

ANAHEIM GAZETTE

VOLUME LII

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Number 31

SEVERAL PAVING CONTRACTS LET BY BOARD

MANY STREETS AND ALLEYS ARE NOW UNDER CONTRACT FOR PAVING

E. B. Garretson Gets Forty Thousand Square Feet of Alleys, and the Griffith Company; Given Contract for Many Streets—Promoters of Beverly Tract Want Sewers Extended to Them—Bids to Be Asked for Paving Intersections and a Small Strip on Lemon Street.

Contracts for the largest paving program ever arranged by the city were let by the trustees Thursday. E. B. Garretson and the Griffith company, being the successful bidders. Contract for paving nearly 40,000 square feet of alleys was let to Garretson, his bid being 26 1/2 cents. Specifications for this work call for a six-inch concrete pavement.

The Griffith company got the contract for paving many streets at different figures. Emily and West streets will be paved with five inches of concrete with two-inch top, the cost being 26 1/2. Several small jobs in the Mills Park tract were awarded to the Griffith company, the figure for five-inch concrete being 22 cents, sidewalks at 22 cents, alley crossings at 22 cents, and curbing at 50 cents. The bid for five-inch paving on Walnut, Citron, Helena, Sycamore and Zeyn streets was 26 1/2 cents.

City Attorney Weissel was instructed to prepare a call for bids for paving intersections and a small portion of Lemon street adjacent to the city park.

An invitation from Coronado to visit that city on September 10, when a total eclipse of the sun will occur, was filed without action. Coronado is one of the best points from which to view the eclipse, and the enterprising citizens of that town are inviting their neighbors to come and see it.

A petition was received from Gilbert Kremer, through Fritz Horbach, asking an extension of the sewer system to the Beverly tract. It was stated that forty residences were building or soon would be built on the tract, and sewers were necessary. The matter was referred to the public improvement committee.

V. W. Hannum, superintendent of the power house, was instructed to install a 63-foot flag pole on top of the city hall.

A plate containing the names of the present city officials, was ordered to be placed on the foundation of the city hall.

An addressograph was ordered for the office of the rate collector, to cost \$4.40.

LASSEN CRATER IS MOST ACTIVE IN AMERICA

Americans are accustomed to think of Uncle Sam as an owner of volcanoes because of the array of them on the Alaskan peninsula, headed by huge Katmai, and their occurrence in the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the national geographical society.

"Volcanism, however, is not a far-away thing, after all. The renewal of activity at Mount Lassen, in northern California, early in March, emphasizes the fact that we actually have a live volcano within the boundaries of one of the most densely populated states in the world. The flow of lava from the crater is only 200 miles north of San Francisco and 300 miles south of Portland.

"When Mount Lassen became active in 1914 it was an epoch-making event, for it was the first volcanic eruption within the borders of the United States proper in historic times. Stones and mud were thrown for half a mile from the crater, while ash drifted for fifteen to twenty miles. Previously the region had been a sort of Yellowstone with boiling mud springs emitting sulphurous fumes; and fagitated springs that approach geysers in activity.

"Mount Lassen does not present a case of volcano appearing inexplicably in a peaceful country-side. It is on the edge of the great forested lava-flow in the world, the flow now covers large areas in northern California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

UPON ANOTHER EDGE OF THE SAME LAKE

Is situated Yellowstone national park with its near-volcanic phenomena. "On this same flow, farther north, are the huge volcanic cones, now extinct, of Mount Rainier, Mount Hood and Mount Shasta. The activity responsible for these large peaks and for the extensive flow took place hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of years ago, before the last ice age. The region immediately around Lassen, alone, apparently has preserved a channel with the deep fires.

"A few miles north of Lassen is a cinder cone from which probably took place the latest eruption in the United States before 1914. Traditions among the Indians of the neighborhood tell of a time believed to have been 200 or 300 years ago when smoke and clanders belched forth from the peak, darkening the sky for days and scattering ashes over a large area. The age of trees growing in the crater of this cone indicates, by one interpretation, that there also was a slight eruption about eighty years ago, but the America of that day, without telegraph wires and news services, was ignorant of an eruption if one actually took place. Material from one of the eruptions of this vent dammed a small valley, creating a lake in which the standing stumps of drowned trees still are to be found.

"In 1907 when all volcanic vents were believed to be extinct Lassen and Cinder cone were set apart as small national monuments to serve as examples of recent volcanic activity. Since 1914 when it became known that there was present activity in the region an area of 125 square miles around the craters has been made into the Lassen volcanic national park. Automobile roads have been constructed from the nearest railroad station about forty miles away, and hundreds of tourists have visited the region."

AUTO'S RAPID STRIDES

Twenty-five years ago the first sale of an automobile in the United States was completed.

Today the automobile is the second greatest manufacturing industry in the country.

Fifty years ago, the automobile was the experiment of a few intrepid inventors. It was classed by the public with fancies of Jules Verne, wonderful but impracticable.

The first automobile was built and tried fifty years before the first railroad track was laid. The first automobile was built and tried fifty years before the first railroad track was laid.

Captain Nicholas Joseph Guggenot is credited with having constructed, in 1769, the first motor-propelled road vehicle that actually ran. Steam was the force.

In 1787 Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, built the first American automobile under patent granted by the state of Maryland.

About 1847 Gottlieb, Daimler and Carl Benz began their basic experiments in the field of internal combustion, hydro-carbon motors.

May 1, 1879, George B. Selden, of Rochester, N. Y., filed an application for a patent covering the use of the gasoline motor.

While Carl Benz, of Mannheim, Germany, built the first internal combustion, motor propelled vehicle, in 1885, was not until 1893 that the automobile, as it is known today, was launched.

Charles E. Duryea and Elwood Haynes are credited with being the first American builders of a car that would run.

WHERE'S JACK DAWES?

The next controller of the currency is to be Henry M. Dawes, brother of Charles G. Dawes, the first director of the budget. Charles was the man who told the scoundrels for "pork" that "U. S." did not mean "mean" "us." Another brother was controller under McKinley. I once will look over the bank directory of Chicago. It will be found that there is a flock of Dawes engaged in banking business. Finance seems to run in the family, and the man who knows how to take good care of stockholders' money is well equipped to look after the taxpayers' money or the money deposited by thrifty folks in national banks. The appointment of Henry will create confidence.

At least three new mail carriers will be needed to cover the new territory mapped out for free postal delivery. Other routes will be established just as soon as the postal authorities can complete them. Anaheim has the greatest number of miles of rural routes in the country, their combined length exceeding nine miles.

MUNICIPALITY FINANCIALLY WELL HEALED

CITY CLERK MERRITT SUBMITS ANNUAL REPORT TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Shows Remarkable Increase in All Departments Over Previous Year—Rate Collector Wallace's Receipts Show Increase of More Than \$35,000 in Year—Building Permits Aggregated \$1,814,000—\$500,000 in Cash Now in the Hands of Treasurer Boege

The annual report of City Clerk E. B. Merritt, submitted to the trustees Thursday night, shows that the city is in a prosperous condition financially, and that business in the various departments show a remarkable increase over last year. For instance the receipts for electricity were \$25,270.05 greater than the previous year; for water, \$10,286.90, and the licenses to business houses, \$17,231.50.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, May 1, 1922, there was in the hands of the treasurer cash to the amount of \$187,126.29. During the year there was collected from taxes, light and water rates, licenses, bond sales and other sources, the sum of \$556,288.92, making the total available cash, \$743,315.21. The expenditures during the year amounted to \$442,495.46, leaving a cash balance on hand May 1, of \$300,819.75.

During the year 749 building permits were issued, the estimated cost of the new structures being \$1,814,000. The total value of the real estate and other property owned by the city is given as \$693,085.66. "This is irrespective of the streets and alleys. With property valued at nearly \$700,000, and \$300,000 in cash in the treasury, the city is in a good condition financially.

Following is the report in full:

Receipts	
Cash balance on hand	
May 1, 1922	\$187,126.29
City marshal for license	11,528.50
City marshal, dog tax	79.45
Rate collector, water	45,874.35
Rate collector, light and power	103,231.90
Rate collector, supplies	162.05
Rate collector, penalties	565.70
Tax collector, taxes	78,821.81
Tax collector, state taxes	242.83
City assessor, personal property	6,297.89
City clerk, sundries	15,444.03
City treasurer, bonds sold	261,965.20
Dept. of streets, sundries	6,434.06
Dept. of streets, sewer system	6,465.49
Dept. of streets, public streets	7,085.28
Dept. of streets, auto camp	705.00
Dept. of streets, house moving	625.00
Dept. of streets, sidewalks and curbs	877.95
City electrician, permits	1,183.88
Plumbing inspector, sewer permits	902.50
Plumbing inspector, plumbing permits	1,065.40
Plumbing inspector, gas permits	628.65
City recorder, fines	4,949.90
Building inspector, permits	3,334.00
Total receipts	\$556,288.92
Total including balance	\$743,315.21

Expenditures	
Water works account	\$1,715.81
Joint sewer construction account	14,651.68
Park improvement account	4,524.30
Sewer extension account	19,594.40
Electric service account	59,963.08
City teams account	7,760.11
Public street, account	60,764.05
Water works improvement account	38,859.50
Fire pump account	5,170.62
Fire apparatus 1914 account	219.64
Street improvement account	57.90
Building completion account	5,854.14
Expense account	34,396.43
Salary account	2,686.00
Legal service account	2,955.45
Public library account	7,252.90
Refund account	284.31
Interest and redemption account	37,542.15
Fire department account	5,466.59
Sewer system account	6,832.73
Auto camping account	1,001.42
Municipal building account	77,876.76

WHITAKER GETS ENDORSEMENT OF COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENT RECEIVES THIRTEEN VOTES, LA MONTE FORD—ENDORSEMENT OF THE LATTER BY LOCAL COMMITTEEMEN CAST IN DISCORD—WHITAKER'S APPOINTMENT FINALLY GIVEN UNANIMOUS APPROVAL—TAGGART WITHDRAWN IN FAVOR OF WHITAKER IN THE THREE-CORNERED RACE.

At the meeting of the Republican county central committee in Santa Ana on Monday afternoon, Harry J. Whitaker received the recommendation of that body for the position of postmaster of Anaheim. Upon the first ballot, four committeemen, including Messrs. Howard, Dutton and Jearason of this city, voted in favor of Vic La Monte. The other members, thirteen in number, voted for Whitaker. J. S. Howard then moved that the recommendation of Whitaker be made unanimous, which was so ordered.

It is said that Mr. Whitaker will receive official notification of his appointment from Washington within the next thirty days.

Paul Taggart, who had been a factor in the postmaster race, a few days ago withdrew, in favor of Whitaker. Mr. Taggart made a personal visit upon each county committeeman, in company with Prof. Abernathy, and announced his withdrawal.

It is said the friends of La Monte are disappointed at the action of the committee, as a whole, totally ignoring the recommendation of the local members of the committee, in sponsoring La Monte's endorsement.

GOOD WILL INCLUDED

After consolidating all its lines into 18 major routes, the shipping board has asked bids on all vessels it owns, whether in active service or laid up. There are no bargains to be obtained, and the ships will be retained and operated by the government itself if fair prices are not forthcoming. The offer is not limited to the intrinsic value of the ships themselves, but includes the value of the routes that have been painstakingly built up by the government.

It is said the shipping board is going to build up the government's shipping business that the shipping board has for sale, and it agrees not to enter into competition on any of the routes with a purchaser who will contract to maintain them over a period of years. It is hoped that a substantial part, if not all, of the government merchant fleet may be transferred to private account under the new arrangement.

TWO YEARS' WORK

"There is no other explanation," says Republican Chairman Adams, "of the marvelous improvement of conditions in this country except the fact that during the past two years there has been vigorously prosecuted a program of public economy, tax reduction, constructive legislation and constructive administration." That, in a nutshell, is the reason why every Democrat may rail and seek to cloud our domestic contentment with a smoke screen of internationalism, but the people will keep their attention on the welfare of their own homes and cast their ballots accordingly.

HEN PECKED DEMOCRATS

The Democrats say they want to hand Muscle Shoals over to Henry Ford, as that would eliminate him from the presidential possibilities. He would scarcely seek the presidency if he were a party to large contracts with the government. The Democrats are the ones who should look with the greatest apprehension on the Ford specter. If he should run as an independent candidate, his strength would be drawn chiefly from the Democratic ranks. Ford economics and those of Democratic origin are very similar, but vastly different from the fundamentals of Republicanism.

Rev. A. G. H. Bode is the leader of a new group of Bay State. This makes four troops in Anaheim.

POSTMASTERSHIP FIGHT IN ANAHEIM WAS SETTLED ON MONDAY

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FORD COMPANY PRODUCES SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

"The Ford Motor company announces that the production of sulphate of ammonia has now reached the point where a limited quantity of this material can be obtained for this territory," says George Dutton, local Ford dealer and the distribution will be practically at cost.

"Ammonium sulphate is a by-product of the coke ovens. It is white, crystalline substance, known the world over as the best source of available nitrogen stimulating plant growth. Ford ammonium sulphate is guaranteed more than 25 per cent ammonia, and 20 per cent available nitrogen. (Nitrate of soda, the next best carrier of nitrogen, though better known, contains only 15 to 16 per cent available nitrogen.)

"Nitrogen, the main constituent of ammonia, undoubtedly exerts more influence on the earliness, quality and yield of vegetables than any other plain food element. It may be applied as a soil top dressing, drilled, or broadcasted and harrowed in. The usual amount to apply is 100 pounds per acre under normal conditions. It gives excellent results in fertilization of orchards and groves, as well as being valuable for grain, grass and corn.

Ford ammonium sulphate gives particularly effective results with vegetables and truck crops. It can be dissolved in water, one teaspoonful per gallon, for greenhouse, garden or home use.

"This sulphate can be used sparingly, being much more economical for the rancher and citrus grower, as it is a very highly concentrated carrier of nitrogen, and sufficient of potash and phosphates are present in the soil to support the increased growth which will accrue from its use.

Ford ammonium sulphate is offered solely as a carrier of nitrogen, and in this respect, 100 pounds contain as much nitrogen as 132 pounds of nitrate of soda; 290 pounds of cotton seed meal; 1600 pounds ordinary fertilizer, or 4,000 pounds good stable manure."

Mr. Roland S. Valle, assistant professor of orchard management of the University of California citrus experiment station at Riverside, says: "From our point of view, there is ample opportunity for the further increase in the use of sulphate of ammonia on citrus orchards. We believe this to be a very desirable form of nitrogen, and we further believe that citrus growers in general should apply more nitrogen than they have in the past. Under our southern California conditions, sulphate of ammonia should always be used in conjunction with some other material that will maintain a high organic content in soil. The use of cover crop or bulky organic manure is used in this connection."

The allotment of ammonium sulphate for Orange county will depend on requests made by the ranchers and all those who will want to supply any time during the current year are requested to communicate with George Dutton.

SOUND DEBT SETTLEMENT

The decision of Great Britain to make interest payments to this country in full this year instead of exercising the privilege of adding half the interest charge to the principal, indicates that an effort will be made to liquidate the debt as early as possible. The interest rates paid by the British government on its borrowings are dropping all the time, and at no distant day it will be able to borrow money at less rate than is being paid the United States. When that time comes the principal of the American debt can be rapidly reduced. All of which testifies to the soundness of the debt settlement, both from the American and British points of view.

A SPECIFIC LIST

If you think the Republican congress and the Republican president have not done all that they could have done for the welfare of the country, just sit down with a pencil and paper and make a specific list of the things you would have done if you had been vested with the power. Rome was not built in a day, and everything cannot be accomplished in two years.

To cope with the rapid advancement of this city, many citizens are of the opinion that two or more fire stations should be maintained as a safeguard against loss by fire. Many residents in the new sub-divisions would like to see larger fire plugs in the outlying sections, as an additional safety first measure.

ANAHEIMER HOME FROM SOUTH AFRICA

RAYMOND NEBELUNG RETURNS TO MANAGE HIS FATHER'S ORANGE GROVE

Pretoria Produces a Good Quality of Fruit! 400,000 Boxes Shipped Annually to London—Growers Have Red Scale to Contend With—Visitor Saw Orange Trees There Over 100 Years Old, Standing 50 Feet High—A Visit to India Convinces Him That the Country is No Place for a White Man.

Raymond Nebelung went to the imperial valley on Monday to spend a few days in that territory. Mr. Nebelung on his return will manage his father's ranch property here, looking after the orange grove. Mr. Nebelung spent four teen months in Pretoria, South Africa, where he was engaged as an agricultural expert. Oranges are raised there on a large scale, over 400,000 boxes being shipped. Most of the fruit is sent to London, where it brings \$5.00 per box.

