this fact in front of them, the farm center of that district decided starting this fall to make every third farm center meeting a session at which there will be discussion of avocado, and which in general will boost the industry. Speakers from various parts of the state will be brought to these meetings to give the growers all the information possible on the industry.

The group of growers decided to go en masse to the avocado association

held meet at Puente, July 30. About twelve machines will make the trip, each carrying a banner reading about as follows: "First Farm Bureau Avocado Section in the World."

At this demonstration such subjects as cleft and side grafting, as well as pruning the avocado, will be discussed.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS

The chairman was authorized to approve the bond on map tract No. 174. Bids were opened for the improvement of Seventeenth street bridge, in the second road district, the bid of Frank Hudson and the bid of Mercersau Bridge & Construction Co., were taken under advisement until August 2, 1921.

The board ordered that the map of tract No. 176 be received and the same be submitted to the city engineer of the city of Santa Ana.

The board ordered that the map of tract No. 176 be received and the same be submitted to the city engineer of the city of Santa Ana.

The board ordered that the map of tract No. 74 be received and the same be submitted to the city engineer of Newport Beach.

The petition of C. R. Veasler et al to vacate and abandon a portion of certain public highway was duly carried and adopted.

The petition of A. E. Christensen et al to vacate and abandon a portion of certain public highway was duly carried and adopted.

The petition of John Stratton et al to vacate and abandon a portion of certain public highway was duly carried and adopted.

No bid being received for the \$25,000.00 issue of 6 per cent bonds of the Yorba school district bonds, the matter was continued to August 2nd, at 11:00 a. m.

No bid being received for the \$20,000.00 issue of 6 per cent bonds of the Bay City school district bonds, the matter was continued to August 2nd, 1921, at 11:00 a. m.

A resolution for the sale of personal property (Lalley electric lighting plant at the county park), was unanimously adopted, and ordered that notice of said sale be given in the Santa Ana Evening Daily Register.

Specifications, plans and profiles, as presented by the county engineer, with his recommendations, were adopted by the board. Notice for bids for doing said work, to be given by publication in the Anaheim Daily Herald. Bids to be received up to 10:00 a. m. August 9th, 1921.

Specifications, plans and profiles, as presented by the county engineer, with his recommendations, were adopted by the board. Notice for bids for doing said work, to be given by publication in the Newport News. Bids to be received up to 10:00 a. m. August 9th, 1921.

Fumigating licenses were ordered issued to H. Lawrence Marsh, David Fumigating Co., Charles E. Brown, Alvin (old) MacKeith and O. M. Jenkins, on recommendation of the horticultural commissioner.

The petition of C. W. Morris et al to vacate and abandon certain public street, called South Front street, in the third road district, was presented and set for hearing Sept. 6th, 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The county auditor was ordered to cancel warrant No. 14947, drawn on the hospital fund for 72 cents in favor of Register Publishing Co., same being duplicate charge.

The following committees were appointed: Joint hospital committee—Supervisor William Schumacher; Joint flood control committee—Supervisor H. Finley; County Engineer J. L. McBride and District Attorney Alex P. Nelson; Joint uniform truck ordinance committee—Supervisor H. A. Wiegman and District Attorney Alex P. Nelson.

The purchasing agent was directed to purchase a Dodge commercial car for the county engineer's department. The salary of draftsman in county engineer's office was fixed at \$150.00 per month.

BUTTERMILK LEMONADE AND WHEY PUNCH REFRESHING

Buttermilk lemonade can be made by adding to each glass of buttermilk two tablespoons of lemon juice and one or more tablespoons of sugar. The whey from cheese making may be utilized in a beverage as well as buttermilk.

1 quart whey.
6 tablespoons sugar.
Juice of 2 lemons.

Slices of lemon or a little grated or sliced rind, nutmeg, or cinnamon. Mix, chill and serve as a beverage.

Variations—Double the quantity of lemon juice and of sugar, and add other fruit juices and a little fruit cut in small pieces. This transforms whey lemonade into whey punch. Set the punch up to chill and ripen; serve with crushed ice if desired. Rhubarb, pineapple, grape, currant and cherry juices lend themselves well to whey punch. A sprig of freshly crushed mint is sometimes added. Nutmeg or cinnamon will overcome any characteristic whey flavor. Whey punch may be frozen if desired.

MRS. LIONEL ROBERTS WINS AGAINST CITY

Not Guilty of Being Inmate of House of Ill Fame

Mrs. Lionel Roberts, of Balboa, is not guilty of the charge of being an inmate of a house of ill repute.

City Recorder Heathman is on record as having proper reasons for what appears to have been the "railroading" of an innocent woman into a plea of guilty to a charge of which she was innocent.

Attorney Dan V. Noland, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Roberts in the record of court won their battle to have both the charge to which she pleaded guilty and her plea of guilty removed from the records of the court.

Noland went into court with affidavits as to the character of the woman signed by Lew H. Wallace, president of the First National bank, of Newport Beach, and Mrs. Tom O. Jay, of Balboa. Mrs. Roberts also presented an affidavit in which were recited the circumstances of her arrest.

Following presentation of the affidavits and arguments for justice, Noland moved that the judgment of the court be vacated.

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no involvement of America in the politics of Europe, no abandonment of the Monroe doctrine. "There will be no armistice negotiation, no setting aside of the constitutional requirements concerning the making of treaties, no defiance of the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

If we are not getting action as rapidly as some people would like, we can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we are running into no pitfalls and we shall enjoy the opportunity to recuperate our frazzled nerves.

FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEES ASKED TO GIVE UP SMOKING

Realizing the danger of forest fires from burning tobacco even when used in the woods by the most careful persons, District Forester C. F. Redington has called upon the field men of the national forests of the California division to refrain voluntarily from smoking during the next few months of extreme fire danger.

"The forest ranger recognizes," the district forester said, "that smoking accidents will happen and that even the most careful man has lapses." Further, it is, of course, the duty of every forest officer to do everything within his power by example, education and otherwise to eliminate the serious hazard which results from careless smoking in the forests.

"A large body of forest officers will undoubtedly go without their smokes this summer for the good of the cause and this fact should be an important factor in driving home the idea of care with fire, both to the general public and to the thousands of people who come in contact with the rangers on the job," said Mr. Redington.

"I am asking every one of the more than 500 field men in this district who is a smoker if he desires to place himself on record as agreeing voluntarily to abstain from smoking during the dangerous fire season, except when in camp or at regular places of habitation, and I believe that I know our forest officers well enough to say that the large majority will be glad to deprive themselves of a friendly pipe or cigarette as they go about their work this summer if they can help the cause of forest fire prevention by so doing," the district forester remarked.

At present the fire situation is very critical. Precipitation has been very low, this, with the prevalence of hot, dry winds and the opening of the dormant season within the next few days, in several of the coast counties, increases the fire hazard considerably. However, the forest officers are hoping that the great number of users of the national forests will be more careful this year than ever before, and that the percentage of man-caused fires may be greatly reduced from the high figure that it has held for the past several years.

"REFORM," NOT POLITICS, IS TO BLAME FOR THIS

The Chicago Journal of Commerce says: "There were 100,000 employees of the government in Washington in 1920. Seven years before there were 30,000. Now there are approximately 85,000. President Harding's disposition is to reduce the government's payroll. The chief cause, say it, 'Disinfects the Democrats, yes; amen. But abolish 40,000 jobs that perfectly good Republicans want, congress, in its heart, wants nothing of the kind, and will conspire to prevent it.'

This paragraph is in harmony with most of the comment made by Democratic, independent and non-partisan newspapers on the problem of reduction of the number of government employees. It is based, however, upon a complete misconception of the real situation. The bureau chiefs are, not Republicans; most of them are Democrats; many of them are non-partisans; they are a part and protected by the classified service. Cabinet officers, under the civil service law, are permitted to designate not more than half a dozen employees; the remainder of the places are within the classified service. It is this bureaucracy which has caused the reduction in number of employees; the system is non-partisan, and charging it up to the Republican party or to congress is the height of absurdity.

The Republican party is handicapped in the effort to reorganize the government on a business basis by a system which disconnects responsibility from authority. If the administration had the power to "cut" every government employee in Washington, the effect upon the service would be visible in far greater effort to deliver the goods by every official and clerk thus exposed to danger of suffering the penalty of incompetency or slackness.

The system now existing was established by reformers on the theory that it would take politics out of public administration. It may not have eliminated politics of a certain kind, but it has eliminated economy and efficiency, and, possibly, the chance of introducing business-like methods in the transaction of public business.

GIRL BEGINS TERM IN COUNTY JAIL

Mrs. Frances Talbert Gets Thirty Days for Assault

Mrs. Frances Talbert, 20, Seal Beach, Wednesday began serving in the county jail the sentence of thirty days imposed by Superior Judge Williams after the young woman pleaded guilty to a charge of simple assault upon her benefactress, Mrs. Carrie A. Collinge.

Tears streamed down Mrs. Talbert's face when she appeared before Judge Williams and admitted she had struck Mrs. Collinge with a bare hand.

Mrs. Talbert was charged originally with assault with a deadly weapon. District Attorney P. Nelson reduced the charge to simple assault.

An element of mystery surrounded the attack on Mrs. Collinge for several weeks, but suspicion fell upon Mrs. Talbert, who was employed by Mrs. Collinge. The latter conducted a day nursery for babies. The attack occurred 3 years ago, daughter, Lillian, at the hearing showed that Mrs. Collinge was surprised suddenly when someone threw a comfort over her head and then struck her with a club.

Mrs. Collinge said she knew there was no one in her room at the time except Mrs. Talbert and her baby in her arms. But the manner in which she was handled after the comfort was thrown over her head led her to believe that a man was assaulting her.

When Mrs. Collinge threw the comfort from her head she saw Mrs. Talbert standing near the door, holding her arms. Mrs. Collinge asked her what she meant by treating her in such a manner, and Mrs. Talbert flatly denied that she had struck the blow or that she saw anybody else do it.