The rains here come in the summer, and the winter there are the summer here. Twenty to thirty inches of rain is the average annual precipitation. Orange groves in Pretoria have the red scale to contend with and fumigate to eradicate the pest.

At Cape Town Mr. Nebelung saw an orange tree that was 100 years old, standing 50 feet high. He spent several weeks in India, but says that is no white man's country.

Mr. Nebelung came home by way of Honolulu, Manila, Japan and China, landing at San Francisco. He came south by boat to San Pedro, where he was met by his parents.

INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS

Reflecting steady expansion in retail and wholesale business, in southern California, Collector Goodcock gives out figures for April collections of sales taxes and manufacturers' excise taxes, which show increases ranging from 20 per cent to 250 per cent over April of last year.

Manufacturers' excise tax, that accepted barometer of active business conditions, furnished receipts of \$100,893.43, a gain of 31 per cent. Sales of stamps which are used on bonds, stocks, conveyances, etc., were \$115,168.46, an increase of 78 per cent.

Estate tax receipts were \$254,682.71, a gain of 72 per cent.

Manufacturers paid tax on sales of \$260,960 worth of auto trucks, a gain of 98 per cent.

On tires, inner tubes and automobile accessories, manufacturers met tax on sales of \$1,491,740, a gain of 32 per cent.

Manufacturers' sales of candy were \$507,672, on which tax of \$13,384.08 was paid, a gain of 25 per cent.

On jewelry retail dealers paid tax of \$32,515.63 on sales of \$1,050,320, a gain of 47 per cent.

Receipts from manufacturers' tax on non-alcoholic beverages were \$12,423.14, a gain of 86 per cent.

Taxes on admission and dues collected by motion picture theatres and other places of amusement were \$253,907.40, a gain of 20 per cent. This tax collection indicates that the public spent \$3,000,000 on amusements during the month and a tax-paid and non-tax attendance of 13,000,000.

From cabarets \$7,218.19 was received for admission taxes, an increase of 250 per cent.

Capital stock tax collections increased 23 per cent, while social and athletic clubs paid \$28,708.50 on dues and memberships, a gain of 27 per cent.

Receipts from manufacturers' tax on oleomargarine increased 47 per cent, and from distilled spirits 27 per cent.

An enterprising citizen, is bold enough to say that he believes every street in Anaheim should be paved. He further says that it does not pay to spend money keeping up the dirt roads. Paved streets cost money, but after a property owner once gets them he would not be without them. This man says the cost of a paved street may squeeze the bank roll a bit, but nevertheless it is adding to the valuation of the property, which counts a whole lot if you want to sell.

IN THE DAYS OF LONG AGO

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

From Gazette of May 17, 1872.
H. Boege has sold to H. Meredith, 9 acres of land in Anaheim, with house, etc., for \$3000.

Charlie Hill has removed his wine rooms to Center street, opposite the Pioneer livery stables.

The Texas Pacific engineers were camped on Aliso creek on Wednesday.

The schooner Sarah sailed on Tuesday for San Francisco with an assorted cargo of wine, wool and grain.

Tuffrey's law for the rental of the land company's unoccupied lands is at the store of Langenberger & company.

On Wednesday a four horse team belonging to M. Bixby, of Los Cerritos, ran away, just after leaving Anaheim Landing. In crossing a slough one of the axletrees was broken and the driver was thrown forward under the horses. He was kicked by one of the horses and the wheels of the wagon passed over him inflicting serious injuries.

The new coinage act abolishes the two-cent copper pieces.

A special meeting of the Anaheim lodge, No. 207, F. & A. M. will be held this evening.

It is interesting to listen to the conversation of Col. Warner. The colonel is one of the institutions of southern California, and knows of what he speaks in discussing either the history of thirty year ago or the physical changes that have occurred since that time.

Married—At Santa Ana, May 11th. Lew English to Miss Hickey.

George C. Knox has been appointed by the commissioners as surveyor to subdivide the rancho "Canyon de Santa Ana."

Calvin Fletcher will be in Los Angeles in a few days, to look at the country with the view of selecting a location for a colony of a hundred eastern families. Don't let him escape Mr. Olden.

Anaheim has been unusually quiet since the advent of Father Sanchez.

Messrs. Warner, Bicknell and Hansen, the commissioners for the Yorba ranch, were at Upper Santa Ana on Wednesday and Thursday.

On Saturday last, Little Bob Harris, aged about eleven years, son of N. T. Harris, of Tustin City, while out shooting rabbits, met with a painful accident. In loading his gun he put off prematurely and blew off index finger of his left hand. The little fellow picked up the rabbits he had killed and his finger and marched home.

MAKING UP WITH MEXICO

Mexico ardently desires recognition by the United States government, because that would give the Oregon regime certificate of character, good among all nations. It would give Mexico a new political dignity and at the same time would prepare the way for foreign credits and investments which Mexico needs to develop her natural wealth.

The United States, too, wants to recognize Mexico, for the substantial benefits that would come to this country in the way of increased trade. Americans want Mexican oil and want to sell their manufactured products in the Mexican market. They also want to do justice to Mexico, and show themselves friendly and helpful to a neighbor who has been through many hard years.

The only question is whether the Mexican government is prepared to assume the obligations expected of a responsible government, in the way of adequate guarantees of life and property.

There is no question that Oregon has wrought wonders during his administration. Mexico is at peace, united and working industriously. It has recovered from the devastation of its revolutionary wars better than some of the European countries have recovered from the world war. Mexico is radical, but less than some European friends. The issue between Mexico and Uncle Sam boils down to the question whether Mexico, under its new constitution, is going to confiscate American holdings that were acquired before the constitution was adopted. The Mexican officials say no, and

where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Rowan, of Santa Ana. He suffers a great deal of pain, but stands it like a major, and derives great consolation from the fact that "I won't have to go to war when I get big."

Tustin City—Mr. Columbus Tustin and N. O. Stafford bought, in 1857, a tract of land consisting of 1359 acres, situated about three miles east of the town of Santa Ana, and about nine miles from Anaheim. They afterward divided their land, each retaining 676 1/2 acres. The land is exceedingly rich and like that of its near neighbor—Richland—is eminently adapted for the growth of fruit. Mr. Tustin has planted this season nearly six hundred and fifty trees of different varieties and several thousand vines, and in conjunction with Mr. Harris, as planted a nursery of several thousand trees, from which they expect to realize quite a handsome sum. All the settlers have planted more or less fruit trees this season. Mr. Tustin has laid out 120 acres in city lots, and has, at his own expense, built one of the most handsome school houses to be found in the country, which is an ornament to the town and a just source of pride to Mr. Tustin. The average attendance of scholars is 20. A large hotel has also been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and a postoffice has been established, at which San Diego and Los Angeles stages stop every day. N. T. Harris is postmaster. The location for a town is excellent and we prophesy in a few years, under the intelligent administration of Mr. Tustin, the city will be one of the most thriving and prosperous in the new country. The majority of the settlers of Santa Ana and Tustin being largely interested in the culture of fruit, which cannot be successfully grown without water in abundance, have formed an association for the purpose of bringing water from the Santa Ana river in a ditch of their own. A proposition was made to them by the owners of the A. B. Chapman canal to supply them with water, which, however, was rejected, and they have commenced work upon their own ditch, and expect to have it completed by next September. Should their ditch be a success several hundred thousand trees and vines will be planted next season.

New arrivals at Goodman and Rimpau's. We are just opening up the best selected stock of goods ever brought to this city, consisting of dry goods in all its branches, dress goods, shawls, blankets, etc. men's and boys' clothing, hats, boots and shoes. We promise to sell cheap for cash.

Grand hall at Enterprise hall, on Saturday evening, May 17th, committee of arrangements—L. W. Kirby, Geo. C. Knox, D. E. Miles, W. S. Wright, Fred Langenberger, floor managers—E. Polhemus, F. R. Langenberger, R. W. White. Tickets admitting gentleman and ladies, \$2.50.

point to court decisions as settling the matter.

This will be the main point of discussion when the American commission goes to Mexico City, to talk things over with Oregon's representatives. All signs point to an understanding and a successful outcome, beneficial alike to both countries.

AFTER 3 PER CENT COMPANIES

That the action of the state corporation department is making short-shift of the operations of the old so-called 3 per cent loan companies has attracted wide attention is shown in an article published recently in the Wall Street Journal.

In addition to editorial comment commending Commissioner Edwin F. Daugherty for his stand against the plans of these companies and for requiring safeguards and effective regulations, communications have been received stating that the California regulations are the only ones in the country which seem to be effective.

Following in part is the recent comment by the Wall Street Journal on the subject:

"California Convertible Interest company, one of three organizations of that state operating under regulations fixed by Edwin F. Daugherty, commissioner of corporations, has had its permit to do business revoked. Under the state rule contract holders are protected and company officials must retain administrative machinery and financial surplus to complete all contracts. Investors in other states with little or no regulation may not be so fortunate.

"In addition to California's effective

bars against the 3 per cent people, Arkansas and other states have barred their operations. With Texas alive to the danger, Missouri awakening and the federal government alert, the unchecked career of the home gamblers approaches an end."

K. C. Hooge, of the Journal in a letter to Commissioner Daugherty, recently wrote in part:

"We have been glad to commend your regulations for the so-called 3 per cent companies, which so far as I know, are the only ones which seem effective in the country. Although some states have played safe by absolutely barring the operations of these concerns."

"On the whole it seems as if the bonanza days for these people are about over, and I think that you and Mr. Goodwin may rightfully take credit in the fact that you were among the first to appreciate the danger."

A MONUMENTAL TASK

Public business is being administered in the fullest sense of the term. The people are being served with a dispatch and efficiency that has not been equalled for a decade. For two years the executive branch of the federal government has been working at the biggest task ever undertaken by a public administration—the task of reconstruction of the restoration of normal conditions.

Partly due to the world war and partly due to mismanagement, the present administration inherited conditions that were well nigh chaotic. This was true both in the field of private endeavor and the realm of public affairs. Never in the history of this country had there been such a violent dislocation of industry, transportation, commerce and agriculture as occurred during the years immediately preceding the advent of the present administration.

Much of this was inevitable, due to the war. Much of it could have been avoided had there been a proper administration of affairs during the war. These conditions were brought about by government control, price fixing, rationing and a long catalogue of arbitrary and uneconomic rules and methods. When the war was over practically all of these war-time regulations and laws were continued at the insistence of the Democratic administration.

In the conduct of our federal government, willful and almost incredible extravagance had become the rule. Graft was common. Bureaucratic insolence and irresponsibility was on every hand. There were padded pay-rolls, inefficient employees and general shirking of work. Misplaced methods abounded. Departments were disorganized and top-heavy, lacking both morale and discipline. There was no team work between bureaus in the same department or between departments. Jealousies and bickerings among executives were the rule rather than the exception.

All this has been changed. It was a monumental task. The work of clearing away the debris left by the former administration was in itself monumental. The work of readjusting the administrative machinery and getting it back to normal negatively was delayed until the debris was more or less cleared. But it has been accomplished.

The change began with the inauguration of President Harding and the selection of his cabinet. The driving power which has brought about this transformation has been centered in his cabinet. President Harding's ability to select men of large caliber and particular fitness for the task in hand is equalled by his marked ability to work with these men and to get the men to work with each other.

There has been no one-man government since March 4th, 1921. There has been no undercurrent of discord, no back-biting, no pulling in opposite directions upon the part of the official family under his administration. There has been the highest co-operation, the utmost co-ordination by the executives both high and low under the Harding administration.

Every executive department of the government has undergone complete reorganization in the last two years. With one of two notable exceptions, this has been accomplished simultaneously with a reduction in expenditures and a radical reduction in the number of employees, which today is practically 100,000 less than March 4, 1921. Every department of the government is giving the taxpayer more for his dollar than he has ever received. Every department of the government is giving to that particular field it was created to serve, more service, better service and quicker service than ever before in the history of the government.

The United States is the biggest business plant in the world today. As the result of two years of reorganization under Republican direction this business plant is turning out more work, work of better quality, than it has ever turned out. Moreover, it is paying its way as it goes for the first time in the history of the government.

As a result of this, all lines of private enterprise have regained their confidence. All kinds of business and industry has improved. All classes of citizens are facing the future with optimism. Adversity has given place to prosperity.

WALLACE ADVOCATES ACTION ON FORESTRY PROBLEMS

"The country is suffering today from a shortage of timber, and broad program of public action is needed to meet our national requirements through the growing of new supplies," stated Secretary of Agriculture Wallace at a recent hearing before the senate committee appointed to consider the problems of a forest policy for the United States.

"The yearly drain on our forests is 25 billion cubic feet," said the secretary, "and the yearly growth only about six billion feet. For saw timber and other high-grade products the drain is six times the replacement. Forty per cent of our timber is consumed east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac, and 60 per cent of the timber is west of the great plains. Depletion of the southern pine forests is rapidly increasing the proportion of far western lumber coming into the eastern markets. Twenty-eight states consume more lumber than they cut, and in 1921 it took \$510 to buy as much lumber, and poorer lumber in quality, at \$100 bought in 1840.

"We are dealing with a tremendous land and economic problem. Nationwide protection of all forested lands in private ownership, cut-over as well as timbered, is the most urgent thing. The present co-operation of the federal government with the states in fire protection should be increased. Adjustment of taxes to the long-time nature of timber crops probably ranks

next to fire protection in importance. This question is obviously of state jurisdiction.

Public forest ownership should be extended and the federal government should administer for forest purposes all its present public lands suitable for this, and should acquire additional lands by purchase or exchange.

"With respect to private lands," said Secretary Wallace, "it is my belief that the forest policy of the United States should offer every reasonable encouragement to timber growing by private land owners through the force of enlightened self-interest and commercial gain; but that the policy will not be complete or fully effective without reasonable forms of public control over forest lands. Under our constitutional and other limitations, such public control must probably be left to the exercise of the police powers of the state, at least at the present time. This is, however, a question on which sincere advocates of forest conservation differ. It is an exceedingly important phase of the entire subject, which the committee should fully weigh and investigate."

WORSE AND MORE OF IT

The American committee for relief of Russian children has invited Mme. Kalinin, wife of the peasant president of Russia, to tour the United States. What the lady will say in the course of her addresses remains to be heard, but there is little doubt that she will do her best to impress sovietism into the minds of her audiences. The "American" committee is probably engaged in a worthy cause while gathering aid for suffering children, but as the organizer of soviet propaganda in the United States it is distinctly outside of its proper sphere of activity.

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OBSERVATIONS

By Charles Kuchel.

—P. H. Krick, of this city, is perhaps as large a landowner as there is in Orange county, and he is constantly adding to his acreage. Mr. Krick is an optimistic citizen and he believes the civic bodies are on the right track when they seek to encourage manufacturing industries to come to Anaheim, thus establishing the payrolls. While he is of the opinion that all wells work wonders in their mystic way, he does not like to see orange groves sacrificed for the greed of the petroleum promoters. Still he believes oil abounds in many sections hereabouts and would just like to see the lubricant developed here to satisfy himself that his deductions as a geologist are correct.

Mr. Krick recently has had the opportunity to buy an eighth interest, being associated with other capitalists, in what is called Dana Point, just off the coast, at San Juan Capistrano. The name is derived from the book of "Dana's Two Years Before the Mast." The tract is large and picturesque, overlooking the placid waters, amid a sheltered cove, protected by a natural breakwater a short distance seaward. Upon one elevation, 280 feet high, Mr. Krick has picked out a site for the future home for himself and wife. At sunset perhaps there is no other spectacle more beautiful to behold, while viewing this charming stretch of the sea, its surface seemingly bedecked with countless millions of sparkling diamonds, glistening in the radiance of the setting sun. Casting the eye to the east the barren walnut trees, in winter, depict a scene done in deep brown, while in the springtime the scenic effect is turned to a veritable carpet of green by the trees' prolific foliage of emerald hue. Directing the vision still further east and north the snow capped Sierra Madre range of mountains is brought into view, with Old Baldy standing out in bold relief.

Truly the picture is one most enchanting, being unparalleled here or elsewhere. The contour of some of the land there is such that it affords a site for a golf link of enticing beauty and perhaps the owners at no distant day will design a link there for the devotees of the gutta-percha ball pastime.