Since her confinement in the county jail Mrs. Talbert has been comforted by the presence of her daughter, Lillian, who does not realize she is an inmate of a jail. The little girl spends much of her time playing on the jail lawn.

Mrs. Talbert appeared to be greatly relieved when she found the charge against her had been reduced and her sentence would be not more than 30 days.

MY LITTLE STILL

In a magazine article, an M. D. recently asserted that the average person manufactures two quarts of alcohol daily from the food he eats.

This is exaggerated, but it is a fact that the average person manufactures much more alcohol than is consumed by a temperate drinker of alcoholic beverages.

Moreover, the stomach still also produces gas, one of the by products of life. Therefore, alcohol manufactured in this way is more lastingly injurious than such as is consumed in the shape of beverages already fermented.

Prohibitionists, who are ignorant of the laws of diet, may deny that they are perniciously fatal, enjoying a continuous quiet jag, but ask them to give up sugar.

Following is by Edith Rockwood, in the Arizona Republican:

"Within my little innards I have a little still. And when I eat a little food, as everybody will. Who doesn't weigh so very much and has no strength to lose. The dietician goers claim that I am making booze:

They say a little sugar and of starch a trifling bit. And other wicked things I eat without a knowing it. Well, when they're mixed together, though the mixing is well meant, The consequences far exceed the legalized per cent.

Oh, if those prohibition agents ever smell my breath, They'll put me in the cooler and they'll make me starve to death; I always have obeyed the law, I swear I always will;

But, folks! I don't know what to do about my little still!"

IF HE AGREED WITH HER

At a dinner one evening, when the soup came, on they started an argument about the price of the sitting-room carpet, or it might have been the gravel for the front garden.

As the folk were served the argument was getting hotter; the joint saw it a little warmer still, until, when the dessert arrived, both husband and wife could scarcely eat for indignation.

Then the wife interrupted herself to say to her husband, in a plaintive voice:

"I don't know whatever would happen, Paul, if you ever agreed with me on any topic?"

He looked at his "better half" and sighed.

"I'd be wrong," he said—"I'd be wrong,"—Washington Post.

A man may be down, but he need never pout.

NO GUARDIANSHIP

Commenting on reports from Paris to the effect that France will accept President Harding's invitation to an international conference on the limitation of naval armaments, but intimating that France cannot consent to a lessening of her defensive strength unless she is guaranteed absolute security from her traditional enemies to the east, the Republican Publicity association, through its president, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., says: "No exception can be taken to such a stand on the part of the French. They know and the world knows that Germany will attack France again, the moment there appears to be a fair prospect of victory, and it would be the height of folly for France not to be prepared against that eventuality.

"But, looked at from the American point of view, there appears to be no essential difference between a guaranty of French integrity against Teuton assaults and the provisions of the notorious Article 10 of the league of nations covenant. Not only did the senate repudiate that covenant, but it also failed even to consider an alliance between the United States and France, by which the former would rush to the assistance of the latter should she be attacked, from without. The proposition was embodied in a treaty negotiated by the former president and presented to the senate where it still reposes in a pigeon hole.

"However friendly may be our feelings toward France or any other nation, this country cannot afford to entangle itself with an alliance of that sort. It is distressing enough to sacrifice our young men and treasure when our own government deems the time

has come when the nation must make war, but it is unthinkable that any other country shall be given the power to say when we shall rush to arms. By such an arrangement as France appears to seek, Germany could sound the death knell of thousands of good American boys, and plunge the United States into further depths of debt by marching upon France. Under an alliance, we would be compelled to go to war, regardless of whether the action of Germany was a menace to this country.

"Limitations of armaments is a beautiful idea, to be sought by every proper means. Possibly a way may be found for its practical realization in some degree. But, much as Americans would welcome such an outcome of the Washington conference, the United States must not assume the guardianship of those other nations that may consent to a limitation of their military strength. The price is too great, and the principle is just as repugnant now as it was when it led the Republicans of the senate to denounce the league of nations covenant."

YES, WHERE?

Joseph and Isaac went to hear Billy Sunday preach, and after the service, as they were going home, Joseph said: "Well, Isaac, what you think of him?"

"I don't like him," said Isaac. "Too much hell. It was hell, hell, hell all the time. I don't believe there is any hell, Joseph."

"No hell," asked Joseph in amazement. "No," answered his friend.

"Well, then Isaac," said Joseph, "if there is no hell, where is blazes gone?"

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Bacteria count only 3,500 c.c. last week, the hottest week of this hot year. Ask the health department about Mills' milk.

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PHONE 50-W

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Will Start Aug. 12, 1921. 100 Inches Per Hour Per Share

No water in excess of credit will be delivered, and no more water than the stock limit will be delivered on this run.

Orders for rented stock must be in the office not later than Aug. 8, 1921. L. J. SHERIDAN, Sec'y.

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We carry a complete line of the very best grade Poultry Feed and prices are always right.

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Anaheim Gazette

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OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

AIRCRAFT BOMBING TESTS

The most unique experiments in the history of science and defense came to an end with the sinking of the airplane bombs of the former German battleship Ostfriesland 50 miles off the Virginia capes. Extending over a month, involving attacks from the air upon submarines, destroyers, cruisers, and battleships, the exercises were most instructive. To suggest and carry them out so effectively reflects great credit upon the naval and military branches of the government. The experiments were in no sense a contest between air and water forces, despite the tendency of various press reports to convey that impression. "The purpose of this test exercise," read the official memorandum issued preceding the Ostfriesland test, "is to obtain material information concerning the effect of hits by bombs of various sizes."

That purpose was fully realized and complete data collected. "Ever since certain ill-advised enthusiasts in the United States and in England proclaimed the 'doom of the capital ship' because of the menace of bombs from the air, a controversy has waged between the advocates and opponents of that theory. The Ostfriesland experiment was the only one in which a capital ship was attacked with live bombs and the facts it revealed are highly significant although not conclusive. It was demonstrated that 1000 and 2000 bombs, in their present state of development, will not penetrate the protective deck of a battleship and that their explosive effect is limited to the immediate vicinity of their impact. The Ostfriesland was directly hit three times by bombs of 1000 pounds and once by a 2000 pounder. Large holes were torn in the upper decks and the forward deck system of the boilers was out of commission, but the protective deck was not penetrated, nor was any vital part of the ship affected."

On the other hand it apparently was proven that half a ton of high explosive detonated below the water line fifty feet or less from a battleship's hull will give her a fatal wound. In the first day's bombing of the hull of the Ostfriesland was badly racked by a number of smaller bombs that had exploded near her sides. When on the second day a 2000 pound bomb, carrying half that weight of T. N. T., burst close to the weakest part, the effect was immediate, and in twenty minutes the ship had sunk."

But now as to the probability of such a hit in actual combat with an enemy ship. The planes operating against the Ostfriesland in the final attack flew at a height of only 1700 feet; their line of flight was directed from stern to stern, thereby increasing by about eight times the chances of a hit if compelled to fly transversely across the ship, as would probably be the case if she were free to maneuver at will; small sighting bombs were dropped before the big missiles were let go; there was only one vessel to be abouted, whereas in an enemy force there would be several; the doomed ship was anchored, and could neither reply with anti-aircraft guns, throw out a smoke screen, or maneuver at high speed. Were an actual engagement between belligerent battleships and aircraft to take place, involving all those factors, a hit such as that registered against the condemned German boat would be by the merest chance. The menace would not be comparable at all to that now offered by the automobile torpedo and submarine, neither of which threatens to make the battleship obsolete."

But a certain menace does exist, and the air service should be denied no facility to develop the form of attack to the utmost. The navy, too, should be encouraged to devise and apply every form of defense that will make its vessels more immune to explosive bombs. Only by so doing will one national safety be secure when the next emergency confronts us."

BOOTLEGGING!

An Indianapolis resident went up to the city walk newsstand to buy his regular weekly magazine. "Police stopped us for anything but newspapers. Drugs, beer, and hotel newsstands made it against us," said the attendant to him. "You mean no one is selling magazines from the street newsstands?" asked the would-be purchaser. "Nobody," replied the stand on the next corner. "It's bootlegging 'em."

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM ON GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

"The Republican platform of 1920 did not evade the issue of government ownership of operation of the railroads," asserts the Republican Publicity association, through its president, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr. "In the heading 'Railroad,' the platform made the following clearly understandable declaration: 'We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employee operation of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in this country, the experience of the last few years, and the conclusions which may fairly be drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate transportation service both for the present and the future can be furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulation and control.'"

"This declaration was based upon principles the soundness of which has been demonstrated whenever government ownership has been tried. It will stand the test of time as one of the only opposed government operation, but 'employee operation' as well. This was a direct attack upon the 'Plumb Plan,' which would require the government to borrow money to buy the railroads, and then turn them over to a commission in which the employees would have a dominating power. Under that plan, the employees would fix their own compensation and rules of work. Although the 'Plumb Plan' advocates are working more quietly than while the Democrats were in power, they are working none the less persistently."

"It is a fair inference that the man who has conducted small business affairs in such a way as to accumulate savings which he invests in a larger enterprise, is best able to conduct that larger concern. It is a reasonable conclusion, for example, that Charles H. Markham, who began his railroad career as a section hand and worked up to the presidency of the Illinois Central, is more competent to manage that road than is any committee of 100 railroad workmen who have not risen materially above their original scale of employment. This is no criticism of railroad employees who play as mildly or as far as Mr. Markham. It is altogether likely that Mr. Markham had rare native talents and a particular genius for railroading. But, regardless of this native ability, he could not have risen in his chosen occupation without hard work, loyalty, persistence and thrift. It would be ridiculous to assert that all of his former associates in the work of laying rails and replacing ties could have risen as he has done. While their limited advancement is no reflection upon them, it is clear that because of one man's talents and industry, it is better for the country that he be retained in control of a railroad than that control be turned over to a committee of men who have not demonstrated similar fitness. The same applies to management of other roads by other men who have proven their managerial ability through long years of experience."