—Young man went fishing up a mountain creek the other day, and not having procured a license, was placed under arrest. It is interesting to note, however, that the young man at the time of his arrest had no hook upon his line, and no fish in his creel. The plot thickens. 'Did the lad have a hook attached upon the end of the line before the game warden arrived upon the scene, or did he have any fish in his pockets or hid away in the bushes? Of course, if anybody would sit upon the bank of a babbling brook with a hookless line dangling from the end of a pole, that person may be sent in for observation in the p. sycological ward. But, if he sat there playfully angling with the slender string only, can it be said he was fishing? Or, if the young man returned and got a license before the sun went down the fateful first day of May, was he guilty? Watson, quick, the spy-glass!

—While the moon was full the other evening hundreds of people went down to the sea coast to gather in a mass of grunion. It is said this species of the finny tribe sport upon the sands when the satellite reaches the zenith of her glory and for three days thereafter. Some tenderfoot believe this freakish agitation of the fish landward is a myth and refuse to become members of any fishing party that is arranged by the more enthusiastic folk. Of course, if anybody would sit upon the bank of a babbling brook with a hookless line dangling from the end of a pole, that person may be sent in for observation in the p. sycological ward. But, if he sat there playfully angling with the slender string only, can it be said he was fishing? Or, if the young man returned and got a license before the sun went down the fateful first day of May, was he guilty? Watson, quick, the spy-glass!

THE FARMER AND HIS TROUBLES

The farmer is again getting the worst of the bargain. Of late the steel

mills and the automobile factories have been running at such high pressure that they have advanced wages and turned all kinds of labor to the cities. Men have left the farm and gone where they can get ready cash and wages that have remained at the war-time schedule. Besides this they have gone where they can drop into the movies afternoons and evenings and while away Sundays watching the shadows of Norma Talmadge and Richard Barthelmess. Certainly farms can't hold out against that sort of competition—not when the price of oats remains at 35 cents, wheat at a dollar, corn at 80 cents and other farm products in proportion when what the farmer has to buy is at war prices, plus.

We can't say just how soon the agriculturist is going to have his turn again. It is high time for it now, for he has waited and waited, all the time running behind. Just why he is left holding the sack is something the so-called economists are not able to satisfactorily explain. The "back to the farm" movement had scarcely begun when it was back to the city. Now the farmer is unable to get anything like the number of men he needs to cultivate the soil and raise food for the country; and though the prices for his products remain on a low level he must pay what help he is able to get a rate of wages that makes his year's returns look like a German reparation bill.

The present scarcity of farm labor may have the effect of equalizing things. If it does there will be that satisfactory compensation in it. If the farmer can't now reap the rewards who are succumbing to town will be disappointed at supper time. Those who have diligently tilled the soil of California are coming through it all as well as they are anywhere, but even here where nature bountifully bestows several crops a year, the situation is not what it should be. However, the time has come for a definite and decided change. We are steadily gaining, but the law of averages should begin to even things up.

MOST PEOPLE ARE GENEROUS

Old age has a tendency to grow cynical. From hard experience with life, men lose their illusions and ideals. They often turn hard toward the end because of the hardness they see, or think they see, in others. Against this theory Chauncey M. Depew, after a long life spent in making and losing and remaking fortunes, speaks a fine and inspiring word.

"Don't lose your faith in human nature, no matter how often you are deceived. A warped mind is a sick mind, and hard to cure. Don't lose your confidence in the real, honest-to-goodness generosity, humanity and friendship existing in the world. Mean more in the minority."

Surely anyone whose mind is not sick can see for himself that this is the truth. It stands ready for demonstration even to a doubter whose mind remains honestly open. Life is hard, but life is also tender. Human nature is kind, but it is also good. People are selfish, and also unselfish. Most people want to do the right thing, and take pleasure in generous words and acts.

The good is there, for anyone willing to see it; and the more a person shows himself friendly, the more friendship, as he finds it. Yet, many a man insists on seeing only the ugly side of humanity, living on grudges and thereby poisoning his own life.

CUTTING EXPENSES

In order to cut down what he regards extravagance and waste in the veterans' bureau, Director Hines, of the bureau, has issued a series of orders affecting administration routine.

Hereafter no travel will be allowed at the expense of the bureau unless authorized by the director himself or by the managers of the fourteen districts and no authorization will be made for any travel except that necessary for the conduct of the business of the bureau.

No telegrams are to be sent unless a letter would not serve.

In the bureau, prior to the new order, employees had unrestricted use of telephones. Under the new order no employee is permitted free use of telephones for outside calls except in case of sickness or death. Pay-stations have been installed at various places in the building for the use of such employees as desire outside telephone service at their own expense. Long distance calls have been reduced to an absolute minimum and it is said that so effective was this order that one day shortly after its order went into effect the long distance charges for the entire day were under a dollar.

Director Hines believes that a great deal of extravagance chargeable to the bureau can be overcome by the introduction of such business methods as prevail in big, large, well-regulated corporation and the orders which he has issued to date are but the first of a number which will be made from time to time.

THE CURE FOR WARS

One of the most skillful propagandists for the league of nations has made an impression upon American audiences by the suggestion that Europe is eager to avoid war and is earnestly endeavoring to make of the league of nations an instrument that will abolish war. He therefore throws out the insinuation that if Americans are really desirous of abolishing war they will join with Europe in strengthening the league of nations as the only method thus far suggested for avoiding war. He adds that if any other method can be suggested he will gladly abandon the league of nations.

Yes, there is another method, and in the opinion of a majority of Americans it is preferable to the league of nations as a means of avoiding war. This is the establishment in Europe of really free representative government and the abolition of the secret cabals which now masquerade as governments.

The extent to which intrigue in Europe takes the place of conscientious government is inconceivable to the average American. It may almost be said that throughout Europe there is no such thing as open, plain dealing between governments. They resort to guile, which in intention is the universally condemned as vicious. They display greed and inhumanity, and resort to conspiracy, treachery, perjury and bribery to attain their ends.

Trieries whose governments carry on questionable intrigues are usually unaware of the damage done to their name. They are taught to believe that their own government is high-minded in pursuing certain ends, and the truth is so distorted and suppressed that entire nations are misled into supporting nefarious schemes. Proof of this assertion is shown by the manner in which the German people supported the aggressive war started by their government. Undoubtedly millions of Germans honestly believed the propaganda spread by their government.

Americans are not asking that Europeans change their nature. The peoples of Europe are as good as the peoples of any other continent. Their systems of government are rotten—that is the root of the trouble. The principle of the equality of men before the law—a simple principle that is taken for granted by Americans—is practically unknown in Europe. The similar principle that independent nations are inherently equal is also foreign to the European mind. So when all Europe is plunged into this as a result of government intrigues played out by the nations, the governments and peoples do not grasp the simple truths that would rescue them from wars. Instead, they resort to the fallacy that is embodied in the league of nations—the old, wicked, fallacy which presumes that nations are not equal, and that some of them must set themselves up to regulate the destiny of the others.

If the league of nations had done nothing else than to distribute to the Allies the territories formerly belonging to Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, exactly according to secret treaties which were kept from the knowledge of the United States, it would have been sufficient to condemn the league in American eyes. But the vices of the league need no discussion, as they were long ago revealed and caused the United States to reject the league scheme as a breeder rather than a preventive of wars.

Nations that are free, governed by their own people, do not make aggressive war. There is no desire on the part of a free people to conquer any other free people. But when a government gains the power to act for a people, and then betrays them by intriguing for territory or other advantages possessed by another nation, there is war. If Europe would have peace, let it have justice between nations; and if it would have justice, let it make sure that each nation has a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

The league of nations does not secure government of, by, or for the people in any nation. On the contrary, it promotes intrigue and perjury, it promotes a system which deprives the peoples of their own governments. The ruling power of the league of nations is an inner ring whose representatives are chosen and directed by the governments of a few great powers. Whatever these governments demand, the people are expected to do.

Not the people they represent, but the government "machines" themselves—they are likely to obtain from the league; and if perchance the league should refuse to grant the demand then the league is prevented from doing what it might wish to do. The governments controlling the inner ring control the league. Thus, the league is not only far removed from the peoples of Europe, but is removed from the governments also, and is in fact a mere puppet in the hands of individuals who happen to control a few government "machines."

The people of Europe do not elect representatives to the league of nations, (and can not remove the repre-

sentatives. There is no contact between the league and the peoples. It is an unrepresentative organization, managed solely by governments which in turn are managed by a few individuals. It facilitates intrigue and serves effectively to confuse the peoples. Hence it is un-American, and utterly incompatible with the American system of government by the people.

THREE BOLSHEVIK EXPERIMENTS

Three developments in the communist experiment in Russia should serve as a lesson to those Americans who have been deceived by the plausible claims of communistic propaganda. The first of these was that although the Russian experiment purported to be the control of government and industry by the people, the actual control of both was by an autocracy maintaining its power by armed force. There is probably no other country in the world where the people as a whole or the so-called proletariat have less to say about the management of the government or of industry than they do in Russia.

The second development was an effort to turn unsuccessful industries over to the workmen engaged in such work, this theory has been found fallacious. There was a marked decrease in total production and production per capita of employees, these decreases being explained by the statement that "workmen managers retained a much greater number of workmen than necessary or economically possible, and entered into a new agreement with the professional trade union increasing the minimum wage for everybody by 25 per cent."

The third development was an admission by the soviet leaders that they could not go along without capital, and that an effort would be made to formulate a plan of leasing under which outside capital might be induced to enter Russia and undertake the operation of plants which had failed under communistic operation. After having practically confiscated the capital previously invested in the plants, the communists were not even then able to operate them at a profit, and sought new capital, which, however, seems unlikely to go in, for fear of another reign of confiscation.

This experiment in Russia indicates what would happen in the United States if American industries were turned over to the workers to operate, as was proposed by the Plumb plan for the railroads. Theoretically, if the workmen could confiscate the capital that has been amassed in a few years by Henry Ford, and could then take charge of the operation of the plants, they could save to themselves the profits that now go to the owner of the capital. Experience, however, would repeat the demonstration that has discredited communism in Russia. Mr. Ford's ability as an industrial manager enabled him to accumulate the capital and it is that managerial ability as well as the capital that the enterprise needs.

If Mr. Trotsky were in control of the American army he could confiscate the Ford property, but he could not operate it successfully and neither could he make it a success if he turned it over to the workmen to operate. Moreover, if a communist government of the United States would confiscate the Ford property it could not again induce men of the Ford industrial ability to put their skill to full use as they have in the past. What is true of the Ford plant is true of every other

AVOCADO DISPLAY AT THE ORANGE SHOW

Exhibit Will Be the Largest Ever Made of This Fruit

The largest exhibit ever made of avocados, the newest addition to the California fruit display, will be a feature of the third Annual California Valencia Orange show.

The exhibit is in charge of R. M. Teague, grower of San Dimas. The exhibit will be twenty feet square, fifteen feet high, with a base of California lemons.

It will be one of the most comprehensive feature displays in the exposition. As an additional feature of the show, avocados will be served in all Anaheim restaurants during the nine days of the exposition. Experiments conducted by Teague have proved that the avocado is the highest and best of any fruit that grows and is as nutritious as sirloin steak. Certain varieties contain as high as 28 per cent fat or oil, and run up to 4 per cent in protein.

This will be the first time that avocado growers have attracted particular attention in the show, although they had small exhibits last year and in the 1921 show. This year there will be more than a score of growers exhibit-

ing. The largest avocado orchard in California is located just outside of Anaheim, and there are more varieties grown in southern California than there are in Florida.

Among some of the growers who will exhibit are J. M. Elliott, Whittier Heights; Earl D. Gage, Fullerton; W. H. Holliday, Yorba Linda; L. D. Oliver, Yorba Linda; W. H. Sallmon, Chula Vista; B. H. Sharpless, Tustin; W. P. Sherlock, Pueno; C. P. Taft, Orange; C. E. Utz, Tustin; T. T. Wheeler, Yorba Linda, and A. P. Marx, La Habra.

Both of the big exhibition tents are now in place and a large force of decorators is at work installing colorful Egyptian decorations. When completed they will be so complete that the interior will have the appearance of Egyptian palaces and the idea that the exposition is being held under canvas will be entirely dispelled.

LEGION POSTS INVITED TO NEWPORT BEACH

That the Orange county harbor chamber of commerce is endeavoring to arrange a big program at Newport Beach for Memorial Day, it was thought that some Legion, following the meeting of Santa Ana post, No. 131, American Legion, when an invitation for the post to participate in the exercises there was discussed.

According to Sam Meyer, secretary of the chamber, that organization at a meeting recently held appointed J. T. Peabody and J. P. Greely a committee to investigate the possibility of having Admiral E. W. Eberle, of the Pacific fleet, and two or three vessels visit the port on that day.

Every Legion post in the county has been invited to join in the beach program. The Santa Ana post referred the matter to a committee consisting of Commander Franklin Grouard, Adjutant Clyde Whitney and Z. B. West, Jr.

ABOLISH TAX FREE SECURITIES

The farmer who desires relief from high taxes should ally himself with the movement to restrict the exemption of bonds from taxation. The popularity of tax free securities has encouraged public works on an unexampled scale, and the diversion of wealth into channels which cannot be taxed, has in turn increased the burden upon the property owner.

THE CHESTER GRANT

The Lausanne conference has been resumed. The paramount question now before the body is the so-called secret conference, granting to American interests extensive rights for the construction of railroads throughout Turkey and the exploitation of mineral properties within 20 kilometers on either side of the projected railroad lines. Against this concession the British and French are bitterly arrayed. The American official attitude will be to continue to back the traditional policy, crystallized by John Hay, of the open door and equal opportunity for all nations. If the British and French diplomats succeed in closing the Turkish door in our faces this will give an added reason for refusing to enter the league of nations door, front or rear.

ENGLAND BALANCES UP

Some days ago the department of commerce published some trade statistics of England, France, Italy and Germany, reduced to an American dollar basis and compared with our own foreign trade. On strictly commodity exchange England was shown with an unfavorable balance of \$739,000,000 for 1922, a figure which corresponds closely with the figure just given by the British board of trade. But when her income from overseas investments, shipping services, etc., are figured in, reaching about \$1,500,000,000 for 1922, it will be seen that she came out well ahead of the year's transactions. We paid England over \$200,000,000 for ocean freight-carrying in 1922.

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DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

As Spring days approach, the demand for Dodge Brothers Touring Car mounts swiftly.

Dodge Brothers one problem, at present, is not how many Touring Cars they can sell, but how many they can build.

Never was public approval of Dodge Brothers product more obvious, and never was it more richly deserved.

Improvements, rarely spoken of but constantly being made, have brought the car to a state of perfection which can only be described as remarkable, even for Dodge Brothers.

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TRADE INCREASE WITH ORIENT

Of the foreign trade of the United States, fully one-fifth of the grand total is with the far east. There has been a remarkable increase in volume of commerce between the United States and the orient. The proportion of American trade with oriental countries has almost doubled since 1913. Among the commodities figuring in the greatly augmented commerce are: Heavy exports of silk from Japan and China; rubber and tin from the Straits settlements; wool from Australia; tea, shellac and manganese from India.

This phenomenal gain in commerce with oriental countries augurs wonderful things in the development of trans-Pacific commerce. This trade is destined to grow and expand enormously. In truth, from all indications, the most amazing trade development of the country will be in the Pacific. The present is but the threshold of that greater future in commercial expansion in which the Pacific will be the chief theatre.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

Success Oil Company, 801 Lane Mortgage Building, Los Angeles, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors held on the 10th day of April, 1923, an assessment of one-fourth (1/4) of a cent per share, was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before the 11th day of May, 1923, to the Secretary of said company at room 801 Lane Mortgage Building, Los Angeles, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 11th day of May, 1923, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 31st day of May, 1923, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m. to pay the delinquent assessment together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

ALICE WORTLING, Secretary of the Success Oil Company, 801 Lane Mortgage Building, 208 W. Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California. 413-4444

REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY

Prosperity is simply sweeping the south and it is asserted that financial conditions there are better than before. It isn't a hangover from the amelioration of Woodrow Wilson, either.

Few things anger a woman more than the sight of a bachelor who appears to be contented and happy. It's a long drop if you are pushed off the top of the ladder of success.

Anaheim Gazette

ESTABLISHED 1870

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OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

ANCIENT SPLENDOR OF KING TUT'S PALACE

Blaze of Glory Reflecting Ancient Splendor of the Nile

In a blaze of glory reflecting the ancient splendor of old King Tut's palace by the Nile, the third annual California Valencia Orange show will open next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The two huge tents at Lemon and Cypress streets are embellished with settings symbolical of Egypt in the days of the pharaohs, eight gigantic sun-bursts shedding a soft and radiant glow over the beautiful fittings, including three mummies just like that Lord Carnarvon took from the tomb of King Tut-Ankh-Amen in the valley of the kings near Luxor.