"Thus we have the issue presented by the 'Plumb Plan' on the one hand and the declaration of the Republican platform on the other. The former stands for operation under the control of men who have not demonstrated their qualifications; the latter stands for operation by men who have been tried and found worthy and well qualified."

"It might not be difficult for any citizen who is neither a railroad employee nor a railroad manager to determine which kind of operation he prefers. Citizens thus free from personal interest constitute the 'general public' whose welfare is chiefly to be considered. The danger is that the 'general public' will be quiescent while the 'Plumb Plan' leaguers continue to spread propaganda in favor of employee control of the railroads. It will be well if the average citizen expresses his opinions as aggressively as do the advocates of government ownership."

ART AT LAGUNA

Featured by the work of some of the most noted painters in America, the annual exhibition of the Laguna Beach Art association opened at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the association art gallery, Laguna.

The work of hanging the canvases was completed that morning and when the doors opened, the gallery was jammed with an eager and admiring throng of art lovers."

At a reception which was held in the gallery, many Laguna artists were present.

It was announced that the "popularity contest," which proved such an attractive feature this year, will be repeated this summer. Each person entering the gallery is entitled to one vote as to which picture he thinks the best.

This year's contest, which began Saturday, will close in three weeks. It was further announced that simultaneously the artists themselves, by

means of a jury of three, would decide upon which pictures they consider the best.

Laguans are now interested as to whether the artists' vote will coincide with that of the public. While visitors to the gallery will have but one choice each, the artists' jury will have three. It was stated, however, that Hanson Futrell, represented in the present showing with two canvases, Conway Griffith has a desert sunset picture, showing the early risen moon, Miss Anna Hillis, R. Clarkson Coleman and F. W. Currier are other well-known painters who have pictures on display."

One canvas that aroused much favorable comment was a portrait, by Joseph Kleitsch, Chicago, of Mrs. Irene Evans, of Laguna.

W. A. Griffith, of Santa Ana, president of the art association, is represented by two portraits. "The Writer," Miss Anna Robinson, of Trabuco canyon, is showing a pretty landscape, with Saddleback in the distance.

Two pictures are being shown by Alexander Many, of Washington, D. C., who is one of the newcomers at Laguna, but not without being among the best. Last year he won an award at the Corcoran galleries, Washington.

There are about sixty canvases in the exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wendt, nationally prominent artists, at Laguna, are packing a large number of pictures for shipment to Chicago, where they will hold a two-day exhibition at the Art Institute in September.

RESTORE FARMS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

While British and American generosity has helped substantially in the reconstruction of farms in the war zone of Belgium, the government has been able to obtain from Germany restitution of much farming stock and materials. Latest returns in this connection show that the following recoupments have been effected: Six thousand three hundred and ninety-four horses, 35,000 oxen, 32,000 sheep, 8000 goats, 50,000 head of poultry, 10,000 tons of fertilizers, \$72,000 worth of seeds and \$400,000 worth of farming implements and machinery.

Government intervention in farm restoration has been mainly confined to the places that suffered most in the war, localities not so badly hit being dealt with by private enterprises and by officially controlled contractors.

The government has spent nearly a million dollars on reconstruction of the waterways, so necessary to farming in Flanders. Approximately thirteen-fourteenths of the pre-war farm land in the hundred parishes of the Belgian war front have been again brought under cultivation.

In the French devastated departments, a square mile of land was ruined in the war; to date considerably over five-sevenths of this area is again available for farming. Indeed, the liberated departments of France now produce enough grain for their own requirements.

Both in France and in Belgium, government policy is to let private enterprise and initiative have as free a hand as possible. At the armistice one-third of the pre-war population of the French war regions was residing there; today only a half million of the pre-war population is lacking, i. e., population in 1914, 4,676,000; population in May 1, 1921, 4,165,000.

Shortage of labor, of material and of transport, especially at the start of operations, forced the authorities and builders to put up with makeshifts, such as wooden huts for houses. This difficulty is, however, being gradually overcome. Nearly 75 per cent of the pre-war factories, of north France, are again at work and the proportion of staff that have resumed work approximates 45 per cent.

INCREASE IN HOUSE

Increase of the house membership from 435 to 450 was recommended Friday by the house census committee.

Six of the sixteen members of the committee opposed the increase on the ground that the house, as now constituted is sufficiently large.

The ratio of representation is one member for each 228,832 persons. Under the 460 plan, only two states, Maine and Missouri, would have their representation reduced. Each state would at least have one representative. The states that would gain follow:

California, four; Michigan and Ohio, three each; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Texas, two each; Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Washington, one each.

NO CONTROVERSY

"Did you overhear the controversy between these two gentlemen?" asked the magistrate.

"No, my honor," replied the colored witness. "Ah, didn't hear nuthin' like dat. All Ah heard was some poy-fol loud cussing."

SOUNDS WARNING OVER DIMINISHING WATER

F. D. Collins Calls Attention to Lowering Level in County

Sounding a warning vital to every ranchman, manufacturer, merchant, farmer and business man in Orange county, F. D. Collins, pioneer rancher of Villa Park, calls attention to the rapidly lowering level at which water is found in this county.

Though not an engineer, Collins is considered an authority on this subject. He said that the success of any person depending upon Orange county for a livelihood rests upon the amount of water available.

"Where does our supply of water come from?" he asks, then proceeds to review the county's water situation as it is today. He said:

"The Santa Ana river and Santiago creek furnish a part of the water and the remainder is pumped from an underground natural basin."

"This underground storage reservoir is rapidly being pumped out. The water level has lowered about forty feet in the last ten years."

"What will it be in ten years more—or even in five years?"

"Pumping plants are being installed in all directions and the cities and towns of the country are continually needing more water. Some years ago there were numerous flowing wells to the west and south of Santa Ana. They now have to be pumped. Wells have to be made deeper and the cost of power increases as the water lowers."

"Can this underground water level be raised or prevented from getting lower?"

"It probably can be done, and very cheaply, by sinking shafts, well cased, down to the water bearing gravel strata and turning in the water of the Santa Ana and Santa Ana rivers during the winter months."

"There should be an association of owners of pumping plants, big or little, to take up this matter and the cities of Santa Ana, Orange, Anaheim and Fullerton should join in."

"Several of these shafts might be put in along the Santa Ana river and the Santiago creek before the winter rains come. The expense, divided among the pumping plants according to horsepower, could be very little."

"Is it worth while?"

"Though not answering the question of future water supply, even wells of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation company now are producing 1200-72 inches, or thirteen heads, of water, according to J. W. Mansur, secretary of the company. One thousand inches, or ten heads, is flowing into the ditches from the Santa Ana river, giving the company a total of twenty-three heads, he said."

"The pumped volume and the gravity flow of the water are the same as the normal last year, and the demand is normal, irrigators taking the water as it reaches them in turn according to Mansur."

H. Clay Kellogg, engineer of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation company and J. H. Carpenier, water company, are of the opinion that the underground reservoirs or water planes get their supply largely from the Santa Ana river and Santiago creek. He said:

"The supply from the creek is not as great as it used to be. The Santa Ana river, however, is carrying more water than ever. Supplying Villa Park and El Modena have been spreading water on waste places."

"By percolation that water reaches the lower levels by summer time for distribution to irrigators. Not as much water apparently is sinking into the gravel of the Santiago creek bed below the intake dam, as compared with previous years."

"While the Villa Park and El Modena companies are using their pumping plants, they are getting a good gravity flow this summer. A report from one of the directors of the El Modena company is to the effect that the supply is increasing daily. Here it is, the middle of summer, and yet the water in the creek at the intake dam instead of drying up is increasing. This increase is due to water spreading down to the canyon vast winter and spring."

"The water planes in the sections south and west of Santa Ana and in the Colton and San Bernardino sections, where pumping plants are used, have all fallen this summer, but the Santa Ana valley, of north Santa Ana, has kept up wonderfully well. It has been quite a remarkable thing. I have watched the flow of the Santa Ana river now for half a century, and I know that I am right in saying that the gravity flow is unique."

ONE OF THEM

There was a man who did not approve of foreign missions. One Sunday at church a collector approached him and held out the box.

"I never give to missions," whispered the man.

"Then take something out of the bag sir," whispered the collector, "the money is for the heathen."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE INVISIBLE BALANCE

In the financial columns of the Weekly Dispatch, published in London, appears the following:

"The invasion of our shores by U. S. millionaires, which was promised for last year but failed to look like becoming a real thing this summer. The presidential election kept most of the big business men in the states last year, but today our large hotels are booking suites of rooms to United States agencies—a sure sign of a coming influx of American visitors."

If this information from the London periodical is correct it indicates one way in which the trade balance between this country and Great Britain, and this country and Europe in general, will be adjusted. The London paper conveys the information that among the heaviest purchases made by Americans in England are curios and antiques "of very high value."

One antique dealer is reported as trying to get hold of 500 old "samplers" which he says he can sell at high prices during the ru of American invasion. It was also noted that right after the war visited London by the best class of motor cars which they use for their sight-seeing trips and "before they return they sell them at almost throw-away prices."

Before the war one of the effective means by which European countries overcame the adverse trade balance with the United States was through the expenditures made by European tourists. Cash thus spent in America, particularly for hotel and transportation service, requires no outgo in the way of commodities. It is practically lost to Europe. The London paper facts set forth by the London paper are worth keeping in mind in connection with any discussion of readjustment of our trade relations.

SUNDAY'S ACCIDENTS

Week-end automobile traffic was productive of several accidents in various parts of Orange county, according to reports made to the authorities.

Thomas J. Overstreet, 75, of Beaumont, Cal., was being treated at the county hospital Monday for injuries received about his face and hands, the result of an automobile accident in which four women also were slightly hurt.

All were riding in a sedan driven by Melvin E. Blake, also of Beaumont, when it was struck by a stage about 8 o'clock Sunday morning. Two miles southwest of Main street, on Newport road.

According to a report made at the police station by Blake, he was forced over the highway and the sedan turned over in the ditch, throwing the occupants in a heap.

The women in the car were Mrs. Overstreet, Leota Overstreet, Bortha Trulove and Mrs. Edie E. O. Reynolds, all of Beaumont. They escaped with minor scratches and bruises.

Blake says the stage did not stop. It was traveling between 25 and 30 miles per hour and apparently did not slacken its speed, Blake said. L. S. Alcock, of Santa Ana, was the first motorist to arrive on the scene of the accident. He took Overstreet to the hospital.

Dr. John I. Clark and A. W. Lutz were witnesses to the accident. They rendered first aid to the injured.

E. G. Huntington, 907 South Main street, Santa Ana, was confined to his home suffering from shock and bruises, the result of being struck by a Ford touring car at the corner of Third and Main streets, about 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Huntington was riding his bicycle when the automobile made a sudden turn and crashed into him. The driver of the machine did not stop. Harry Forr, Meyer apartments, got the number of the car as it sped east on Third street and called a physician.

The license number taken by Forr, he said, was 295-54. Registration records show that the car is registered to Mrs. Lois F. Helfin, R. F. D. No. 1, Calexico, Cal.

J. W. Means, of Tustin, was driving east on Fourth street about 6:30 Saturday night when his car was struck by a machine driven by John Harper, 826 North Baker street, Santa Ana, who was traveling south on French street.

The front left wheel of Harper's machine was broken off and the right wheel of Means' car was broken. His left front fender also was smashed. Harper has a New Mexico license on his car, and, according to the police report, he has not notified the motor vehicle department that he has been driving in California for more than a month.

E. F. Woodside, of Monaca, reported to the police that while driving north on Main street, Santa Ana, about 4:15 Sunday afternoon, a car bearing license number 357-507 forced him into the ditch and broke the right fender of his car. The other car was trying to pass him when the accident happened.

Fred C. Drake, 601 East First street, Santa Ana, reported that the car he was driving crashed into the rear of a machine driven by N. V. Morris, 1045 West Third street, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, about 3:30

Kitchens' Grocery

161W. Center St., Anaheim

Where Quality and Service Talks

According to Drake, both he and Morris were headed west. Some one became confused and jumped in front of Drake's car. He came to a sudden stop and before Drake could stop his car he jammed into the rear of the Morris car.

EUCALYPTUS STUMPS

South African asked how he could most easily remove large eucalyptus stumps and his government forester answered as follows: "The method generally followed in these cases is during winter to bore holes (the number varying according to the size of the tree). Bore the holes downward to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. The agent used may be saltpeter, equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acids, or arsenate of soda. The former method is the safest. Place an ounce to two ounces of saltpeter in the hole, fill up with water and plug the hole. The following spring pour in a little paraffin and set alight and the wood will smolder away to the roots."

HUGHES O. K.

There were those who thought that Mr. Hughes was not the best man for secretary of state because of his lack of experience in diplomacy. But the new secretary's notes to Panama and his reply to the soviet trade invitation leave nothing to be desired. The best mental equipment that a secretary of state can have is an abiding faith in the United States and a firm determination to uphold American dignity and rights. Secretary Hughes possesses those qualifications in the highest degree, and knows how to put his sentiments into vigorous language that all may comprehend.

THE SCRAPPING GOES ON

Apparently the war between Turkey and Greece has been extended to include France. Twenty French soldiers are reported killed in a clash with the Turks. But the animosity of the league of nations is not disturbed thereby. While the blood is spilling in the near east the league is concerning itself with abstract discussions of Austrian finance and how to increase the value of the currency of that afflicted country.

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WANTED—Lady canvasser to sell useful novelties for women and men. Will give sole agency. For particulars write under J. R., Anaheim Gazette.

FOR SALE—Best pulp at our shop at Los Alamitos. Los Alamitos Sugar company.

Mrs. Al Erickson is visiting relatives in San Diego.

Dr. J. W. Utter and wife visited with friends at Corona Sunday.

Mrs. George P. Payne and her son are spending a fortnight at Camp Baily.

Miss Winifred Melrose is spending the week at Balboa with her sister, Mrs. Fred A. Backs, Jr.

Richard Melrose and his grandson, Dickie, are back from an enjoyable trip to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Baxter left yesterday for a trip into the north. They will stop at Yosemite, and see the wonders of that popular resort.

Mrs. Burchall, of Long Beach, will give messages for the First Spiritualist church at 204 North Los Angeles street tonight. Everybody invited. Next Thursday night Mrs. Herriek will again be here.

George Strobel is in town this week from Hanford visiting old time acquaintances. George is a prosperous fruit rancher, and is spending a brief vacation visiting various points in southern California.

Mrs. B. J. Dresser, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Portland, Oregon, for the past two months, returned on Sunday to her home in this city. The day before she left Portland her brother-in-law, John J. Sharkey, was overcome by a stroke of paralysis. Advances from the north are that he is improving and hopes are entertained that he may soon recover his health.

The fifth straight game was won by the Anaheim Elks ball team on the Fullerton field Sunday, the Long Beach team again being the victims. Long Beach had previously won three games and lost one, and they went into the game Sunday with the determination to win and thus tie Anaheim for first place in the race for the pennant. The beach boys played good ball, but they were up against a better team and lost, the score being 13 to 7. This victory assures Anaheim the pennant in the southern league.

The recent celebration of the 76th birthday anniversary of Victor Schumacher, of W. America avenue, Fullerton, was quite a notable event. In honor of the occasion Mr. Schumacher entertained a dozen friends from Los Angeles and twenty-five members of the Concordia Singing society of Anaheim. Mr. Schumacher having organized the society thirty-three years ago and was its first president. A feature of the event was the wonderful dinner prepared by Mr. Schumacher himself, the menu including an astonishing variety of delicacies.

The Anaheim sugar factory will start its campaign tomorrow, and the Los Alamitos factory will begin Saturday. The Santa Ana factory and the Huntington Beach plant began operations Monday. All the plans will run practically 100 days. While the beet campaign of the county is expected to be as great as it was last year, the total amount of acreage is several thousand acres less. The beets are said to be in good condition and the sugar content is expected to be greater than last season.

That the English people know a good orange when they taste it is made sure when the Placentia Mutual Orange Growers' association last week filled an order for another carload of Valencias from there to London, going via the Panama canal to the foreign port. The first shipment to England brought the highest price of any of the Orange county fruit on the boat. Not only on this shipment have the Valencias brought good prices, but the Shamrock brand of the Mutual packing house brought the highest prices on every carload shipment so far this season.

Director Sloop and Superintendent Smith, of the Anaheim grammar school district, attended the meeting of the Fullerton trustees Thursday night in relation to the lease of Fullerton land as a site for a new school house for Mexican children. The lease, prepared under the direction of Fullerton trustees was approved by them and taken to Anaheim for the signature of the proper officials. The document recited that they are to have the use of the property for school purposes, for 10 years from July 26, 1921, at a rental of \$50 per year, payable in advance, with a reservation that after two years the Fullerton trustees may revoke the lease, for cause, on giving a full year's notice of intention to do so.

The packing season for the Anaheim citrus, houses the past week was very good, although a full week of packing was not made in all of the houses. There are four prominent packing houses in Anaheim, the Anaheim Orange and Lemon association, Anaheim Co-operative, Anaheim Citrus association, and the Stewart Fruit company. The total shipment of the week from these companies was 87 cars. Eastern market reports show that Anaheim fruits are bringing high prices. Forty-five cars of oranges were shipped out of Fullerton last week. The week before, 40 cars were shipped. No lemon shipments were reported. The American Fruit Growers shipped five cars, the Benchley Fruit Co. 19 cars, and the Placentia Orange Growers' association, 23 cars.

The tremendously rapid growth of Anaheim is again evidenced by the building permit total for July when there were 59 permits issued, aggregating \$89,850 new constructions. It is more remarkable in that it is practically all for new residences, which are being erected better than one per day. Kept up for the year, this means that Anaheim's population will be increased by more than 400 families in 1921. Total permits for the seven months since January 1 are 359, representing \$548,000 new construction. For the eighth month of the year, December 1, new building totals within \$150,000 of a million which is a big lead over any other city in the county. New building in sight, including the new Kraemer buildings and new city hall, will push Anaheim building permits to an even more flattering figure.

The importance of Orange county as an active center as to commercial development and also as to interest of its residents in road matters are points that have influenced the directors of the Automobile Club of Southern California in appointing a second member of the advisory board from this county. D. Eymann Huff, manager of the Howes corporation, has been chosen by unanimous vote of the board to be the second representative of the county on the board. The large and increasing membership of the club in this county and the establishment of three branch offices have brought the club prominently to the attention of the motorists and general public of the county. Huff has accepted the appointment and today was anticipating receipt of definite information as to what obligation the appointment carries with it. With a representative from this immediate section on the board, it will be possible for members, who have matters they would like to bring to the attention of the club, to confer with Huff and have them presented. E. K. Benchley, of Fullerton, is the other Orange county representative on the advisory board.

FOR SALE—Peaches and Plums, 4 1/2 and 5c a pound at the ranch. A. G. Smith, East Stanford street, Garden Grove.

RANCH FOR SALE—Or security for a loan. Apply Gazette for address. 8-421

Anaheim Gazette, fifty-two weeks for \$1.50.

The One Event of Outstanding Importance This Month!

Falkenstein's August Sale!

For Particulars See Windows and Watch Further Announcements FALKENSTEIN'S

Alleging that her husband, Charles C. Jones, of Fullerton, has refused to provide a home for her, that he has the habit of staying out late at night and that he has a mania for visiting billiard rooms, Mrs. Bessie C. Jones has filed suit for divorce in the superior court on the ground of cruelty. According to the complaint, the couple were married at Long Beach, May 4, 1916, and separated July 18, 1921. There is no community property nor are there any children. Mrs. Jones asserts that her husband has continually refused to provide a home for her and himself and insist on living with his relatives at Fullerton. She says that frequently he came home in the small hours of the morning and that she has reason to believe that he was unfaithful.

The complaint further alleges that Jones acquired the habit of gambling his wife to a picture show while he played billiards. She says that instead of meeting her after the show he would delegate someone else to do it and then continue his billiard games.