And amidst this gorgeous scene, Justice J. B. Cox, of Santa Ana, known far and wide as the "jailing jurist," the speed fatalist and the marrying justice of the southlands "Gretta Green," will marry a happy couple at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, May 28. He will shake them with a ball and chain made from lovely southern California roses and will pronounce upon them a life sentence in matrimony.

The bride will receive a handsome wedding ring, a evening and street dresses and a bridal bouquet. To the bridegroom will be given \$50 in cash with which to start the honeymoon. It is expected that more than 10,000 persons will see Justice Cox perform the ceremony, which will take place on the great stage, with twenty instrumental artists from the Philharmonic orchestra playing Mendelssohn's wedding march and two noted operatic singers giving appropriate solos.

Four watchmen are guarding the entrances of the California Valencia Orange show to see that the public gains no idea of the public bawling. He will shake them with a ball and chain made from lovely southern California roses and will pronounce upon them a life sentence in matrimony.

Around the rim of the orange display cases will be a mural decoration, four feet deep and curved, which pictures scenes along the river Nile in the days of King Tut-Ankh-Amen. It vividly shows ruined temples, statues and other architectural wonders in the cradle of civilization.

Miss Lettie H. Carroll, dance instructor at the University of California, southern branch, is in charge of the spectacular pageant which is to depict the growth of the California Valencia orange industry. Arrayed in striking costumes, these dancers will be one of the big features of the show which opens May 22 and continues through Decoration day, May 30.

Manager Francis and Herman Stern, chairman of the executive committee, have completed the detail for the great event and promise that it shall be superior to any orange show ever held in the United States. Every foot of display and industrial exhibition space has been sold and some remarkable exhibits will be found at the show, which will be so resplendent in beauty throughout the two tremendous tents.

Vandeville and animal acts, pageants, choral numbers and a diversified amusement program, changing daily, will be offered. The music will be the best obtainable, including operatic singers and artists of the Philharmonic orchestra, the famous Los Angeles musical organization and the show management promises that the concert alone will be worth a long trip to hear.

Sally's trained motion picture jungle animals, valued at \$1,000,000 will be one of the principal amusements in the joy zone, where there will be many children's features and side shows. A tent 130x430 feet will shelter the more than 200 exhibits who will display among other things, farm tractors and other motor-power vehicles which are so essential to life in the sunny southland.

NOR NEBRASKA OR OHIO!

Mr. Wilson's rosy predictions as to the adoption of his views by a majority of the people are surely not based on the results of the senatorial contest in Missouri.

If you are of the right sort, your friends are kinder than your enemies are cruel.

Ask this question

When you are urged to buy another baking powder because it costs less than Royal, ask—"Is it made from Cream of Tartar?"

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from Cream of Tartar derived from grapes

Contains No Alum—Leaves No Bitter Taste

THE CALIFORNIA HEN

Pleasantly speaking, the cackle of the California hen is heard across the continent. When an egg is laid in the Golden State, they know about it in New York City the next morning, and in all probability some New Yorker eats it two weeks later, giving the imported product preference over the freshly laid egg brought into the city by a Long Island farmer.

California eggs are known in all the large consuming centers. Just as good as any laid in other states, and more of them, but they are just eggs, eggs, a California product. In other words, they are not organized eggs, and nothing comes from the Pacific coast that is not highly organized, graded, properly packed and thoroughly advertised. California is not ashamed of its products. A 3000 mile haul doesn't worry a Californian. He produces something, makes it look pretty and attractive, and then proceeds to tell the world about it, and he keeps it up so persistently that the world believes everything he says about it. And in most cases, he is right. The California hen is so carefully that when his product reaches the market it is superior to anything in its class, even though it was not as good a product as some others from other states at their point of origin.

California ranks high in the number of chickens and in egg production, but only those who take pleasure in delving into census figures know it. Most persons believe that there are more hens on the Pacific coast south of the Oregon line than in any other part of the country. Missouri produces twice as many eggs as California; Iowa leads the nation in egg production. Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Texas and Indiana excel the Golden state in the number of chickens and in the number of eggs produced, but none of the states can boast of such smoothly running organizations, and with a few local exceptions, of producers so closely brought together in co-operative selling.

The California egg industry is concentrated near large centers. The greater portion of the 10,465,000 chickens in the state are found on poultry farms of a dozen counties. Most of these farms have flocks of from 2000 to 10,000 hens. At least one farm has a flock of 40,000 hens and a roster on the place. Members of the various associations are in the egg producing business. They are not breeders, nor do they run incubators. Some buy baby chicks from the large commercial hatcheries while others replenish their stock by purchasing pullets. Very few raise even a portion of the food consumed. Culls and old hens are disposed of, not through the co-operative organization, but on the local markets or through salesmen who make regular visits for that purpose.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

According to recent announcement from the interior department, the last acre of the public domain of the United States will have been allocated by 1933. This has reference to that part of the public domain subject to entry or purchase under the homestead, mining and other laws. There are vast areas owned by the government which will not be disposed of by 1933 nor by 1935.

But even with this restricted significance of the announcement, there will be many visionaries who will throw up their hands in horror at what they will construe to be a giving away of the public domain. You can find a lot of half-wits who lie awake nights to worry about the passing of the but, as though it were better to have a few thousand wild buffaloes scattered over the prairies of the middle west

than to have the splendid herds of highbred Jenners, Hottelers, Short horns, Herefords, etc. You can find a lot of people long on talk and short on reason who bewail the grants of land to help build some of the transcontinental railroads, notwithstanding the indisputable fact that the settlement of the land and the production of crops could not have been accomplished so quickly and satisfactorily by any other method. These people will throw a fit when they read the announcement that the public domain is passing. They will not see the endless miles of waving grain, the hundreds of thousands of happy homesteaders, the prosperous villages and cities in the agricultural regions, or the long trains of produce rolling in endless course from the inland empire to the sea.

But the world will move on regardless of the walling of impractical people who never cleared a farm of stumps, never built a mile of railroad, never produced a crop, never did anything but view with alarm the progress of their neighbors. The public domain is passing—joy be. The people have found homes, most of them have been able to live on their homesteads until they could be made productive, and under our form of government, the individuals who made idle land productive are protected by law in the enjoyment of their rights of property. All this could not have been accomplished under a despotism such as that which exists in Russia today.

AMERICANIZING OUR AMERICANS

Thorough Americanization of Americans is urged by United States Senator Irvin Lenroot, of Wisconsin.

"Those who come to us, eligible for citizenship, must acquire American ideals along with their vote," he contends, "and those of us who are Americans by birth must see that we keep the national vision."

In an effort to define American ideals and to make clear just what the national vision in this country is, or should be, he said: "Congress is full of blocs. Organized groups are getting the legislation they want, but the great unorganized public is forgotten. What we need is a bloc including every man and woman in America whose interests are with the nation as a whole and not with any one section or group."

Obviously the senator is correct in his analysis. In this country no one element can rise too far except at the expense of another. The best interests of one is the best interests of all. The people of this country, as a people, are going up or going down together. Real Americans realize that it is the province of the government to legislate to afford equal opportunity to all—ultimate success or failure necessarily rests with the individual. That is the thing the whole people in this country must come to know.

OVERPRODUCTION

We presume that since the beginning of time there has been talk of overproduction, and there has at times, no doubt, been overproduction of all fruits and produce ever since man has been engaged in the production of farm crops. Every period of overproduction has been followed by a like period of underproduction, for the very plain reason that no one enjoys working for nothing, and we are always ready to engage in some other enterprise if it offers more alluring returns.

The strong demand for citrus fruits, particularly oranges and pomelos, the past few years has created a feeling in the minds of some that there may be an overproduction of these fruits. There has been an apparent overproduction of lemons, and if we take into

consideration the acreage of young trees not yet in full bearing, the overproduction may seem to be serious. We must, however, consider the natural increase in consumption of lemons and also the fact that growers are budding over to other citrus fruits, grubbing out old unprofitable groves and neglecting others, all of which tends to reduce the production, and before we hardly realize it, instead of an overproduction we will be confronted with a shortage of lemons.

The same condition will prevail in case of an overproduction of other citrus crops. The same holds true in the planning of such fruits as their lands are best adapted to. On the other hand, we think it high time for those that have inferior and unprofitable orchards to pull them out and put in some thing that is better suited to their soil or climatic conditions. There are a lot of orange groves that would pay their owners more profit if they were converted into alfalfa fields simply because the location is not suited for the production of first class citrus fruits. The same holds true with all other fruits. Just now the raisin people are facing the prospect of an overproduction of raisins which may reach serious aspects if the Raisin Growers association is not maintained. We would not, however, advise the man with a good vineyard in his state to grub out his vines and plant to something else, but to all those with inferior or light producing vineyards we think this a good time to change over to something with a more promising future.

Summing up the situation it is the same old story of the "survival of the fittest." Quality and production is necessary for profitable crops. The man who can grow a better quality of fruit than his neighbors is going to be able to sell it at a good price, while the inferior fruit is dumped for want of a market. The next problem is quantity of production, for unless it can be produced in profitable quantities the price is of little avail. The grower who can produce quantities of high quality fruit is not going to be seriously hurt by overproduction.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Falkenstein, of Fullerton, and Mrs. Asher went north the first of the week to attend the graduation exercises at Berkeley on Wednesday, when Stanley Falkenstein and Alvin Asher took their degrees, the former in architecture and the latter in law. Stanley stood very high in his studies, missing the highest percentage in his class by one point. The party will return on Sunday.

Miss Miriam Jewel Bailey, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd C. Bailey, of San Francisco, graduated from the University at Berkeley this week.

Frank Delatoro has been engaged as night guard and special officer at the plant being built by the Consolidated Ice and Cold Storage company, upon the site formerly owned by the Anaheim brewing company. He reports that the structure will soon be ready for occupancy.

Prof. Abernathy was a business visitor at Santa Ana a few days ago.

POTASH AND PENCE

The average weekly earnings of wage earners in February were \$25.15 or 106 per cent above the figures of July, 1915, according to the latest statistics of the national industrial conference board. The board also finds that the cost of living has shown a decline each month since December, 1922. The protective tariff maintains the high standard of wages, and it appears that under its operation living costs are declining slowly but surely. Under the Democratic tariff law they increased, even before the war. As foreign competitors ran American producers out of business they raised their prices. A typical example of this is seen in the failure of the present tariff law to protect the American potato industry. Since the law went into effect, September 22, 1922, the price of potato has more than tripled in price, the American concerns having closed up, leaving the monopoly to the German and French interests. We don't eat potatoes, but it helps materially to grow the things we eat and its consumption must be figured in the cost of producing those things.

265 ACRES IN SUBDI.

Plans for putting on the market one of the largest sub-divisions ever mapped.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

Office of the Success Oil Company, 801 Lane Mortgage Building, 208 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California.

There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 2 levied on the 10th day of April, 1923, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Certificate No.	Shares	Amount Due
Anderson, Harry	20	\$6.00
Anderson, Harry	100	30.00
Bastian, N. L.	23	10.00
Bastian, N. L.	100	30.00
Borden, C. W.	3	1.00
Borden, C. W.	138	30.00
Borden, C. W.	100	30.00
Bruckner, Carl H.	92	22.50
Bruckner, Carl H.	100	30.00
Claypool, D. E.	61	10.00
Claypool, D. E.	176	30.00
Claypool, D. E.	177	30.00
Claypool, D. E.	100	30.00
Claypool, D. E.	749	30.00
David, Bernard	59	10.00
Doan, J. B.	100	30.00
Doan, J. B.	168	25.00
Dutton, Dan J.	169	51.00
Dutton, Dan J.	184	15.00
Finch, O. M.	163	10.00
Fuller, Fred	163	10.00
Fuller, Fred	144	30.00

ped out in Orange county are being perfected by the Stern Realty company, of Fullerton. It was learned here Tuesday.

The tract consists of 265 acres, and is located between Fullerton and Brea. Nearly all of the land lies within the city limits of Fullerton.

The city of Fullerton will furnish the water for the tract, and Harold Stern, president of the realty company, has completed plans whereby the city will construct the water tank for distributing the water after it has been forced from a booster plant at the Fullerton reservoir, which is situated on a lower elevation. The construction of the tank will be paid for by the realty company. It was said.

So confident is Mr. Stern that the tract will sell readily, he has deposited \$15,000 to cover the cost of the water very high in his studies, missing the highest percentage in his class by one point. The party will return on Sunday.

The property is said to provide several of the most ideal sites in the highest point can see the coast house in Santa Ana, and a clear day Catalina island is visible. The land overlooks Fullerton with its wealth of orange and walnut groves, and with Brea and the mountains as a background.

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Girls no longer faint and fall into men's arms. They can accomplish the same result without going to the trouble of fainting.

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Borden, C. W.	138	30.00
Borden, C. W.	100	30.00
Bruckner, Carl H.	92	22.50
Bruckner, Carl H.	100	30.00
Claypool, D. E.	61	10.00
Claypool, D. E.	176	30.00
Claypool, D. E.	177	30.00
Claypool, D. E.	100	30.00
Claypool, D. E.	749	30.00
David, Bernard	59	10.00
Doan, J. B.	100	30.00
Doan, J. B.	168	25.00
Dutton, Dan J.	169	51.00
Dutton, Dan J.	184	15.00
Finch, O. M.	163	10.00
Fuller, Fred	163	10.00
Fuller, Fred	144	30.00

Fuller, Fred	165	10.00	3.00
Fuller, Fred	166	10.00	3.00
Fuller, Fred	167	10.00	3.00
Fuller, Fred	168	10.00	3.00
Fuerstenan, Chas. F.	100	25000	75.00
Fuerstenan, Chas. F.	60	1000	3.00
Fuerstenan, Chas. F.	134	1200	3.60
Fuerstenan, Chas. F.	100	1000	3.00
Green, J. A.	82	1000	3.00
Green, J. A.	48	1000	3.00
Green, J. A.	100	1000	3.00
Gronau, Carl	100	120750	362.25
Gourlay, Asa A.	128	200	60
Hagen, Otto W.	155	3000	9.00
Hagen, Otto W.	100	7000	21.00
Hagen, Otto W.	85	1000	3.00
Harwood, Ellen M.	27	1000	3.00
Hagg, Anthony	145	125	38
Hagg, Anthony	100	3000	9.00
Haight, Chas.	107	1000	3.00
Haight, Chas.	100	1000	3.00
Hanson, Prescott M.	69	1000	3.00
Hanson, Prescott M.	100	1000	3.00
Hell, Francis J.	111	2000	6.00
Hell, Francis J.	100	2000	6.00
Hell, George F.	31	5000	15.00
Hell, George F.	42	1000	3.00
Hell, George F.	126	1000	3.00
Hell, George F.	100	27000	81.00
Hell, George F.	108	1000	3.00
Hell, Lela May	100	1000	3.00
Hell, Ruth A.	127	2000	6.00
Hell, Ruth A.	100	2000	6.00
Hodgkinson, A. E.	100	30000	90.00
Hunter, David E.	100	30000	90.00
Holmes, H. P.	100	1000	3.00
Holmes, Amanda	100	1000	3.00
King, Frank F. (Mr. and Mrs.)	34	5000	15.00
King, Frank F. (Mr. and Mrs.)	149	625	1.88
King, Frank F. (Mr. and Mrs.)	100	25000	75.00
Kogler, H. J.	32	5000	15.00
Kogler, H. J.	100	25000	75.00
Kohlenberger, Marie	54	500	1.50
Kohlenberger, Marie	100	500	1.50
Kohlenberger, Marie	98	500	1.50
Laws, Grace H.	99	500	1.50
Laws, Grace H.	141	500	1.50
Laws, Grace H.	100	1000	3.00
Launer, Albert	100	7000	21.00
Launer, N. M.	89	1667	5.00
Launer, N. M.	100	6000	18.00
Launer, N. M.	5	10000	30.00
Leusinger, J. A.	135	600	1.80
Leusinger, J. A.	100	50000	150.00
Leusinger, J. A.	100	5000	15.00
Lumpkin, S. H.	20	2500	7.50
Lumpkin, S. H.	100	7500	22.50
Lumpkin, W. T.	145	125	38
Lumpkin, W. T.	100	3000	9.00
Lumpkin, W. T.	131	1000	3.00
McFarland, W. C.	100	1000	3.00
McLean, A. E.	19	2500	7.50
McLean, A. E.	143	3000	9.00
McLean, A. E.	100	12500	37.50
McLean, A. E.	91	1666	5.00
Mollenrich, O. A.	600	18.00	3.00
Mollenrich, O. A.	52	1000	3.00
Nelson, L. H.	100	1000	3.00
Noland, Dan V.	17	5000	15.00
Noland, Dan V.	73	1000	3.00
Noyes, Gordon E.	100	1000	3.00
Noyes, Gordon E.	8	5000	15.00
Nymann, Geo.	100	25000	75.00
Nymann, Geo.	100	258072	774.00
Oh, Chas. F.	101	200	3.00
Osborn, B. E.	67	1000	3.00
Osterman, Clara	100	1000	3.00
Osterman, Clara	100	113750	341.25
Pesl, E. I.	94	5000	15.00
Pendleton, J. F.	147	300	90
Pendleton, J. F.	100	25000	75.00
Pendleton, J. F.	100	25000	75.00
Payton, F. C.	132	750	2.25
Reckard, D. M.	100	50000	150.00
Reckard, D. M.	159	2000	6.00
Rogers, Floyd	110	250	75
Rouff, Louis	33	5000	15.00
Saunby, C. E. (Mr. and Mrs.)	47	1000	3.00
Saunby, W. J.	109	1000	3.00
Saunby, W. J.	100	2000	6.00
Saunby, W. J.	71	2000	6.00
Seybold, W. H.	14	5000	15.00
Shaw, O. M.	100	25000	75.00
Shaw, O. M.	45	1000	3.00
Spotts, J. F.	100	1000	

The FLORSHEIM SHOE



To the man who enjoys the finer, better things in life, The Florsheim Shoe offers quality of unusual excellence and style that is pleasingly correct, at a cost that is low for the satisfaction received.