THE WALNUT CROP

The prospects for gathering in a bumper crop of walnuts from the orchards of the district this fall are getting more definitely certain with the passing of each of these fine growing days. Since the last irrigation of the trees the nuts have been fairly bulging out of their skins, their present stage of development being what is ordinarily expected the middle of August. If you take a look as you go along you will discover they are mighty thick on the trees, too.

Taken all together, the situation looks more than promising for a good harvest. Nothing but a visitation of blistering hot weather can stop them now, and nobody expects this to happen, now that the summer has passed its meridian.

Meanwhile, everything is being put in readiness far in advance for the harvest in this district and when the time comes they will be ready to get to the business without delay. Sacks are being stored, machinery overhauled and arrangements made for the big crops of harvesters, required to the end that there may be no delay when the hour strikes.

Those who should know say that the outlook for a profitable market is "bright and fair," as Pliny Shute would say. Old stocks are cleaned out and the demand for the new stock is going to be brisk, they say.

ANOTHER BOOTLEGGER JUGGED

The office of the police department at the city hall, Fullerton, presented the appearance of a distributing branch for a distillery for awhile last Thursday afternoon, following a raid by the officers, which netted them fourteen gallons of some sort of red liquor and the person of one Pedro Guerrero, claiming to be a citizen of Los Angeles.

There were nine gallon jugs and twenty quart bottles of the stuff and those who had the temerity to taste it inclined to the opinion that the ma-

terials employed in its manufacture ran largely to brimstone and red pepper.

The capture was made down on Ash avenue about 1:30 p. m., the man apparently being about to make delivery to a customer from the Maxwell touring car he was driving. Three or four of the city men had a part in the affair and with a little good fortune, mixed with prompt action, they were able to make what is regarded as one of the most important deals along this line that has come to their notice this year.

COULDN'T VAMP THE JUDGE

Judge Cox has made it clear that he cannot be swayed by influential overtures.

Accompanied by a woman, L. M. Hall, a merchandise broker of Memphis, Tenn., came into Cox's court and presented a little pink "ticket" which had been handed to the youthful daughter of the woman by a traffic officer. The ticket charged the motorist with cutting a corner near Anaheim.

"And how much is the fine, if any?" asked Hall.

"Three dollars," said Cox.

"Three dollars!" exclaimed Hall. "Why, Judge, this is the girl's first offense. She is a careful driver. There were several automobiles on the corner at the time and she was trying to get by. Besides the 'button' was not in the center of the intersection."

"That's the way people get killed," said Cox, "trying to get by. As to that button I'd bet my bottom dollar it is in the right place."

"Well, Judge, I'm acquainted with

Judge Thomas and Leonard Evans. It was the girl's first offense. She was never arrested before. I wonder if you couldn't 'quash' it."

"No sir!" said Cox. "That may go in Los Angeles, but not in this court. No sir, the fine will be three dollars."

Hall then paid the fine.

Before he left he shook hands with Judge Cox and told him if he ever went to Memphis to look him up, "I'll like Orange county," he said, "but it's mighty hard on the motorists, particularly the tourist who is not familiar with all of your laws."

"Well, you ought to read up on our motor laws," was the rejoinder from Cox.

"I wonder what he brought that woman in here for?" asked the judge after the couple had departed.

"Why, he brought her in here to vamp you," suggested a spectator.

"Prettier women than that one have not done it," said Cox.

Deputy District Attorney C. N. Mosley, Charles Swanner and several other persons in the court room congratulated Cox for not being compromised.

"They talk them out of it in Los Angeles, but they cant do it here," declared the judge.

HIS PART

"Now, you say, sir," said the lawyer to the witness, "that you personally heard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife?"

"I did."

"Well, now," said the lawyer, "suppose you tell us exactly what the defendant seemed to be doing."

"He was doing the listening."

FAIRYLAND

Sunday and Monday
August 7 and 8

Reginald Backer's Production

"Snowblind!"

Adapted from the famous
novel by Katherine
Newlin Burt

DON'T MISS THIS!

Just Lookin'?

If you're considering buying a new Suit next week or next month—step in anyway.

Look over the season's styles and make up your mind. We consider it worth while giving a few minutes for the privilege of becoming friends and introducing you to our way of doing business.

Glad to have you!

F. A. YUNGBLUTH

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

"By All Means Get a Fit."

COVER CROPS IMPROVE SOIL;
BEST TIME TO PLANT THEM

They Add Humus, Accumulate Nitrogen, Prevent Erosion and Loss of Plant Food

Planting cover or green manure crops is a matter which requires attention in August or September in most parts of the United States, say experts of the United States department of agriculture.

Clover, vetch, and other legumes serve the triple purpose of adding humus to the soil, accumulating nitrogen, and preventing soil erosion. With some tender berry and fruit crops they also serve to protect the roots from severe winter weather. Outside of the nitrogen-forming plants, rye is largely used as a cover-crop sown in the fall and plowed under in the spring to add organic matter to the soil. The cover-crop problem varies largely with locality, but for over-winter purposes there is one rule which is universal, and that is to get the crop in the ground in time to secure good growth before freezing weather.

The use of clover or other legume to enrich the soil is generally considered a cardinal agricultural practice in the humid sections of the United States. It antedates by three-fourths of a century the monumental discovery that legumes store up nitrogen from the air. The belief that clover was a valuable improver rested first on experience and later experience was substantiated by the discovery of the relation between the legumes and the nodule bacteria.

Other legumes, as the cow pea, the Japan clover and bur clover in the south and crimson clover on the Atlantic coast, have been found to be territory not well adapted to red clover. The various vetches are held in widespread favor, different varieties being employed according to climate and crop conditions.

The time of planting and the best crop to use is a matter which local conditions must dictate. Along the north Atlantic coast it is considered best to get these crops in from the first to the middle of August, while in the extreme south the planting may be deferred to early October. In the extreme north hairy vetch is favored as a legume, cover, or green manure crop; but rye is also largely planted. From middle Pennsylvania to the north Atlantic line crimson clover gives good results. In the extreme south bur clover, vetch, and crimson clover are used, as well as vetch beans and cow peas.

In the extreme southwest, particularly with the orchardists of southern California, common vetch is sown in the fall and turned under as early as possible in the spring. Purple vetch is preferred, as it can be turned under one month earlier than the other varieties, but until recently there has been extreme scarcity of seed, a condition which is being remedied through the efforts of the department in getting the seed grown in more northern sections of the coast.

Soil clover is used to a large extent, as the seed is cheaper than that of the vetches. Further north on the coast common vetch gives good results, while east of the mountains in the northwest hairy vetch is used because of its cold-resistant properties.

Methods with cover crops vary greatly. In the south they are customarily sowed between rows of cotton at the last picking. It is also common to sow the winter crop between corn rows before harvest. Wherever clean cultivation is practiced the soil is likely to be in shape for broadcasting the seed. If convenient, it can be harrowed in. In orchards a light harrowing or disking may be employed if the ground is free from sod. Care must, of course, be taken not to injure the roots. The crop is usually plowed under in the spring, but this is not always done with orchards. Data collected in all parts of the United States shows a general benefit from this form of agriculture.

Cover crops are of especial value to small gardeners and truckers, who often find it both difficult and expensive to obtain stable manure. They add the humus which is so necessary to maintain a good physical condition of the soil. Wherever there is a vacant place in the garden a few seeds of rye, vetch, clover, etc., may be sown and raked in. If a suitable rotation of crops is followed all parts of the garden may be covered with a green manure crop once every two or three years.

PORCH BOX TO PROTECT MILK
If the day's supply of milk is delivered very early in the morning, so that it stands on the porch for several hours before the family arises, a porch box should be provided. A covered box consisting of two galvanized-iron cases with a layer of insulating material is a good way to protect the milk from flies, prowling animals, and dust blown from the street.

READY TO HELP
"Oh, doctor, I am suffering so much I want to die!"
"You did perfectly right to call me!"
The American Legion Weekly.

OATMEAL BREAD AND CAKES
NEVER GO BEGGING

Oatmeal, commonly thought of as a breakfast food, makes delicious bread and cakes. The following recipes for its use are commonly recommended by food specialists of the United States department of agriculture:

- 1 cup milk or water.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1 cup rolled oats.
- 2-2 cups wheat flour.
- 1-2 yeast cake.
- Scald the liquid, add salt and pour over the oats, cool for half an hour, add the yeast mixed with one-fourth cup lukewarm water, and the flour. Knead and let rise until double the size. Knead again and let rise in the pan until the size is doubled. Bake in a moderate oven for 60 minutes. This makes one loaf weighing 1-14 pounds.
- Spiced oatmeal cakes—**
 - 1-2 cups flour.
 - 1-2 cup cooked oatmeal.
 - 1-4 cup sugar.
 - 1-4 cup raisins.
 - 1-4 cup molasses.
 - 1-4 teaspoon soda.
 - 1-2 teaspoon baking powder.
 - 1-2 teaspoon cinnamon.
 - 3 tablespoons fat.
 - Heat the molasses and fat to boiling. Mix with all the other materials. Bake in muffin pans for 30 minutes. This makes 12 cakes.

HEAVY BEAN CROP

Black-eye beans in Orange county will produce a crop this year three times larger than that of last year, and double an ordinary year's crop. Conservative and optimistic growers alike agree that the crop of blackeyes will exceed that of any previous year in the county's history.

Cutters will begin work in the fields this week, and expect to find the beans running 1000 pounds to the acre, though the more conservative feel that it is safe to say that the crop will run 80 per cent of normal.

Due to drought expectancy the acreage planted to blackeyes was 250 per cent over the normal, growers said, which accounts for the enormous crop in the fact that considerable of this increased acreage was lime land. It is estimated that 20,000 acres were planted to blackeyes.

Usually only one inch of rain falls after May 1, and this year the weather forecasting ranchers were looking for a dry season. Nearly three inches of rain, however, fell upon the lands after May 1, and the crop is well advanced.

Decidedly more profitable crops could have been planted, ranchers admit, but with the market down on all agricultural products their foresight has stood them in good stead. In ordinary years, blackeyes are planted only on the best fertile acres or as a summer filling.

Blackeyes will appear on the market in the later part of August, according to present indications. Futures are being bought and sold now, it is said, with prices running at 4 cents.

Growers are reticent in naming the price to which they expect their crop, but with limas selling at 50 per cent below normal, according to various authorities, blackeyes will not climb above the 4-cent mark, in their opinion. To corroborate their estimates, these authorities call attention to the price of wheat and barley, the level of which, they declare, is bound to reflect upon the price of all other staple products.

Estimates of the crop in cents or 100-pound sacks are from 125,000 to 150,000 within Orange county, with the majority of 200,000 for the crop output of the territory south of Los Angeles.

DWINDLING GRAND ARMY

When the Grand Army of the Republic holds its annual reunion this year, more than 10,000 of the civil war veterans, who attended the encampment of 1920 will be counted among the missing, as the ranks have been depleted to this extent through the last year.

The total membership of the G. A. R. today is 93,155, while its membership in 1920 was 103,258.

The total membership is scattered among 445 posts in every state. Ohio, with 10,241, has the largest membership, with Pennsylvania second, with 9,123; New York third, 8795; Illinois fourth, 6868; Indiana fifth, 5949; Massachusetts sixth, 5356. No other states have 5000 or more members.

Property owned by all posts is valued at \$2,075,027, including real estate worth \$805,841.

Members of the old confederate states total approximately 2200.

The G. A. R. was organized in Illinois in the spring of 1866. Who were the originators of this matter of tradition rather than record, says the report made to the national encampment in 1869 by N. P. Chipman, then adjutant general of the national organization. "There can be no doubt that the late Col. B. F. Stephenson, of Decatur, Ill., was one of the prime movers," says the report. "Being recognized as such, he organized the post at Dakota, Ill."

By July, 1866, there were forty posts

in Illinois, representatives of which met in convention and organized the state department. Stephenson was by common consent the provisional commander-in-chief, and posts were organized in other states, resulting in the first national encampment being held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866. After the Indianapolis convention, Chipman was elected "general" of the movement and was sent to the west to sprang up as if by magic in all parts of the north," but he adds there was no record of progress. Ten states were represented at the Indianapolis encampment, 21 states in 1867; 24 in 1868, 37 in 1869, having 2,550 posts.

At the 1869 encampment a mutual life insurance scheme was proposed, it being said then that the G. A. R. had 240,000 members. In 1867 it has been said that the state departments "claimed to represent a constituency of over 200,000." But there is no authentic record of the number for the early years. The insurance proposal containing an estimate, it is thought, and the '67 estimate being regarded as the number of union soldiers living in the jurisdiction of the state departments, represented at the convention. The 1869 estimate, however, is reported at the 1870 encampment, when there was thirty-nine departments, says it is "absolutely impossible for me to furnish anything like a correct report of the present membership."

In 1890, however, reports taken as authentic state that the membership was 409,439, the highest mark recorded. From 1878 to 1890, the growth was rapid, being from 12,000 to 85,000 annually. Since 1890, the decline has been constant, except for a 3000 gain in 1905 said to be due to prospects of favorably pension legislation.

LEFT-OVER FISH GOOD
FOR APPETIZING DISHES

Left-over fish is good scalloped with a little cheese, or creamed and served on toast, or it can be made into a fish mold, which is especially good served on lettuce with salad dressing, say food specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

- 1 egg.
- 2 tablespoons vinegar.
- 1 1/2 tablespoons cold water.
- 1/2 teaspoon salt.
- 1/2 cup milk.
- 1 tablespoon gelatin.
- 1-4 cup cold water.
- 1 cup minced cooked fish.
- 1-4 teaspoon celery seed.

Beat egg until light, add seasonings, water, and vinegar, and beat thoroughly. Cook over a boiling water until thickened. Soften the gelatin in the cold water and dissolve by placing over hot water. Add the dissolved gelatin and the fish to the dressing given above. Mold in individual cups or one large mold. This dish is economical, appetizing and with bread and butter and some fresh, canned, or cooked dried fruit makes a good supper or lunch.

Fish Chowder

Fish chowder made by the following recipe is a whole dinner in one dish:

- 1 1/2 pounds fish (fresh, salt, canned, or left over).
- 2 medium sized potatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces.
- 1 onion, sliced.
- 2 cups carrots cut in pieces.
- 1 pound salt pork.
- 3 cups milk.
- Pepper.
- 3 tablespoons flour.

Cut pork in small pieces and fry with the chopped onion for five minutes. Put pork, onions, carrots, and potatoes in kettle and cover with boiling water. Cook until vegetables are tender. Mix three tablespoons of flour with one-half cup of the cold milk and blend with the liquid in the pot. Add the rest of the milk and the fish, which has been removed from the bone and cut in small pieces. Cook until the fish is tender, or for about 10 minutes. Serve hot. Omit the salt pork if desired and use a tablespoon of other fat.

PROPERLY PACKED POULTRY
INSURES BETTER PRICE

Large Quantities of Poultry and Other Food Products Are Condemned Because of Handling

Not a day passes that inspectors employed by city, state or federal government, do not condemn food of one kind or another because it is unfit for human consumption. Sometimes this is due to deliberate adulteration, an intention to defraud the purchaser, but more often it is the result of improper packing, neglect to consider temperatures to be encountered in transporting from point of origin to destination, or failure to consider the time which must necessarily elapse before the product is likely to reach the consumer's tables.

All this entails not only great loss in money, likely to be reflected in prices demanded of the public, but also it endangers the public health because occasionally some unworthy article slips through inspection, and is served as food. Every good report, "Being recognized as such, he organized the post at Dakota, Ill."

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- 1 egg.
- 2 tablespoons vinegar.
- 1 1/2 tablespoons cold water.
- 1/2 teaspoon salt.
- 1/2 cup milk.
- 1 tablespoon gelatin.
- 1-4 cup cold water.
- 1 cup minced cooked fish.
- 1-4 teaspoon celery seed.

Beat egg until light, add seasonings, water, and vinegar, and beat thoroughly. Cook over a boiling water until thickened. Soften the gelatin in the cold water and dissolve by placing over hot water. Add the dissolved gelatin and the fish to the dressing given above. Mold in individual cups or one large mold. This dish is economical, appetizing and with bread and butter and some fresh, canned, or cooked dried fruit makes a good supper or lunch.

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- 1 pound salt pork.
- 3 cups milk.
- Pepper.
- 3 tablespoons flour.

Cut pork in small pieces and fry with the chopped onion for five minutes. Put pork, onions, carrots, and potatoes in kettle and cover with boiling water. Cook until vegetables are tender. Mix three tablespoons of flour with one-half cup of the cold milk and blend with the liquid in the pot. Add the rest of the milk and the fish, which has been removed from the bone and cut in small pieces. Cook until the fish is tender, or for about 10 minutes. Serve hot. Omit the salt pork if desired and use a tablespoon of other fat.

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LEFT-OVER FISH GOOD
FOR APPETIZING DISHES

Left-over fish is good scalloped with a little cheese, or creamed and served on toast, or it can be made into a fish mold, which is especially good served on lettuce with salad dressing, say food specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

- 1 egg.
- 2 tablespoons vinegar.
- 1 1/2 tablespoons cold water.
- 1/2 teaspoon salt.
- 1/2 cup milk.
- 1 tablespoon gelatin.
- 1-4 cup cold water.
- 1 cup minced cooked fish.
- 1-4 teaspoon celery seed.

Beat egg until light, add seasonings, water, and vinegar, and beat thoroughly. Cook over a boiling water until thickened. Soften the gelatin in the cold water and dissolve by placing over hot water. Add the dissolved gelatin and the fish to the dressing given above. Mold in individual cups or one large mold. This dish is economical, appetizing and with bread and butter and some fresh, canned, or cooked dried fruit makes a good supper or lunch.

Fish Chowder

Fish chowder made by the following recipe is a whole dinner in one dish:

- 1 1/2 pounds fish (fresh, salt, canned, or left over).
- 2 medium sized potatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces.
- 1 onion, sliced.
- 2 cups carrots cut in pieces.
- 1 pound salt pork.
- 3 cups milk.
- Pepper.
- 3 tablespoons flour.

Cut pork in small pieces and fry with the chopped onion for five minutes. Put pork, onions, carrots, and potatoes in kettle and cover with boiling water. Cook until vegetables are tender. Mix three tablespoons of flour with one-half cup of the cold milk and blend with the liquid in the pot. Add the rest of the milk and the fish, which has been removed from the bone and cut in small pieces. Cook until the fish is tender, or for about 10 minutes. Serve hot. Omit the salt pork if desired and use a tablespoon of other fat.

PROPERLY PACKED POULTRY
INSURES BETTER PRICE

Large Quantities of Poultry and Other Food Products Are Condemned Because of Handling

Not a day passes that inspectors employed by city, state or federal government, do not condemn food of one kind or another because it is unfit for human consumption. Sometimes this is due to deliberate adulteration, an intention to defraud the purchaser, but more often it is the result of improper packing, neglect to consider temperatures to be encountered in transporting from point of origin to destination, or failure to consider the time which must necessarily elapse before the product is likely to reach the consumer's tables.

All this entails not only great loss in money, likely to be reflected in prices demanded of the public, but also it endangers the public health because occasionally some unworthy article slips through inspection, and is served as food. Every good report, "Being recognized as such, he organized the post at Dakota, Ill."

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PROPERLY PACKED POULTRY
INSURES BETTER PRICE

FULLERTON, CAL.
BUY A SPARE TIRE

FINANCING ELECTRICAL
DEVELOPMENT IN STATE

Assurances that California can finance the stupendous electrical development needed to take care of the state's demand for power that is not now being met, have been given by the senate committee on banking and currency by Arthur S. Bent, of Los Angeles.

Bent estimated that all of the potential electrical energy in California will be needed within the next 10 years especially if the steam stations, which supply their lines as is now contemplated. Without railroad electrification the entire power resources of the state will be absorbed in 15 years, Bent said.