The Florsheim "Parkway"

—today's most popular style—unusual value at

\$10

By All Means Get a Fit

F. A. Yungbluth

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

FOR THE MAN



WHO CARES

Make This Store Your Headquarters
During Orange Show Week

WALK-OVER

Here's the latest Walk-Over combination of the French-English toe. A Walk-Over style for the man who wants what Broadway is wearing. Tan calfskin, blucher model, an Oxford that has everything—snappy in a stylish stitching, pinked tip and foxing. Walk-Over wear in sole and upper, toe and heel.



\$8.50

Walk-Over

THE S. Q. R. STORE

Mr. and Mrs. John Hartung were in town on Thursday from Venice, where they are living at present.

Some men about town are bold enough to appear in public wearing the straw hat—not the last year's vintage, they do declare.

The Consolidated Ice and Cold Storage plant at West Anaheim is nearing completion and will soon be ready for business. The new concern will manufacture ice, and will be prepared to handle storage on a wholesale plan.

The Citrus Fruit association located at West Anaheim is turning out a fine quality of fruit. Their product has a great demand. Twenty-five men and women are constantly employed at the plant. Recently a carload of the product was shipped to eastern markets.

The Home Oil company, with headquarters at West Anaheim, are distributors of all kinds of oil and gas. The company is well managed, and although the company is a new one, the proprietors report a flourishing business.

Huntington Beach Water company, operating in Huntington Beach, reports to the railroad commission for the year 1922 that its operating revenue was \$64,968.31; operating expenses \$38,148.12, giving a net operating revenue of \$26,820.09. Miscellaneous non-operating revenue, amounted to \$8.87. The net corporate income for the year was \$26,828.96. The surplus at the beginning of the year amounted to \$4,869.87, leaving an accumulated surplus at the end of the year of \$32,698.83.

Wm. Ferrand, of Fullerton, was a business visitor in town a few days ago. Bill says there is a movement on foot in Fullerton to construct a paved road from East Commonwealth avenue south to connect up with North Philadelphia street in this city. People interested have already interviewed officials at the sugar factory regarding the using of the paved road east of the factory as a connecting unit of the new paved highway. This thoroughfare is needed to relieve the congestion on Spadra road, really the only artery entering Fullerton from the south.

The name "Anaheim" in large letters has been placed at the top of the high cement water tank at the city power house on South Los Angeles street. The sign can be seen for miles around.

Forty-five girl orange packers at the Anaheim Orange and Lemon association plant, who went on strike Friday afternoon in protest to an asserted refusal of a request for an increase in pay, returned to work Saturday after the association officials agreed to grant the girls' demand. The packers, who had been receiving 5 cents a box for packing oranges larger than the 252 size, had asked that the rate be increased to 6 cents. When the increase was not granted the girls left.

Ninety-three cars of oranges were shipped from Anaheim to eastern markets last week, 101 cars being the record for the previous week. Thirty-four cars were shipped from the West Anaheim station.

Peter Alland, the Anaheim rancher arrested some weeks ago on a charge of having liquor in his possession, was fined \$200 by Judge Cox Friday.

Miss Pauline Houts, a student of the U. S. C., spent the week end with her parents on the west side.

E. H. Metcalf left Saturday for Seattle, having received a telegram announcing the serious illness of his brother.

Mrs. W. R. Reeves, of San Francisco, was visiting last week at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hamler. She was on her way home from an eastern visit.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brus entertained the Thursday Evening club last week. Prize winners at cards among the ladies were Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Kroeger and Mrs. Al Erickson. Gentlemen's prizes were won by Al Nowotny, and Frank Tausch.

Sam Selig is adding two Anaheim stores to his long chain of establishments. Last week he purchased the grocery department of the Southern market, and has overhauled and added to it. He has also leased the ground floor of the new Shaw building at Helena and Center, and will put in a market as soon as it is ready for occupancy.

E. C. Dutton, representing Orange county attended the convention of California avocado growers at Los Angeles Friday and Saturday. Dutton is one of the prominent growers of the county, and is making a success in the business. He has propagated two or three new varieties of the fruit.

Permit to build a frame residence costing \$2500 was granted to J. McCleure Friday. It will be built on No. Clementine.

Malcolm McAlaulay is reported very ill, and his son, Rev. Robert McAlaulay, was summoned from Sacramento to his bedside last week.

Rev. Loren Howe, formerly pastor of the First Christian church of this city, but now located in Los Angeles, accompanied by Mrs. Howe, was visiting in Anaheim several days this week. Rev. Howe will occupy the pulpit of the South Park Christian church of Los Angeles next Sunday, and a number of his friends from Anaheim are planning to make the trip to that city and hear him preach. The South Park church is ministered to by Rev. Bruce Brown, one of the leading preachers of the brotherhood.

Supt. Wm. Wallop, of the Anaheim Union Water company, is busily engaged with a crew of men replacing open ditches on Water street with underground pipes. Water street, extending east from Los Angeles street, between Santa Ana and South streets, was originally an alley, but has now been widened and made into a street, the water company deeding to the city the extra strip for widening purposes. It is a curious fact, but at one time, when Anaheim was laid out, the water company owned all the streets and alleys in town.

Allen Chitty and family motored to Hollywood Monday to see "Covered Wagon" shown on the screen in that city. Chitty is a former plainsman, and says some of the scenes in the play were very good.

August Thomas was seriously injured on Monday morning when an autoist collided with his bicycle upon which he was riding on North Lemon street, the machine knocking him down, and his body badly bruised and cut by the wheels passing over him. The injured man was given immediate medical attention and is now getting along well as could be expected.

Billy Lake has taken a position with the new Shell service station at Sycamore and Los Angeles streets. This company is placing their gas station in every town in the state. A large force of mechanics is employed for that special purpose. There are six crews and each one builds a complete station in six days' time.

FALKENSTEIN'S

MAY

SALES

Now In Progress

AT

FALKENSTEIN'S ANAHEIM Cal.

Postmaster Ahlborn, who will retire from his office soon, is putting the finishing touches upon a number of additional new mail routes in this city, which he will present to the postoffice inspector for his approval. This city is growing fast and the new subdivisions are rapidly being populated, and, of course, everybody wants his mail delivered. Wherever possible new routes will be established. One of the first requisites in the putting in of cement sidewalks in the new tracts, as no mail deliveries can be made without them. Postmaster Ahlborn is perfecting as many of these new routes as possible before his retirement.

Capt. Ahlborn upon his relinquishment of his official duties as postmaster, will accept a position with the Literary Digest, and will be that paper's county agent.

Guy Daniels has remodeled his store on North Los Angeles street, and now has as fine a supply of auto accessories to be found in the state. Guy is up in Masonic circles, believes in the square deal principles, and whenever the lodge gives a feed, Guy looks after the cake end of the program. Guy is popular with the ladies, and all he has to do is to phone and the good housewives always say yes, when he asks them to make a cake.

It is reported that Frank Steadman has sold his Victor valley ranch.

Clyde Williams recently returned from a fishing trip up at Big Bear. Clyde had some great fish stories to tell his friends upon his return, but when he said his boat sunk several inches when he landed the largest fish, his hearers looked at each other and said it was a whale!

When it comes to getting orange growers' associations to make exhibits at the annual orange shows, Capt. Herman Stern is the man to send around to see them. Capt. Stern picks out the psychological line and then goes forth and always gets what he goes after. Capt. Stern has the satisfaction of being the best solicitor for public benefits to be found in Orange county.

G. A. Mills, the well known orange grower on the state highway north, says he may some day decide to re-subdivide his tract of ten acres for home building purposes. Mr. Mills raises a fine grade of fruit, but would be willing to sacrifice his land for building purposes should he ever decide to retire as an orange grower.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marion motored up to the Modjeska ranch Sunday, returning in the afternoon. They report having encountered a hard rainfall in the canyon above the park.

You may trust your judgment in everything except in estimating yourself.

FOR SALE

Orchard horse, cultivator, 3 horse gas engine, pump jack and rods, walking plow, lighting plant, folding camp bed. John C. Tuffree, Placentia, Cal. 5-10-21

Paul Nicolas has recovered from a serious attack of the flu.

W. P. Webb was out on his North street ranch the other day looking after the irrigation and other matters pertaining to the keeping up of a good grove, and says he would like to see the price of oranges go up a few notches. The offer of 2 1/2 to 3 cents a pound is rather low. It is expected before long the quotation will rise, as good fruit is always in demand.

The decision to remove the unsightly poles used for telephone wires and other purposes in the streets set apart for the new ornamental street lighting is a good one. A street looks a hundred per cent better without them. Capt. Ahlborn has been given credit for seeing that this improvement be made, as he has been ever on the alert to work for the best interests of the city when it comes to better civic ideas.

Wallace Scott reports business lively in his line of delectables, and the articles men use who like to smoke. Scotty has added a dandy burglar alarm to his place of business.

BOSTON BAKERY

Saturday
Specials

Maple Nut Cake
30c

Devil's Food Cake
30 and 65c

Butter Scotch Pie
30c

Boston Bakery

201 East Center St.
Phone 135-W
248 West Center St.
Phone 861-J

B. F. SPENCER

166 W. Center St.

ANAHEIM

New
Pictures

Beautify your home with pictures. Our assortment of framed pictures comprises some three hundred and fifty well selected subjects.
See our window.

B. F. SPENCER

Wall Paper Art Goods Pictures
PHONE 27

GOOD WORK BEING DONE

BY THE ALL-YEAR CLUB

One Hundred Thousands More Tourists to Visit California This Year Than Ever Before

One hundred thousand more people will visit southern California during the summer of 1923 than came during the summer of 1922 is the prediction of C. G. Milham, executive secretary of the All-Year club of southern California.

Mr. Milham's estimate in the light of comparative results from the advertising of this organization is conservative. During the entire year of 1922 a few more than 15,000 people wrote to the All-Year club for information relative to southern California in the summer.

With the 1923 advertising campaign scarcely more than half completed, more than 14,000 people have already written for information. Since the careful survey at the end of last summer indicated that 100,000 more people visited southern California in 1922 than came in 1921, it will be seen that a similar or greater increase may be expected during the coming summer.

The figures for last summer's increase are based on three factors, the numbers of direct inquiries received, the records of railroad travel and the records of the hotels throughout southern California.

Every name which was received as a result of the All-Year club's advertising was turned over to transcontinental railroads which sent eastern representatives to call on the people who had manifested an interest in this section.

The railroad representatives at the end of the season made the statement that eight out of every ten people who inquired were actually coming to California. Mr. Milham continues, "they also found that an average of three to four people were represented by every name."

The largest number of people, however, who were interested by the advertising did not write for information. They called the railroad representative in their city as the advertising urged them to do. Thus they came in direct contact with an aggressive southern California sales force.

Relative to the actual records of railroad traffic, Mr. Milham says: "In a normally good year, the California-bound passenger business was approximately 400,000 persons a year, on a certain railroad. In 1919, this railroad brought to the Golden state about 400,000 persons; in 1920, the banner year, 472,000; in 1921, 544,000; in 1922, 568,000. It will be noted that the year 1922 was better than 1921 by 24,000. This was in spite of the fact that for the first five months of 1922 the California-bound passenger business of this one road was 23,000 less than for the corresponding period of 1921. In other words, there was an accumulation of deficit of 23,000 on June 1, 1922, over the same period of 1921, yet for the full year, 1922 beat out 1921 by 24,000. Through the All-Year club advertising a big deficit was changed into a substantial gain."

The increase was essentially an increased business for the four summer months. And here is a further striking fact. The four summer months of 1919, an abnormally good year, show that 155,665 persons were brought to California on this one road, while the four months of 1922, which started off as the worst year on record, showed that 182,571 persons were brought to the Golden state on this one road, an increase of approximately 3000 over what, as above said, was an abnormally good year, although not the "banner" year.

The percentages of gain of the railroads are given by Mr. Milham, as follows: "One railroad reported in the fall that it had sold 31,627 more summer tourist tickets to California in 1922 than in 1921, and it gave credit for the increase of 79.4 per cent to the All-Year club of southern California. Other railroads reported increases of 35 and 40 per cent. Hotels in various sections of southern California reported increased business of from 15 to 70 per cent. Several nationally-known resort hotels stated that they had enjoyed the best summer business in their history."

Inasmuch as it is a well recognized fact that a large percentage of the new residents of southern California come first as visitors, it may be seen how actively the work of the All-Year club in bringing visitors is also recruiting new population for this section.

The early history and underlying purposes of the All-Year club are also told by Mr. Milham. He says: "The club is essentially a southern California organization, functioning, on behalf of every section and community in the southland, and yet at the same time, it is doing a notable work for all California, and indeed for the entire Pacific coast."

"Moreover its direct influence has extended into the neighboring states, and particularly into the states of the southwest which adjoin southern California."

"Broadness of vision on the part of

those directing the policy of the All-Year club, recognizing especially that it is virtually as important to southern California to build up the territory surrounding it as it is to build up this one section, perhaps best explains why the All-Year club influence has extended over so large a section."

"Essentially the club believes that while it owes its first duty to southern California, there should be nothing in that duty which would fail to take cognizance of the wonderful country that characterizes the entire Pacific coast and the southwest."

Relative to the needs which induced the formation of the All-Year club, Mr. Milham says: "The club had its origin in the belief of many leaders of thought in southern California, that 'the southland was not 'cashing in' as it might on the equality of its climate throughout the year."

"There were comparatively few persons in the country who knew that in most sections of southern California, it was cool in summer and mild and balmy in winter. Most people—it has been estimated by some that at least 90 per cent of the population of the United States—had thought that because southern California possessed a delightful winter climate, was internationally known as a winter resort, it must necessarily follow that its summer was hot, and southern California, therefore, a place to be avoided during the summer months."

"I read, students of the situation said that the southland not only was failing to 'cash in' on its delightful all-year climate, but development was actually being impeded because the mistaken thought regarding the summer kept visitors away during those months, kept investors away from industry away."

"There was, then, some recognition of the foregoing. There was some recognition of the main thought that immense investment was tied up in the months in the year, with large overhead expenses, when it should have been receiving dividends; that millions of dollars of new money would flow into southern California if the facts regarding its climate throughout the year were known; that there would be no seasonal slowing down of business and related activities in the southland if the attractiveness of its summer months were properly set forth."

As a result of the recognition of these facts, prominent men in southern California met several times to discuss conditions during the spring of 1921. Out of these meetings the All-Year club was born. Immediately a campaign was set in motion to raise the necessary funds for advertising. Fifty thousand dollars were raised by the first of July, 1921, and by the middle of the same month, advertising began to appear in the newspapers of middle west. Mr. Milham continues: "Its results were felt in a remarkably short time. Where just a short time before the advertisements appeared, there had been a sharply noticeable lack of visitors in southern California—it was at the period when the copper, cotton and cattle situations were at their worst, so that the usual visitors from Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and western Texas were practically all—now, shortly after the advertisements came out, the visitors were noticeable in numbers."