The cost of this gigantic development, Bent estimated at \$750,000,000, but the finances can be arranged, he said, with an enlightened public opinion and helpful federal and state legislation.

Bent said: "It is pretty widely agreed that the Pacific coast is to be the center of the greatest drama of history. In that favored and portentious region, lies 50 per cent of the hydro-electric possibilities of the country. When we should be conserving and preparing this strategic region for its great destiny, we are wasting its resources and tearing down its defenses.

"In my own state of California we have one million horsepower developed and digested, and during the war this was all pooled by inter-communication and is now available at practically every point in the state. This is good. But we have at the same time three million of potential power not touched, and this, in fact, the situation with us is acute. We are burning the precious oil which should be saved for our navy and marine, and still we are short of power. We have burned down our houses to warm our hands. We have been the 'Coal Oil Johnny' of the nation, scattering in a few hours the accumulated wealth of ages. And now the end of our priceless legacy is in sight. Our forests are dwindling and we have not replanted them. We count the coal left in our cellar. We are already wondering what we are going to do for gasoline and for lubricating oil. Germany might have lost the war for want of lubricants. And yet we burn and burn, while 50 millions of horsepower run continually to waste. Gentlemen, that awful fire burning day, and night should be put out. The great army of men who have been disbanded and their energy harnessed to that of the water and the soil, be turned from destruction to production.

"Roughly, it takes 1000 tons of coal per hour to develop a million kilowatt hours of energy. Disregarding the waste of irretrievable coal, just consider the army of miners required to produce it. Yet three million kilowatt hours can be developed by the Colorado river alone in only 110 miles of its course. The same energy that the labor of one man produces by water, requires 16 men to produce by fuel. There is a 16 to 1 idea well worth our consideration.

"Just think! In the United States this year 24 hours and 43 million horsepower was developed with our precious fuel, while 52 million horsepower slipped by us unharvested into the seas. And of the labor involved in this production, 1546 was wasted. That waste, meant roughly, eight hours, each for 10,000 men, this means interest on a capital of 300 million dollars. And even this takes no account of the fact that a large percentage of the transportation power of our railways is expended to haul coal for their own use."

SOW TURNIPS IN GARDEN TO
FOLLOW EARLY VEGETABLES

As a crop to utilize garden space after early vegetables have been harvested, nothing is better than the turnip. Turnips should be planted in most parts of the country about July 25, but in the extreme south as late as the last of August and can be left in the ground until after several light frosts or all winter in the south. They are useful as a table vegetable and to a limited extent will supply the place of potatoes. It is the general opinion of specialists of the United States department of agriculture that the American public could consume many more turnips than it does, a fact of particular interest this year when there seems every indication of a curtailed potato crop.

For field sowing, turnips are usually broadcasted. The particular requirement is a reasonably rich soil finely raked and leveled off to avoid water collecting in pools. The seed should be sown in rows, and the rows should be 18 to 24 inches apart. One healthy row is to be made the quantity which seems sufficient and divide it in half. After the plants have been scattered on the surface of the ground, they should be well watered. This may be done by drawing a piece of brush over the ground. The surface should be well smoothed. It is a good plan to sow turnips just after a rain, giving them opportunity to sprout before a crust forms. After sowing they will need little attention until harvest.

HOME-MADE CHEESE
GOOD DISH THAT KEEPS

Those Who Have Surplus Milk Can Make Cheese With Little Trouble

American or Cheddar type cheese is palatable, rich in food value, and it may be kept for long periods without refrigeration. Every housewife knows of a number of palatable dishes made from cheese which serve as a change in the ordinary diet. As it may be made at any time of the year where there is a surplus of milk, cheese making offers an exceptionally advantageous means of conserving for later use milk which might otherwise be wasted, suggest specialists in the United States department of agriculture.

Approximately five, or six hours are required from the time the milk is placed in the vat for heating until the cheese is ready for the press. During pressing, and during that time it is not necessary for the operator to give it his entire attention. From this point until the end of two weeks only a few minutes each day are required to turn the cheese. After that time the cheese is turned only once a week. Best results have been obtained in regions where the nights are cool throughout the summer and where cool water may be obtained.

Approximately 10 to 12 pounds of cheese are obtained from 100 pounds, or 11 to 13 gallons, of milk containing 4 per cent butter fat. It is important to have fresh, clean, whole milk for cheese-making. If milk is to be kept over night, it should be cooled to a temperature of 60 degrees F. or lower, and held at that temperature until used. The milk should not be held more than 12 hours, as it is very important that it be perfectly sweet.

A wash boiler, large kettle, or tub may be used for cheese-making, but it is best to use a regular cheese vat. A cheese vat is so constructed that hot or cold water may be circulated around the milk for regulating the temperature. Control of temperature throughout the manufacturing process is essential. A good thermometer, therefore, should be used. The milk is heated in the vat, or wash boiler, to a temperature of 86 degrees F., at which it is held until after the curd has been cut.

Cheese made, without the addition of coloring matter is light yellow or straw color; if a deeper shade of yellow is desired, a small quantity of coloring is put in the milk. Regular cheese color should be used, and not butter color, as the latter colors the fat, but not the curd. The curd is added at the proportion of one-third ounce, or two teaspoons, to 100 pounds of milk. First dilute the rennet with a pint of cold water, then stir it thoroughly, and leave the milk and curd undisturbed for 30 minutes. Cut the curd when sufficiently firm; do not crush or break it. Stir the curd gently from 15 to 20 minutes. Heat it at the rate of 2 degrees in 5 minutes until the temperature reaches 100 degrees F. Stir while heating.

Allow the curd to remain in the whey at 100 degrees F. until firm and until enough acid has developed. Do not let the curd mat together. Sufficient acid has developed when the curd applied to a hot iron will form strings one-fourth to one-half inch long. The curd is firm enough if a handful of it pressed together between the hands falls apart readily when the pressure is released. Draw off the whey and put the curd on a draining rack which has been covered with a muslin cloth. Do not let the curd form into pieces larger than a hickory nut. Keep the curd warm while on the rack.

When the curd forms strings from three-fourths to one inch long on a hot iron, add salt at the rate of 3 ounces for 100 pounds of curd. Heat the curd at a temperature of about 85 degrees F. Put it in a hoop lined with cheesecloth and apply pressure gently. Cheese hoops may be obtained from dairy supply houses. The cheesecloth is left on the finished cheese. After one and one-half hours the cheese should be taken out and dressed, that is, all wrinkles are taken out of the cheesecloth which covers it. When the cheese has been properly dressed it should be put back in the press and full pressure applied for 24 hours. Then the cheese is ready for the curing room, where it should be kept at a temperature between 50 and 60 degrees F. for two weeks.

The cheese should be turned daily in the curing room until it is paraffined to prevent it from drying too much, and also to prevent molding. The paraffin is heated to a temperature of 240 degrees F. and the cheese is dipped in it. After this has been done, the cheese need not be turned any more. Cheese may be cured enough to be eaten when six weeks old; the flavor, of course, is then quite mild. Farmers' Bulletin 1191, Making American Cheese, shows the farm, giving many details of process, and equipment for cheese making.

The ancient knew the value of butting. There ought to be more ants now.

THE TRAINING OF YOUTH

A professor in Boston university believes that the youth of this generation who are reared in the city lose much that makes them resourceful and self-reliant. He thinks that the elemental principles of life are being lost in a background. In carrying out his ideas with his four sons he has arranged things so that they have had experience with everything that lives and grows on a farm and in the woods about their home. They have gone barefooted while fishing in summer and they have trudged in winter through the snows. They have been given the fullest possible acquaintance with animal and vegetable life. He says he would do the same with girls, if he had them. According to his theory such training is needed to make the youth of this generation.

The reasons that prompted him primarily to give his sons instructions in the primitive things of life are not less interesting. In studying "Snowbound" in his classes he found that his pupils, city-bred, did not know the meaning of the words "to tramp" and "to trudge," unable to picture in the mind's eye a New England farm on a winter's night. Such things were not a part of their world. Yet it is true that one cannot comprehend much of our best literature unless acquainted with the conditions that surround life in an earlier day.

What the Boston professor practiced privately with his own sons, the Boy Scout movement is doing on much the same line, though perhaps not so extensively, for thousands of youth of the coming generation, so that the ideas held by the professor are not his exclusively. The Indian youth had to demonstrate his capability in woodcraft, in his resourcefulness in obtaining food and his ability to endure privation before he was admitted as a warrior. The Boy Scouts are taught to be self-reliant and resourceful. Where one not so trained would suffer. The Boston professor may have plans somewhat different from the Boy Scouts, but the end to be reached is the same. Each seeks to develop individuality and self-reliance through inculcating the principles of life knowledge by pointing the direction to take.

ORANGE COUNTY VALENCIAS

The standing of Orange county as a producer of Valencia oranges is being lifted a notch or two by year.

This is revealed in a 32-page bulletin on California agriculture just received from the census bureau. The fact that Orange county had a great number of orchards in the first and second year of bearing is responsible for the fact that the tree production in Orange county in 1919, as shown by the 1920 census figures, was lower than the Los Angeles per tree production.

The federal census shows the average production per orange tree in San Bernardino county as 2.2 boxes in 1920. Orange county produced 5,102,958 boxes of oranges from 2,324,245 trees of bearing age. Los Angeles produced 8,240,673 boxes from 2,264,172 trees of bearing age, says the report. Orange county produced 3,486,304 boxes from 1,434,078 trees, Riverside 1,434,602 boxes from 523,140 trees, and San Diego 2,107,974 boxes from 2,041,271 trees.

The production in the state was 21,628,444 boxes from 10,297,533 trees of bearing age, a state average of 2.1 boxes to a tree.

The census figures are: San Bernardino, 882,096 boxes from 393,499 trees, or 2.2 boxes per tree; Orange, 868,773 boxes from 490,204 trees, or 1.8 boxes per tree; Riverside, 689,383 boxes from 320,066 trees, or 2 boxes per tree; Los Angeles, 2,147,900 boxes from 829,286 trees, or 2.6 boxes per tree; Ventura county, 840,188 boxes from 207,369 trees, or 2 boxes per tree; San Diego county, 813,366 boxes from 278,480 trees, or 2.9 boxes per tree.

The census shows a vast quantity of citrus lands were not yet bearing in 1920. Orange county leads and most of the other counties follow. The census shows that in 1920, San Bernardino, 380,559 trees; Riverside, 134,653 trees; Los Angeles, 549,361 trees; Tulare, 527,294 trees.

With lemons, the unbearing trees number: San Bernardino, 100,503; Orange, 72,219; Riverside, 72,212; Los Angeles, 226,335.

WHAT NEXT?

An Irishman visiting a friend in the hospital began to take an interest in the other patients. "What are you in here for?" he asked one. "I've got gonorrhea," he answered. "And you?" he asked another. "I've got blood poisoning in the arm, and they're going to cut it off," was the reply. "Heaven!" said Pat, in horror. "This ain't no place for me. I've got a cold in my head. I guess I'll be going."

PROTECT WALNUTS

That Bret Harte was right when he declared, "We are ruled by Chinese cheap labor," is indicated by the fact that the orient is selling walnut meats in New York and San Francisco for exactly the cost of shipping and packing them in southern California.

This vital point is brought out by Carlyle Thorpe, general manager of the California Walnut Growers' association, in backing his protest against the walnut tariff established by the Fordney emergency tariff bill. Mr. Thorpe contends that unless the bill is amended in such a way as to afford the walnut growers of this state adequate protection from foreign competition the \$100,000,000 walnut industry of California will face destruction.

As established in the Fordney bill, the tariff for shelled walnuts would be five cents per pound, with two and one-half cents tariff on unshelled walnuts. This tariff, Mr. Thorpe insists, is not sufficient to offset the advantage enjoyed by orientals and Europeans in the matter of producing walnuts. In southern California walnuts are intensively cultivated on valuable land. In China, Manchuria, Italy and France they grow on hill-sides, in back yards or along roadsides. The cost of harvesting them in the far east is ridiculously low.

According to economists who have made a study of foreign labor conditions, most of the nut meats which are shipped to this country are handled by decrepit old men and women who crack and sort them for less than two cents per pound. California laws require that women in the walnut by-product factories be paid \$16 per week. This runs the cost of sorting and packing up to 20 cents per pound, which Mr. Thorpe says, is the price at which foreign meats are now being sold here.

In discussing the tariff for citrus fruits the ways and means committee recently took into serious consideration the advantage enjoyed by Italian and Sicilian competitors who are able to cultivate, harvest and pack their crops for an insignificant part of the cost of producing oranges and lemons in this country. Experts on tariff were agreed that the only fair basis upon which to establish the new tariff was one which would offset the differential in cost of production.

"If that principle were applied by the ways and means committee to the walnut business, California would undoubtedly be given a tariff of four cents per pound on unshelled and 12 to 15 cents per pound on shelled walnuts," says Mr. Thorpe. "The tariff proposed in the Fordney bill, when we deduct the cent a pound increase in freight rates, is even less than the old Payne-Aldrich tariff bill allowed the California walnut industry."

The ridiculous features of the Fordney bill are pointed out by Mr. Thorpe, who calls attention to the fact that a tariff of three cents per pound is placed upon unshelled peanuts while walnuts are only given a tariff of two and one-half cents. This, despite the fact that 38,829,395 pounds of foreign walnut came into the United States in 1920. This is dangerously close to the total "cannage" produced by California.

"It must be taken into consideration by our congressmen and senators,"

THE HIGHWAY DISCUSSION

Lyman M. King, editor of the Redlands Facts, is serving his second term in the state senate and has been appointed as a member of that body to know the highway situation in the state. In a recent editorial in his paper he holds decidedly to the view that the present attacks on the state highway commission, fostered by the automobile clubs of the state, are not making for progress in highway matters. Admitting that some mistakes have been made by the commission the best plan is to forget them and go forward with a constructive program for the future. In general Senator King believes the "highway" commission makes out a better case than do the auto clubs. He says:

The automobile clubs of California, southern California and northern, have been waging war on the California highway commission for many months. The last specimen of it was given to the public a few days ago through the columns of the Los Angeles Times, in which assertions were made as to the failure of the highway commission to do many things that it should do, and of faultily doing many things it does do. These allegations were accompanied by photographs of several "road" conditions which have "gone bad" and rather generous charges were made of general failure on the part of the highway commission.

This paper has tried to keep out of the discussion, because it realized that the automobile clubs have done many things, and are still doing them for the good of the state. Because the highway commission has administered an immense sum of money, faithfully and well, intelligently, honestly. Not without mistakes, of course. It was hoped the warring bodies would "forget it."

But the Automobile Club of Southern California seems determined to continue to wage its warfare, and this paper rises to remark that it is about time to quit; to acknowledge mistakes; to accept the situation as it is and plan for the future; time to quit the last of the automobile wars, time just to take a fresh start and for all the big, fine men who are aligned on both sides of the controversy to forget the past, live in the present and plan for the future.

The automobile clubs have themselves the cost of maintaining the roads well have left undone, and any member of the recent legislature does not listen with open ears to the criticisms of anyone. They have made their mistakes; the highway commission has made its mistakes. The thing to do is to forget them both and get down to constructive work. Quarreling never got anyone anywhere and this controversy has gotten down to the plans of a quarrel and to some misrepresentation.

The facts print today a part of the answer of the highway commission to the last of the automobile wars, time just to take a fresh start and for all the big, fine men who are aligned on both sides of the controversy to forget the past, live in the present and plan for the future.

RAPES THE NEW DEER
SEASON DATES IN STATE

Strong and tough deer will be the reward of huntsmen who bag game in districts Nos. 3 and 4, in the opinion of W. D. Adkinson, deputy game warden. His opinion is based on the lateness of the opening of the deer season in these two districts. In No. 3 the opening date is August 1, last Monday, and it will be legal to kill bucks until sunset of September 14. In No. 4 the season will be from September 16 to October 15. Orange county is in the latter district.

The open seasons have been placed a little late for the best results, so far as the quality of the meat is concerned, according to Adkinson.

"The opening dates named for these two districts might be all right for the mountainous sections of the state," said Adkinson. "For conditions there, deer, but in the coast sections the animals are restlessly moving from one locality to another and are thinner than at any other season. In addition, the new dates throw the open season practically at the beginning of the deer breeding season, when the meat is at its best and most tender."

"I venture to say that in the closing days of the season there will be a number of animals killed whose meat will be absolutely unfit for food." Opening of the season in the third district a month in advance of the fourth, means the mountain hunters of Orange county and other counties in the district will go to the north district for their early hunting. The deer slaying forces of the state will concentrate on the up-coast district for a full month.

The special portions of No. 3 district where the deer may be found in greatest numbers are in sections of Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. During the season any huntsman may take the limit of two bucks, but no does, fawns nor single spike bucks may be taken nor any venison offered for sale.

In the opinion of Adkinson the game laws are practically dictated by delegations from the larger cities who know very little of real conditions of the region and make the season divisions without that information and knowledge that should direct them in framing game laws.

GIRL BURGLARS

Two pretty Mexican girls, Margarita Vega, 18, and Lucy De Torri, 20, and Rurilo Martinez, 19, are prisoners in the county jail in default of \$1000 bail each following their arraignment before Justice of the Peace Cox on a charge of robbing the Parson's general merchandise store at Talbert on the night of July 13.

Each of the prisoners was arraigned separately, the young man being brought in first. All pleaded not guilty and their trials were set for August 24 at 2 p. m.

The eldest of the two girls told the court that she is married and that her husband is in Mexico. She said she has a job in San Bernardino and is supporting her baby.

It is understood that the other two live in Artesia. They admit having been in Talbert on the day of the robbery but say they did not take anything to do with it.

Authorities claim that some of the loot taken from the Parson's store was found in possession of the trio.

The two girls were attractively dressed and it was intimated in court that they were wearing clothing taken from the store.

With the disclosure of the robbery of the store J. G. Parsons and a deputy sheriff found footprints of a woman about the place.

The loot taken was valued at approximately \$800.

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The Best Meats
Money can buy. Fresh fish caught fresh from the ocean.
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118 West Chartres
Kneip's Market
The House of Bargains
Just Follow the Crowd
Open on Saturday Until
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OF CALIFORNIA

WAS MAN OF FEW WORDS
When J. K. Paulding was secretary of the navy he wrote to the postmaster of a small village in the south as follows: "Sir: This department wishes to know how far the Tombigbee river runs up." The answer came back: "It runs down." The postmaster general was informed of the affair, and failed to see the humor of it. He wrote a letter to the postmaster that said: "Sir: Your appointment as postmaster is hereby revoked. You will turn over funds at once pertaining to you office to your successor."

MOUNTAINS OF SUNRISE
I've seen the first tip of the morning sun
Over the eastern hills.
I've seen the last glow of the setting sun
Sight of a hundred thrills.
But all of the sights that I've ever seen
Never excelled the one
Of mounting afar in a mystic shoen,
Blushing before the sun.

The mountains of dawn, with their darker blues
Turned to a lovely pink.
Are fairyland mountains of magic hues,
Guarding the daylight's brink.
The mountains of sunrise with tints of gold
Brightening all the rose,
I love; though their hearts are a bitter cold,
Beauty upon them glows.

GOING DOWN
A Scotchman who was notorious as a skeptic had erected a massive mausoleum for his final rest and one day he observed an elder of the Kirk sitting at it. "Strong place that, hey David?" he said. "It's tak a mon some time the false up out o' that at the day o' judgment." "Hoot mon!" said David, "ye can gie yerseel little fash about ralsin' when that day comes. They'll tak the bottom out o' it and let you lie' down."

NOTICE
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim will sit as a Board of Equalization at the City Hall on
MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1921,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and will continue in session from day to day until the return of the assessor have been rectified.
EDWARD B. MERRITT,
City Clerk.