"Furthermore the railroads found that they were suddenly increasing their passenger business to California's southland by actual leaps and bounds. The railroad figures did not begin to approximate what they had in the summer of 1920, nor that of the preceding year, but when reports of the period affected by the All-Year club's advertising were read, the figures made clear that a remarkable stimulation had been given to incoming California travel."

"The first advertising effort of the club was, in effect, a 'show me' campaign. It was intended to demonstrate that the idea back of the All-Year club was sound—that through advertising effort people actually could be induced to visit southern California. The case was proved so well that increased financial support was promptly forthcoming, and in the winter of 1921-22, it was possible to map out a comprehensive plan for 1922."

In the same way, the results of the 1922 campaign, described previously, stimulated the present campaign which promises to equal, if not surpass, in results the two campaigns it follows."

TAKING PRECAUTIONS TO HEAD OFF CUPID

Attempt to Prevent Stealing of Beautiful Packing House Girls

Don Cupid is to be excluded, as much as possible, from the third annual California Valencia Orange show. Because so many visitors have lured so many orange packers from the local packing houses during the past two years, they will be excluded this year.

At the two previous expositions the stars of the orange show were permitted to visit the packing houses and view the selecting, grading, packing and shipping of oranges. A large por-

tion of this work, especially the packing is done by girls, and many of them compare in looks to the fairest film beauties.

Friendships begun during these days ripened as quickly as a Valencia orange in a warm sun. The result was that many of the girls changed their occupation from packing oranges to washing dishes.

The orange show committee has decided that during the forthcoming show there will be no visitors' days at the packing houses. There is no desire on the part of the committee," said Charles Harbison, member of the executive committee, "to prevent our pretty packers from marrying and establishing a home for themselves. We have to have expert packers. By this method we will place the temptation of marrying away from them—at least temporarily."

During the 1921 exposition twenty-two marriages resulted that could be traced directly to flirtations that began on visitors' days. During the 1922 show the total jumped to twenty-five.

STATE PREPARED TO BUILD ROAD BRIDGE

That the California highway commission is making preparations to carry out its promise that it would proceed with the work of making a fill for approaches for a bridge to be erected across the bay at Newport for the coast highway, was revealed with receipt of notice from Major E. D. Arday, of Los Angeles, district engineer, that the commission has made application for permission to dredge some seventy 5,000 cubic yards of material in Newport bay, near "Old Landing," the material to be used in constructing a roadway fill along the title state to Promontory Point.

The notice advises that a copy of the location of the proposed dredging will be on exhibition at Arday's office in Los Angeles until 11 a. m. May 15. Anyone having objections to the issuance of a permit for the work is requested to submit these in writing before that date. Objections based on other than the public interests cannot be considered, according to the notice.

SOUTHLAND MUST UNITE ON BOULDER DAM
Congressman Swing Adopts Unity in Speech at Fullerton

Southern California cities, particularly those of the farming districts, should make every effort to convince congress of the advisability of constructing a dam across the Colorado river at Boulder canyon. Representative Phil D. Swing told sixty representatives of various municipalities of California, Nevada and Arizona in Fullerton Thursday.

The meeting, called by Mayor John Bacon, of San Diego, was under the direction of the southern section of the League of California Municipalities. Mayor Bacon, in opening the session, spoke in favor of the provisions of the Swing-Johnson bill. The obstacles in the way of its passage were discussed by Representative Swing.

It was the sense of the meeting that particular attention should be paid by the various committees to a plan now being formulated to provide for the repayment of the entire cost of the Boulder canyon dam. This, it is understood, would be handled through the distribution of electric power rights to the respective cities and farming districts of the southwest.

"This project," said Mayor Coulter, of Fullerton, "is of the utmost importance to the people of southern California. It is of particular importance to Orange county. We are sincere in our efforts to promote prosperity and we will leave no stone unturned in the development of the Boulder dam plan."

It was agreed that a committee of five should formulate a plan of organization and report to the league a meeting to be called by President Hanson. Following is the board of five appointed by the chairman:

George L. Hodepny, Long Beach; M. J. Carr, Pasadena; Leslie R. Saunders, Las Vegas; S. C. Evans, Riverside; Earl C. Pound, Imperial valley.

AN OPTIMIST

Former Justice John H. Clarke predicts that America will be in the league of nations before the end of 1924. It takes an optimist just now to have faith that in Europe, at least, there will be any solvent nations to make up a league by the end of 1924.

TEN DOLLARS TOO MUCH

The Democrats are starting their

1924 war chest by organizing "victory clubs," each member of which is expected to contribute \$10 to the cause. The party hopes to raise \$1,000,000 by that method. It is doomed to disappointment. People of moderate means, to whom the scheme is expected to make special appeal, are the very ones who have been most directly benefited by the Republican policies of the last two years. Income tax exemptions have been increased, Liberty bonds have been brought back to par, and plenty of work at good wages is available to everyone who wants it. Those are some of the things that contribute to the contentment of the average family, and intelligent people know where to place the credit for what has been done. They are not going to help finance a party that seeks to govern the country according to different policies.

DEPORTING ALIEN CRIMINALS

Federal immigration authorities lately have started a clean-up of undesirable aliens. It is directed not against alien "reds" as such, but against aliens who have been convicted of felony and have served time in American penitentiaries. And this is just as well. The "reds" are usually hard to identify and to prove sufficiently objectionable to deserve kicking out of the country, and they are not very active now. There is no difficulty in identifying the alien convicts, and their expulsion wins the unanimous approval of good citizens.

Such action is taken in accordance with a federal law which provides for the deportation of any foreigner who has been convicted of a crime and has not taken advantage of his opportunity to become an American citizen. The moral might be drawn that any immigrant intending to commit a crime should seek naturalization first, for he must make him immune from expulsion. Be that as it may, clearing the country of aliens proved criminal is a good riddance, and should have a wholesome effect on their fellow-nationals here and abroad.

COTTON MILL PLANNED FOR HUNTINGTON BEACH

Will Employ One Thousand People at the Start.

The Huntington Beach Realty Board held its regular meeting in the office of Walter Tubach and took up the discussion of financing a cotton mill.

President Charles P. Patton, who also is president of the chamber of commerce, was absent. J. A. Armitage was named as temporary president. A. B. Green, who has been there for the past four weeks, the interest of the California-Pacific Textile Co. gave an outline of the plans of the company, stating it is the intention of the concern to buy the five acres of land formerly used as a ball park at First and Ocean, which would cost about \$15,000.

The building to cost \$150,000, machinery \$35,000 and about \$300,000 for humidifier plant, engine house and boilers, including an electric generating plant. It is the intention of the company to use cheap fuel oil and generate its own electricity. The entire investment will be over \$450,000. Coarse fabrics will be made for tire manufacture and other heavy goods, such as duck for tents. The plant would use the best cotton raised in the imperial valley.

At first the mill will install 10,000 spindles and employ about 1000 people with a payroll of about \$30,000 per month. Experts have been employed from eastern mills who will be brought out.

After some discussion as to the best method to adopt for raising approximately \$125,000 as the quota of stock of the concern which Huntington Beach should buy, it was decided to select captains and have competing teams make a drive.

Lynn H. Colburn, oil magnate and proprietor of Huntington Inn, was the first captain and W. I. Clapp, former president of the chamber of commerce, was the second.

CALIFORNIA ORANGES ENJOYED BY ROYALTY

King George and Queen Mary Receive a Present of Two Boxes

The king and queen of Great Britain have been feasting on California Valencias, according to word sent from London to Malcolm Fraser, secretary of the chamber of commerce, and manager of the orange show.

Fraser is in receipt of the following letter from C. B. D. McCloskey, prominent Valencia grower, who is now touring Europe with his wife and daughter:

"My Dear Fraser: "Receiving an American bunch I essayed to deliver two boxes of Valencia to Windsor castle a few days ago, and after various conferences with Scotland Yard, succeeded in getting them delivered to the Lord High Keeper of the Pantry, or whatever his

name is. Today I received a note thanking me for the gift and signed 'George, Rex'."

"When I first sent them, my man was stopped and both he and the oranges escorted to Scotland Yard. They thought an attempt was being made to poison their majesties, and half me before some lord who is head of the bureau. The made me eat, in their presence, three of the fruit, selected while I was not looking."

"After three days of almost continuous conferences they apparently reached the conclusion that I had no designs on the life of their majesties and permitted them to be delivered."

"With best personal regards, I am, (Signed) C. B. D. McCloskey, Hotel Cecil."

BONES OF LOST MAN FOUND IN MOUNTAINS

Identification of the skeleton found in the mountains in the vicinity of Gold Mountain mine as that of Fred H. McGowan, pioneer miner of Redlands, who disappeared in January, 1921, will be the object of a party headed by Sheriff W. A. Shaw and Coroner J. B. Hanna, of San Bernardino county.

The skeleton was found by H. J. Butts, of Orange, while on a fishing trip to Deep creek. While returning from the outing Mr. Butts came upon the gruesome relic. Arriving at Orange, he notified Marshall W. E. Jennings, of Orange, who in turn notified Sheriff Shaw, by telephone.

According to Mr. Butts the skull was missing. The remaining bones were not intact. About 50 yards away were found a pair of shoes and portions of socks. These latter relics are expected to go a long way to prove identification.

Mr. McGowan was 32 years old and left the Rock Springs cattle ranch on January 16, 1921. Following his disappearance a wide search was conducted for him by Sheriff Shaw and deputies. Owing to the deep snow in the mountains, it was impossible to follow McGowan's tracks and the search had to be abandoned. From the time the aged man disappeared and the time the sheriff's office was notified two heavy falls of snow had occurred in the mountains and practically all tracks were obliterated.

AUTO REGISTRATION

Automobile registrations from Orange county for April, 1923, were 86 per cent greater than for the same month last year, it was revealed by the Motor Registration News, published at Oakland.

With 644 registrations, the county ranked fourth among the counties in the state in the point of number of registrations. The Motor News discloses that 225 cars and trucks were registered, the total being slightly less than for March.

The April volume of 22,215 exceeded by 8588 the April, 1922, total in this state by 13,629 cars and trucks. The percentage increase amounted to 62. Southern California disposed of 12,966 cars and trucks while the northern forty-seven counties brought 9259. The southern district is credited by Motor Registration News with a gain of 5,605, while the north made an advance of 2981.

HARDING IS AFRAID OF THE NEWSPAPERS

Therefore Will Make Half of His Western Trip By Water

President Harding, himself a newspaper man, is afraid of the newspapers.

That is the reason he has revamped plans for his western trip and intends to make at least half of it by water. Mr. Harding is not afraid of having the newspaper carry a complete and faithful report of what he does, where he goes and what he says. He wants the country to know about that, and he is glad to have his views given the widest publicity.

He is afraid, however, of having the straight news of his trip "interpreted" by special writers and others, so that the journey will take on a political significance, which Mr. Harding is determined it shall not assume.

That is the reason he is going to cut in half his speaking tour. He will also by this means cut in half the number of public receptions he must undergo; the number of public appearances before legislative bodies he must appear before; the number of greetings, enthusiastic or otherwise, he will receive.

The president knows, that in addition to straight news of his trip and speeches a great deal will be written about these other features—what he was enthusiastically received; what he was more or less popular; how he was when he took office. He fears that every time a well known Republican came down to the train to greet him, that it would be made a political conference.

To Mr. Harding the forthcoming journey is not the "western trip."

Ford
COUPE
New Price
\$530
F. O. B.
Detroit
Completely
Equipped

The world has never known an enclosed car of this type at a lower price. No car at any price has ever offered a greater value.

Place your order now to insure early delivery. Terms if desired.

GEORGE DUNTON
Sales and Service
Phone 263 - Anaheim

It is the "Alaskan trip." It is a business journey, which he will take in his official capacity and neither a pleasure jaunt nor a political campaign swing.

Mr. Harding has repeated over and over, and he is bent on getting the country to understand that he means it.

The speech he regards as the biggest of the trip, will be devoted to Alaskan affairs. It will be delivered on his return from the north country, probably at Seattle.

The other speeches will be made for two reasons—because a president crossing the country cannot avoid speech making, and because the trip affords a good opportunity for discussing with the people the administration policies and plans for sensing public reactions to them.

THE WORLD'S COTTON

The United States has more than half the world's available cotton supply on hand April 1, according to figures given out by the commerce department.

On that date, American cotton stocks totaled 6,039,000 bales and the world's stock of cotton was 12,610,000 bales.

American production of commercial cotton in 1922-23 totalled 15,960,000 bales, while the entire world's output was 27,291,000.

During eight months ending April 1, American cotton consumption was 3,021,000 bales and world consumption 15,281,000.

BIBLE BILL DEFEATED

The assembly by a vote of 12 yeas to 53 noses overwhelmingly defeated the Williams bill providing for the teaching of the Bible in the public schools of California.

The measure stipulated that the dark tan, bellows tongue, drift and King James, Duany or any other au-water proof. The actual value of this authorized version should be used for shoe is \$6.00. Owing to this tremendous "instruction in the history, literature du buy we can offer same to the public and moral teachings of the Holy Bible at \$2.50."

Supporting the bill were Assembly delivery or send money order. If man Williams, the author, and Assem-shoes are not as represented we will byman Pomeroy, both former minis cheerfully refund your money promptly. ure. They upped the way for religious instruction in the schools without sectarianism.

ACTIONS LOUDER THAN WORDS

The record of the Harding administration on world peace and disarmament ought to be sufficient to convince everybody that the president will overlook no proper opportunity to further the cause.

ANOTHER G. O. P. REFORM

And still another thing to the everlasting credit of the Republican administration is the abolition of the veto veto from the congress appropriations.

If you feel yourself shipping, get off the down grade and get on the road. NOTICE INVOLVED PROPOSALS ALB OR BIDS

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals or bids will be received by the City of Anaheim at the office of the City Clerk of said City, up to 8 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, May 10th, 1923, for furnishing Addressing and Listing Machines to said City of Anaheim. A Metal Plate specifications now on file in the office of the City Clerk of said City. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, drawn on a bank within the State of California, in a sum of not less than \$50.00, payable to the City of Anaheim. The same to become the property of the City of Anaheim, if the successful bidder fails to sign contract for furnishing said machine.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim.

EDWARD B. MERRITT,

City Clerk of the City of Anaheim.

Publish May 2 and 10.

PUBLIC SALES

We have purchased 122,000 pair U. S. Army Munson last shoes, sizes 5-12 and 53 noses overwhelmingly defeated the Williams bill providing for the teaching of the Bible in the public schools of California.

This shoe is guaranteed one hundred per cent solid leather, color

red per cent solid leather, color and King James, Duany or any other au-water proof. The actual value of this authorized version should be used for shoe is \$6.00. Owing to this tremendous "instruction in the history, literature du buy we can offer same to the public and moral teachings of the Holy Bible at \$2.50."

Supporting the bill were Assembly delivery or send money order. If man Williams, the author, and Assem-shoes are not as represented we will byman Pomeroy, both former minis cheerfully refund your money promptly. ure. They upped the way for religious instruction in the schools without sectarianism.

National Bay State Shoe Company

PROVES OF DAILY BENEFIT

The Fordney-McCumber tariff went into effect September 21, 1922. It has been in operation seven months. The department of commerce has issued reports of our exports during the first six months of its operation. This affords a splendid vindication of the tariff. It also furnishes complete refutation of the arguments made by the Democrats and free traders in opposition to its enactment.

One of the stock arguments of the free traders against this tariff, as against all tariffs, was that it would destroy our foreign markets. The official records of our exports completely demolish that argument. Every month since the Fordney-McCumber tariff became a law, our exports have been greater than in the corresponding month a year previous under the Underwood act. The first six months exports under the Fordney-McCumber act were \$294,621,785 greater than for the corresponding six months under the Underwood act.

This is consistent with the history of protective tariffs. There never has been a protective tariff which has not increased our exports and stimulated our foreign trade.

Another stock argument of the opponents of the Fordney-McCumber tariff, and a favorite free trade argument against all protective tariffs, was that the tariff would prevent foreign nations from selling goods to us. The record of our imports during the first four months of the Fordney-McCumber tariff show that each month our imports were greater than the corresponding month the year previous under the Underwood act. The first four months of the Fordney-McCumber tariff show our imports to have been \$326,800,521 greater than during the corresponding four months the year previous under the Underwood tariff.

This effectively disposes of the argument that a protective tariff erects a "Chinese wall" around the United States, preventing foreign nations selling to us and our selling to foreign nations. It also effectually disposes of the argument that was particularly advanced to the effect that Europe in its present state needed our markets for her rehabilitation and the protective tariff would deprive her of them and thereby retard the reconstruction of Europe. The fact that under the Fordney-McCumber act Europe has sold us more goods each month than she did prior to the law shows that if Europe's reconstruction is being hampered it is not because her markets in this country are being unjustly restricted.

Unprecedented commercial and industrial activities today, as compared with two years ago, are largely attributable to the benefits flowing from a tariff which protects capital and labor, agriculture and industry. Such tariff stimulates industrial production and benefits directly every industrial wage earner giving him steady and profitable employment.

It benefits indirectly every enterprise selling raw material or supplies to industry or otherwise coming in contact with industry.

It benefits every commercial interest which sells goods that are eventually consumed by wage earners.

It benefits agriculture which produces food stuffs for the wage earner. The American wage earner, when employed steadily, buys more and better food than any wage earner in the world.

Our transportation systems which carry the output of our stimulated industries are benefited by the tariff. In addition, the Fordney-McCumber tariff, in its agricultural schedules, furnished needed protection to the farming interests. These protective schedules, first enacted under an emergency tariff, played a very large part in the recovery of our agricultural states from the unusual depression existing when the present administration came into power.

The Fordney-McCumber tariff has not only justified itself, but it has vindicated once more the protective tariff system as a builder of national prosperity and a promoter of national welfare.

PARENTAL ADVICE

When Robert L. Taylor was beginning his term as governor of Tennessee, his father, N. G. Taylor, wrote to him from Happy Valley, January 17, 1887, a letter of encouragement and warning. He predicted that success or failure would come to the son in proportion to his observance or non-observance of certain simple rules. Some suggestions were made as follows:

"Learn all your duties, and then promptly and fearlessly discharge them. In every transaction be governed: First, by the requirements of the law; second, by the demands of an enlightened conscience; third, by the supreme divine code. Let no temptation induce you to ignore the requirements of your self—act. Let your promises be few and strictly performed. Do not fret that the eyes and ears of your enemies are open to all you

say or do; therefore, think much and let your words be well chosen. In all questionable cases, say and do these things that are clearly right and never doubtful. Place your hands in the hands of your Lord and ask His guidance in every condition of life."

In the campaign of 1886, Robert L. Taylor for governor against his brother, Alfred, the former a Democrat and the latter a Republican.

Two years ago Alfred ran for governor, and was elected. One of the old neighbors of the family recalled the letter written in 1887, found a copy and presented it to the new governor. Although 72 years old then, he declared that the wishes of his father would become his rules of action, and that it would be his purpose to emulate both his father and the brother who had defeated him many years before.

There is nothing new in the advice. Children have heard the same teachings for generations. In the hurry of life there is a disposition to leave the teaching of right principles to the school teachers or some one else. Those who learn from sincere parents will profit by the advice, whether they are 7 or 70.

ORANGE COUNTY STREAMS PLANTED WITH FISH

Last year being the first season Orange county streams were plantable, the fish denied previously, were allotted in deboned doses and planted by co-operation of Victor Walker and Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner Adkinson, who report after the opening of the present season a surprising carry over of previous plantings, as shown by a number of fish caught, indicating trout can stand more adversity than usually thought, as these streams are perilously low during the long drought. Last year's fry were catchable this spring; the Trabuco was given 10,000 each of rainbow, steelhead and Loch Leven; Silverado, 10,000 rainbow, 10,000 steelhead, 5000 Loch Leven; Santiago, 12,500 rainbow, 10,000 steelhead, 5000 Loch Leven; left fork, 7500 rainbow, 5000 Loch Leven. Fall Canon, 2500 rainbow, San Juan creek, 5000 rainbow, 5000 steelhead; total for the county, 112,500. Loch Leven trout are being given good trial and are doing well, 8000, having more the hardness of the German brown.

The policy of stocking-up the storage reservoirs of San Diego county continued, Cuyamaca lake getting 30,000 each of steelhead and rainbow; Bonita, 25,000 each of rainbow and 50,000 steelhead; Lower Otay the same; Boulder creek 15,000 steelhead; Cedar creek, 12,000 rainbow; Pajuma creek, 10,000 rainbow; Pine creek, 8000 rainbow—a total of 225,000. The fish are reported showing up strong this year. It is planned to restock the fish with the growing of new Lake Henahaw west of Warner's ranch, formed by damming the San Luis Rey river; Superintendent of Fishculture Shelby is to investigate its conditions and decide whether it is a trout possibility, or another bass lake.

FLORISTS FIND TELEPHONE IMPORTANT BUSINESS AID

There is much recent evidence of the extent to which wide-awake florists, both wholesale and retail, are relying on the telephone to stimulate business. Especially noteworthy is the effectiveness of the long distance service, not only as a means of taking advantage of opportunities for business as they arise, but in actually creating them. It is enabling florists to provide that alert, up-to-the-minute service to customers nearby and far distant which is, after all, the feature most insisted on in the business of purveying flowers. Usually when flowers are wanted they are wanted in a hurry, and it is perhaps because the telephone can so quickly close the gaps between grower, retailer and customer, that it is coming into so general use. And when it is remembered that the stock-in-trade of the florist is perishable, and further, that the perfection of service is to place flowers in the home of the customer absolutely fresh, the importance of this utility is plainly emphasized.

Quite apart from the possibilities of the telephone for actually selling to distant retailers, growers appreciate it as a means of keeping in touch with their trade. "I don't call our retailers simply for the purpose of always selling them blooms," said a florist recently. "I simply want to keep in touch with our best customers so that when those emergencies arise that are a daily occurrence in the retail trade, our people will just naturally turn to the telephone for the quick action they know they can get from us. Not all retailers are far-sighted; they don't all look ahead. I want them always to be in mind that with the telephone at their elbow we can help them out in practically any emergency they may have to face."

On the other hand the retail florist nowadays is keeping in closer touch with growers and wholesalers than ever before. He finds the telephone invaluable for quick and advantageous

buyings, and with quick deliveries assured he is ready for anything that may arise. And as a salesman he is constantly widening his field. He is scanning the newspapers of adjoining towns, getting a line on coming receptions, banquets, weddings, balls, and assuring those interested of his readiness to take charge of the floral decorations. There is practically no limit to the resources at his command. His advertising solicits out-of-town orders, and promises prompt deliveries. He even invites distant customers to call him by telephone, for quick service, and charge the cost of the message to him. Apparently he finds that it pays to spread abroad the idea that quick action is his specialty.

"FOSSIL FORESTS"

Motorists who are hard pressed for a decision on where to go for a vacation tour from this section of California, might give a little thought to the "fossil forests," points out the touring bureau of the Automobile Club of Southern California.

There are only four petrified forests in the world, and three of these are in the United States, while the other one is near Cairo in Egypt. One of the fossil forests is right here in California up near Calistoga in the central part of the state, another in Arizona, and another over near the Yellowstone national park.

Auto club authorities who are busily engaged collecting data for motorizing tours have a few interesting statistics on hand in regard to the history and nature of these little-frequented fossil forests.

They say that these petrified groves, some of which show trees intact with trunks and branches just as they were when they were living, were buried in the earth after the sap had sucked up into the trunk a quantity of silica in solution. "Silica" is not any high-brow word—it is just a sort of mineral solution which goes into the trunk of trees as the sap absorbs the water from the earth, and hardens the veins of the trees, turning it gradually into stone, just as gelatin hardens when you make a pudding.

Motorists invariably ask the ages of these fossil forests, and it may be some satisfaction to you who are planning to visit any one of them this spring or summer to know that they may be anywhere between 1,000,000 and 10,000,000 years of age. Some of the fossil forests are older than others, but the nearest flapper of them is at least seen 1,000,000 summers. The auto club touring bureau has prepared information which will guide motorists over the shortest and best routes to any or all of these forests located in America. If you must go to Cairo to see the other one, maybe the club can help you out on that, too!

"UNWRITTEN LAW"

Do "unwritten laws" apply to motorists as well as to those people involved in marital difficulties? Home protection does not differ from auto protection when it comes to the "unwritten law" of the road, says the office of the Auto Club of Southern California. There are a great many unwritten laws applying to the conduct of auto drivers which are just as important as the laws contained in the state statutes or city ordinances. It is pointed out:

If every motorist will observe the unwritten law of courtesy, auto accidents will be cut 50 per cent, says the southern California club. Unwritten laws for motorists have sprung up between drivers as man to man, just as there are unwritten laws covering dining room table etiquette.

You do not eat with your knife at the table although there is no state law which says you should not cut your throat if you want to—by mistake.

Glaring headlights form a problem which so seriously affects the safety of motorists on the highways at night, that the greatest minds in practically every state in America have devoted their energy to finding some written law which would stop the glare. So far, on account of the immense number of cars operating, no absolutely effective check on glaring headlights has been found.

It is now almost an unwritten law that motorists should arrange their headlights in such a way that they will not blind those coming toward them. It is an act of selfish discourtesy to have one's car equipped with glaring headlights, says the auto club. Although there is a state law in California providing for the arrangement of headlights so they will not glare, it is very difficult of enforcement and a great deal depends upon the thought and courtesy of motorists in the matter. However, those motorists who continue using glaring headlights, will find that the law will grab them by the throat some day when they least expect it!

Failing to give the right of way when there is any doubt in the matter, is a violation of the unwritten law of courtesy, even if you seem to be right.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

Southern California has set a record for the entire United States in percentage of increase in the number of income tax returns filed for 1922, as compared with 1921, according to a report recently sent to Washington by Collector of Internal Revenue pool.

The collector's report is based on revised figures and shows that his estimated number of returns given in a former report fell 6000 short of the actual total.

The revised figures prove that 230,682 separate returns were filed, a gain of 53,732 over last year, or 30.26 per cent in increase. This sets a mark that will not be equaled by any of the other sixty-four internal revenue districts in the country revenue officials assure.

Here are the revised figures which will set the new country-wide record: Total number of returns filed, 230,682, an increase of 30.26 per cent.

Returns of incomes under \$5000, 193,458, an increase of 31.49 per cent. Returns of incomes over \$5000, 20,359, an increase of 13.63 per cent.

Partnership returns, 9069, an increase of 40.12 per cent. Corporation returns, 6075, an increase of 31.41 per cent.

Fiduciary returns, 80, an increase of 27.49 per cent. For the year 1921, one person in every eight filed a return and, figured on this basis, the 1922 increase calls for a gain in population in the district of 421,737.

Reflecting general business expansion in southern California, Collector Goodell's survey presents these outstanding facts:

That for 1919 only 20,168 personal returns were filed in the whole state of California, as compared with 214,117 returned in the Los Angeles district alone for 1922.

That the Los Angeles district's income tax collection in 1922 was \$35,212,517, compared with \$19,011,523 in 1919, a gain of 3600 per cent in eight years.

That California corporations and individuals reported more net income and paid tax on it than the combined income reported by the twelve big western states—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

That in the face of a reduction of \$7,000,000 per annum provided for the smaller income taxpayers of the Los Angeles district by the new revenue act, the income tax collections for the first quarter of 1923 were \$15,444,388.35, as compared with \$13,320,113.75 for the same period of 1922, a gain of \$2,124,274.60.

Perhaps most failures are caused by small minds attempting to grasp large subjects.

You can't expect to be worth much to the company if you're not worth much to yourself. We always have our doubts about men who criticize the way women dress.

SOME REAL WORK NEEDED

Efficiency experts are all right in

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Lucy Ortega, Deceased. Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, John E. Wagner, executor of the last will and testament of Lucy Ortega, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to file with me, the necessary vouchers in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county of Orange, state of California, to or to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the said executor at his place of business, at Suite No. 2, Old Fellows' building, at No. 123 West Center street, in the city of Anaheim, Orange county, California, within ten months after the first publication of this notice.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1923. JOHN E. WAGNER, Executor of the last will and testament of Lucy Ortega, Deceased.

AMES & McFADDEN, Attorneys for Executor. 5-17-23

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

Standard Deep Well Pump Company, Room 1107 Pacific Finance Building, 610 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors, held on the 15th day of March, 1923, an assessment of ten dollars (\$10.00) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before the 15th day of May, 1923, to Herbert Messersmith, Secretary-Treasurer, at the office of the corporation, Room 1107 Pacific Finance Building, 610 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of June, 1923, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 18th day of June, 1923, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

HERBERT MESSERSMITH, Secretary-Treasurer, Standard Deep Well Pump Company, Room 1107 Pacific Finance Building, Los Angeles, California. 4-19-23

their place, but what the world needs above everything else at this time is a batch of folks who will lend a helping hand in doing the daily, hum-drum tasks that surround us on every side.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Orange.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ida Fuhrberg, Deceased, No. 14,501. Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Executor of the Estate of Ida Fuhrberg, Deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the office of California Trust Company, Chapman Building, Eighth and Broadway, Los Angeles, California, or the office of Ames & McFadden, Attorneys at Law, Old Fellows' Building, Anaheim, County of Orange, California, which last said office the undersigned selects as a place of business in Orange County in all matters connected with said estate, or to file them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Orange, Santa Ana.

Dated May 1, 1923. CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY, Executor of Said Estate. L. A. LEWIS, Attorney. 1225 Citizens' National Bank Building, Los Angeles, California. 5-3-23

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HEAVY INCREASE
IN AUTO LICENSES

Number Issued for First Quarter Exceeds Total for 1922.

As an indication of what may be expected in the use of the automobile, WILL H. Marsh, chief of the Division of motor vehicles, quotes figures comparing the number of motor vehicles licensed during the first quarter of the present year as against the entire year of 1922, as well as the amount of fees collected from all licensees.

Number of licenses issued during the entire year 1922: Automobiles, 822,394; trucks, 39,413; motorcycles, 15,301; trailers, 4,861; transfers, 321,441. Gross receipts, \$3,384,606.40.

Number licenses issued during the first quarter 1923: Automobiles, 825,971; trucks, 35,619; motorcycles, 10,917; trailers, 4,237; transfers, 115,970. Gross receipts, \$3,889,998.76.

These figures show an increase of 3577 automobiles in a period of three months as against the total of twelve months of '22. There has been received to date in automobile license fees an increase of \$778,047.88.

The other classifications of registrations have not yet reached the amounts of 1922, the total increase from all classifications being but \$608,392.36, thus demonstrating a tremendous increase in fees received from new cars.

The percentage of increased registrations is low compared with the percentage of increased fees from automobiles, and the belief is that this may be attributed to the fact that the higher priced and higher powered cars are replacing the cheaper and lighter car.

The figures compiled on the first quarter's business of the division show a remarkable registration in Los Angeles county, 305,093 cars having been registered during that period against 288,695 for 1922.

Alameda county has already exceeded its automobile registration of last year. Contra Costa, with a registration of 8769 is already about 400 ahead of last year's total registration. In the balance of the counties of the state, the registrations show that they are now shooting close to the mark of last year.

The former prediction of a million registrations for California in 1923 will follow if the balance of the year produces the same registrations as did 1922 for the last three quarters.

RAILROAD COMMISSION
INVESTIGATING PHONES

Development of telephone service in California on an unprecedented scale, calling for a construction program throughout the state by the telephone companies aggregating 30,000,000 during 1923, has caused the railroad commission through its telephone department to inaugurate a state wide investigation of the telephone situation with the view to maintaining service at the highest possible state of efficiency.

Under the direction of Walter J. Dodge, telephone and telegraph engineer of the railroad commission, a careful check will be made of conditions in the northern and southern sections of the state with the view to ascertaining whether it will be possible to reduce the number of delayed installations, and the number of service complaints made to the commission and to the companies by patrons.

Some idea of the magnitude of the telephone development in California to keep pace with the rapidly growing population and business requirements of the state may be gained from the fact that the 1923 program for Los Angeles alone calls for the expenditure of approximately \$15,000,000, while a similar amount will be expended throughout the rest of the state to meet demands for service.

Complaints of all nature in regard to telephone service to the railroad commission average 600 a month in Los Angeles, and about 76 a month as the rest of the state. Complaints to the company in Los Angeles aggregate approximately 6000 a month. Delayed installations in Los Angeles now aggregate nearly 15,000, while installations are being made at the rate of 4000 a month. Applications during February numbered 13,000. Service charges numbered 4000 in addition to the new installations.

It is for the purpose of preventing a condition similar to that in Los Angeles developing in San Francisco and the bay district, which are now showing indications of a great increase in population and the incidental demand for telephone service.

The recent installation of a new telephone exchange in Berkeley was known as Thompson exchange was in line with the efforts of the telephone company to keep pace with the demands for service in Berkeley, which are showing a remarkable increase.

NARCOTIC WEEK EDUCATION

The week beginning Sunday, May 27, has been designated by the Narcotic Education association as "Narcotic Education Week." The object is to instruct people through the medium of

the press, the church, the Sunday school and the radio the effects of narcotics on the human system.

In searching for drugs to relieve human suffering the chemist has discovered three poisons which have such a wide use today outside of the nation which they were intended to cure as to control their use. These drugs are morphine, heroin, and cocaine. Morphine was first isolated from opium in 1820 and cocaine was first distilled from coca leaves in 1884. Heroin, which is made from morphine, was not discovered until 1898 and did not come into general use in the United States until 1909. Although opium has been used for centuries in Asiatic countries, and coca leaves have been chewed by the natives of Peru and Bolivia for hundreds of years, the stronger chemicals, morphine, heroin and cocaine, have been isolated only in comparatively recent times. Each of these stronger chemicals is used in the practice of medicine, morphine and cocaine having well established places in relieving pain. In medical circles morphine especially plays such an important part that one physician has said that "without it few physicians would be called on enough to practice medicine." Many consider it the most important drug known.

On the other hand, the continued use of these drugs has led to an increasing which is only relieved by a further administration of the drug of addiction. The federal government reports that the continued use of these drugs for a period of 10 to 30 days is sufficient to establish addiction. It does not matter whether the drugs are administered as medicine or are taken through the curiosity of addiction is sure to follow in the course of a month. Many people in this country have passed this stage and now require the continued administration of the drug of addiction in order to keep themselves in a state of well being. Four years ago the treasury department reported that over a million people in the United States were known to be addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. Recently, this department has issued a statement that the number of addicts has increased and that today one person in every 73 in this country is known to be an addict. But this is not the total number of addicts by any means; it is only the number known to be addicted. Some estimates on the total number are as high as four millions.

While we do not know definitely the total number of addicts we do know that the United States for a while was consuming more narcotic drugs than any other nation on the globe in proportion to its population. From 1910 to 1915, prior to the passage of the Harrison narcotic act, this nation imported each year enough opium to supply each person in the population—man, woman and child—with enough of the drug to put them to sleep for a period of 30 days. During this period Italy consumed only 1 grain per person; Germany, 2 grains; England, 3 grains; France, 4 grains; India 27 grains; and the United States, 36 grains. It is quite clear that the greater portion of the opium reaching this country during this period was used to satisfy the habits of addiction and not to relieve human suffering.

These facts enable us to understand the nature of the problem with which we have to deal. We can not afford to abolish entirely the importation of these drugs—they are needed in medicine. On the contrary, we desire to stamp out addiction and to prevent the "dope" peddler from creating new addicts. Each year there are trying to limit the consumption of these drugs to strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

SHORT COURSE FOR METERMEN

The University of California extension division has announced the organization of a first annual short course for metermen to be given on the campus at Berkeley during this week. The course was planned with the co-operation of the meter committee of the Pacific Coast Electrical association which has long recognized the need for short training courses for men who have charge of the electric metering equipment of various public service corporations in the state.

Applications for the course were received from the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electrical company, San Diego, from the Southern California Edison company in Los Angeles, and from the San Joaquin Light and Power company at Fresno, and the interest which has been shown assures the success of the course. Instruction in lecture room and laboratory will be given, and each evening interesting talks on the meter industry will be given by manufacturer's representatives and other men long acquainted with this field.

The theory, construction and operation of alternating wattour meters and demand indicators will be studied in detail, and the lectures were so arranged that men with little knowledge of electricity can get the maximum benefit from the course.

THE REAL AND THE IDEAL

"I believe the public opinion of this country is essentially sound," wrote former President Wilson to a friend in the south, "and it is obviously swinging back to the high levels it occupied during the war. I look for a genuine and an immediate renaissance of the finest sort of political idealism in this country."

Idealism had its day during Mr. Wilson's term in the white house. Unfortunately for the political prospects of the Democrats, the worship of ideals was so intense as to exclude the need of making practical application of them to modern life. Mr. Wilson failed to comprehend the truth that the frailties of human nature are responsible for the imperfections of national morality, and make impossible the attainment of the ideals that he advocated. Had he comprehended that fact he would have been content with such progress toward his ideals as circumstances permitted. Instead, he strove for the impossible and his cherished schemes fell to the ground.

President Harding's ideals are as lofty as those of his predecessor, but he has tempered their application with a practical understanding of the realities of the world. He has not sought the millennium at a stroke, but has won a long succession of diplomatic triumphs that mark the progress of his administration toward world peace in a striking contrast to the disheartening failures of Mr. Wilson.

The contribution that the United States will make in the future toward the cause of peace will be enhanced by keeping our feet on the ground, and extending helpful advice and suggestions only when the world indicates a readiness to receive them. A renascence of the political idealism that Mr. Wilson has in mind would bring to a sudden stop the steady progress of the last two years toward contentment in our own country and toward the elimination of the causes of discontent among nations. Mr. Wilson's optimism over the Democratic outlook is testimony to his courage, but there is little to warrant it.

HEALTH LIES IN AMERICANISM

American national character is no aversion from assuming responsibility, but American intelligence and common sense refuse to be luddied by appeals to embark upon responsibilities which have little or no relation to our own well being. The American who was for keeping out of the Philippines and opposing the Platt amendment and for keeping the nation unprepared, on the theory that America cannot trust itself to be strong, is today preaching a sentimental internationalism which has no relation to the true American policy of clear and vigorous enforcement of our international interests.

The epoch following the Spanish war was inspired by an athletic nationalism, the ideals of which were justice within and without, and the manly development of our strength. It did not aspire to the moral monitoring of mankind. It did not fear its own prosperity and power.

It would do us good to revert to that day and that mood. We are invaded by a plague of alien issues and influences. We are vexed with a brood of vague doubts. We need a restored confidence in our traditions, our principles, our conscience and our intelligence. We need to purge ourselves of the poison which turns us against one another in industry, in politics, in international responsibilities. We are sickened with foreign diseases and our health is in the air of our own Americanism. We need a reeducation of ourselves to fundamental Americanism. We need to revive the inspiration of our common destiny, our confident unity and our devotion to those principles which have made and will keep us strong and free.

A MISSOURI COMPROMISE

Among the curries produced by legislatures in our various states during the season now closing, the most awe-inspiring is the effort of a lawmaker rejoicing in the moniker of J. Dal Swiers. The proposed legislation which died with the adjournment of the Missouri legislature included a measure promoted by the said Swiers to declare the Ten Commandments and the league of nations legal in Missouri and to repeal all other laws.

The common reaction to momentary speechlessness in the presence of so much stupidity in a single place of legislation will be a vague wonder what would happen if the constitutional restriction of the treaty making power of states were lifted long enough to admit Missouri to the league. There would be certain interesting possibilities in the state's right to carry her neighborhood quarrels to Geneva and to attempt to sway the moral pressure of the British empire et al, against the sovereign states of Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Regarding another item in the Swiers chief dourne, it is to be regretted that it was not given its day in the general court of Missouri in order that the world might learn what a typical politically-minded legislature can think up in the way of amendments to the Ten Commandments.

Thirdly, the repeal of all existing law has its engaging aspects. It would be interesting to know how Missouri would go about ordering a grade separation or fixing a salary, for example on the strength of the Decalogue and the covenant of the league.

All in all a rare opportunity to add to the general gaiety of existence appears to have been overlooked in Missouri.

THE OPEN ROAD A TEACHER

The paved highway is more than a convenience. It is an educator, a peace maker, a prosperity stimulator.

The modern Californian learns more about his state in a vacation tour than he would have learned in a lifetime before the automobile came. His occasional trips in the old days would have taken him to San Francisco, to Los Angeles, to San Diego, to Yosemite, perhaps; but his private car now carries him from one end of the commonwealth to the other, giving him an intimate personal touch with every village and valley, every hamlet and hill, every mountain and metropolis.

The observing tourist who comes to California and spends a few weeks in travel about the state in a motor car absorbs more practical knowledge of the golden west than the stay-at-home native may have.

The influence of this increase in appreciation of one's state is far reaching. An inspection of the resources of California can do nothing less than inspire respect and confidence, and promote progress by encouraging investment, arousing new ideas, and coordinating existing assets.

Perspective is broadened by the same process. A study of the problems of one district helps one to understand these problems and gives him a more sympathetic feeling for his neighbors, "neighbors" in this sense, being residents of distant counties and perhaps distant states.

As an international agency, the good road also has its important part to play. It is already reaching into Mexico, bringing the people of the two countries into more friendly relationship.

BOY SCOUTS' FIELD MEET

Santa Ana is to have a county, Boy Scout field meet this year according to announcement made from Boy Scout headquarters. This field meet, which is the third annual meet of Orange county scouts is to be held on Saturday, May 26, starting at 1:30 p. m. It is fully expected that between 750 and 1000 boys will participate in this meet which will be preceded in the morning by a parade through the town streets of Santa Ana. The meet is to start at 1:30 p. m. and this year the scout council has practically eliminated all athletic events from the field meet, making it purely a scout affair.

The opening event will be the parade and formal review, at which time the officers of the county council will formally review the scout troops of Orange county. Each troop then has three minutes to demonstrate its ability in fancy drill. The next event is a dressing parade in which each troop in the county will have at least one entry. Scouts are to be staged fifty yards apart, clothed only in a track suit and every ten yards there will be placed part of his scout uniform. The which he will put on as quickly as possible, presenting himself for inspection at the fifty yard line.

The third event is a water boiling contest in which every troop will have one entry. Each troop will enter a team of four scouts who will be judged on the most efficient element of the combination. Therefore the old grounds for fear have passed away. The axiom of the eighteenth century or the beginning of the nineteenth, has no application to the twentieth. The isolationists of the present are not potential Washingtons, Jeffersons or Hamiltons. They are a coterie of the blind, trying to lead millions who have vision.

The next event and which promises to be a very thrilling affair is the wall scaling race. Boys will scale a nine foot wall without the use of staves or other artificial means.

The flap-jack cooking contest which follows is a very keenly contested event. Each troop will enter a team of four scouts who will build his fire, mix the hot cake batter and cook three well-done hot cakes, cooking them one at a time, taking them to the judges for inspection.

Following this, a first aid race will be staged, at which time the care and speed of handling patients will be demonstrated. The grand finale of the day will be the mess flag drill, which will be participated in by nearly 1000 scouts in uniform and promises to present a very colorful effect, following which prizes will be awarded to troops scoring the highest number of points and then a formal retreat will be held with the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Too much sympathy will make some men lazy.

CITIZENS OF TOMORROW

As a feature of the recent "Loyalty week" some hundred thousand boys marched down Fifth avenue, New York. They were hours in passing, but all the time there were things to watch them. In the parade were banners, perhaps, inscribed with patriotic legends, but the boys themselves, determined, eager, erect, constituted the display that thrilled the heart. The citizens of tomorrow! Soon to be the man into whose hands must pass the conduct of affairs, it is most essential that there be awakened in their minds and nurtured there, a love of the principles on which this great government is founded.

New York, most populous of American cities, has a large foreign element. It has a startlingly large proportion of alien-hearted Americans. Writers there who have a certain distinction in letters, use their talents for the poisoning of public opinion.

There are weeklies devoted to promotion of disloyalty, although such is not their proclaimed purpose. There are monthly magazines that do their utmost to bring not only the constitution, respect for it, into contempt. They use the term "American" only as a reproach. They slander the government, publishing perverted and false accounts of its activities and objects. They deride American culture, and hoot derisively at the mention of American education. Some of them are pro-bolsheviks, none is pro-American. In the late war they were treasonable in sentiment, and their sentiment has not changed.

It is necessary that something be done to offset the malign influence of these public enemies. One of the most helpful agencies is that of organizing boys. The Boy Scouts, Rangers, and similar bodies are potential for correcting the false beliefs that are bandied about by crafty propagandists or their dupes. To teachers in public schools there is also a fine opportunity for instilling the principles that mean a sane and devoted citizenship, proud of the country, quick to defend it against the assaults of an armed foe, or the treacherous foes whose weapon is venom, and whose inspiration is hatred of the republic that makes the mistake of harboring them.

SOMEBODY SAID IT

It is a common thing to ascribe to Washington the oft quoted sentiment against meddling European affairs. Historical papers reveal an expression of the sentiment in a paper of Jefferson's not of the first president's. Now comes Prof. Samuel Flagg Bemis, of Whitman college, Walla Walla, with the statement that he saw the original of the sentiment in a letter of the late President James Madison. This is an interesting, rather than an important fact. In confirms the theory that in those days European entanglements were recognized as something to be feared. Well they might have been. The United States was a new and weak experiment. The isolation possible in its beginnings was the buttress of its safety. Communication with Europe was slow and difficult. Commercial and diplomatic relationships were tenuous. Interdependence had not become manifest. England did not stagger under the blow when the "Pilgrim fathers" set sail. Had England sank into the sea, knowledge of the catastrophe could not have reached these shores for many weeks.

When the early statesmen were formulating their opinions touching the peril of entanglements, who as they were, they could not have had in mind the conditions that prevail today. The handful of colonies has grown into the richest and most powerful nation of the globe. Its existence does not rest upon the whim of people across the sea. Were it to enter into any agreement with Europe it would enter as the most potent element of the combination. Therefore the old grounds for fear have passed away. The axiom of the eighteenth century or the beginning of the nineteenth, has no application to the twentieth. The isolationists of the present are not potential Washingtons, Jeffersons or Hamiltons. They are a coterie of the blind, trying to lead millions who have vision.

IF THE HORSE COMES BACK

There continues to arrive at this and doubtless at other newspaper offices the publicity of the Horse Association of America. The purpose of this association is to "boost" the use of horses. In a current bit of publicity, we find notes on how this and that industry is turning back from the use of motors to horse drawn appliances.

On this question, we are entirely natural. What ever is for the betterment of industry, we are for it. We have no brief for the horse, or for the tractor or motor, except as each is a benefit to humanity and to the society among which we move and have our being.

But there is this to be said about and even against the use of horses—it involves, unless we take care, a certain amount of cruelty that it takes constant effort on the part of society

California Theatre

Thursday, May 17

Vaudeville Road Show

Five Big Acts—Don't Miss It

"Till We Meet Again"

Friday and Saturday, May 18-19

Marie Corelli's Great Novel

"THELMA"

Starring Jane Novak

Sun., Mon., May 20-21

A First National Attraction

"Might Lak' a Rose"

Kinogams Around the World No. 12

Tues. Wed. May 22-23

Leatrice Joy in

"You Can't Fool Your Wife"

Prizma Color

Topics

After
Victory Notes
WHAT?

Just five years ago some 25,000,000 people bought Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes, many on weekly payments—the greatest example of thrift this country has ever known.

However, the value of this lesson in saving will depend upon the choice of future investments—and the will power of these Bond and Note holders to keep on moving.

We will redeem all Victory Notes of the series G, H, I, J, K, or L, called for redemption May 20, and will gladly assist you in reinvesting your money or will credit your savings account with the proceeds.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Anaheim

American Savings Bank

Of Anaheim

At this time, when the opportunities of motor vehicles and machinery are at their height, it will be well for us as sensitive beings, if we nerve ourselves against any use of draft animals except under conditions that are merciful.

We well remember the times when the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had a real purpose and a daily service. We can remember when on every street of every village could be seen animals used in ways that were atrocious, with shoulders and backs having marks of suffering. Well we remember when starvation was the lot of a certain too large percentage of draft animals. True, the far-sighted driver used his animals well, just as the most thrifty slave owner treated his slaves well, because thus he got the most out of them. But it was true also that by no means a large share of drivers knew this ultimate lesson in kindness and thrift.

If we are to return in any sense to a horse age, let's take this time, when the use of horses is at a minimum, to insure that our laws and our social customs conform to the dictates of humanity and common sense.

ARIZONA'S STAND HURTFUL

Through the influence and at the instigation of Governor Hunt, Arizona

has assumed an attitude toward the proposed control of floods and development of power and irrigation from the Colorado river that bodes ill for the enterprise. Briefly, the official Arizona attitude is to "go it alone." Governor Hunt's conference resolved that "all power development of the Colorado river within the state of Arizona should be developed, controlled and eventually owned by the state."

This policy, if pursued consistently and logically, would put Arizona in the position of blocking the plans for unified action by the seven states of the Colorado basin, under a compact for equitable distribution of water, power and benefits from the project. This blocking would be an impracticable reactionary course, hurtful alike to Arizona and to all the other states of the southwest.

The worst thing that could happen to this great enterprise would be to create dissension among the states lying in the Colorado basin. Arizona, starting on a course that, if persisted in, will cause bitter controversy and delay indefinitely the beginning of the great project under auspices of the United States government.

A "selfmade" man never admits that he is responsible for putting the thickness in his skull. If you don't look forward buoyantly to the future, you're dead in the present.