

WALNUT PRICES TO BE FIXED TODAY

GROWERS ANXIOUSLY AWAITING
DECISION OF THE ASSOCIATION
DIRECTORS

All the packing houses in Orange County now making shipments—Harvest is Two Weeks Earlier Than Last Year—Anaheim House Will Ship About 45 Cars, Practically the Same as Last Year Ago, But the Nuts Average Better—Prices Expected to Be Good.

All the walnut packing houses in Orange county are wide open now, receiving and shipping the 1923 crop, and cars are being started toward the eastern markets as rapidly as the nuts can be cured. The first car out of the county was shipped from Capistrano two weeks ago. The Anaheim packing house made its first shipment the latter part of the week, and will have its entire crop cleaned up far ahead of last season. Manager Ross expects to ship 45 cars. "This is about the same as last year, but the quality is said to be superior to last year's crop. There has been no rain to hamper the pickers in the orchards, and the crop is coming rapidly.

Today at a meeting of association directors in Los Angeles the prices on this year's crop will be fixed, and the growers are anxiously awaiting receipt of the figures. As there are no holdovers on the eastern market and the harvest is a couple of weeks earlier than usual, which is a decided advantage, the prices will probably be better than those of a year ago.

Getting the crop to market early is a matter of very great importance to the California walnut grower and means literally millions of dollars to him.

Although the California Walnut Growers' association has accomplished miracles during the past five years in educating the general public to the all-year consumption of its product, the fact still remains that by far the greatest consumption occurs during the holidays, beginning with Thanksgiving and continuing through Christmas and New Years. In years gone by, as well as at the present time, any holdovers of the crop invariably have been from that part of the output reaching the eastern markets after January 1.

The importance of getting the crop to the consumer as early as is possible has long been recognized by growers and is reflected in the frantic efforts made to get as heavy a tonnage as possible into the first pool, which usually closes about November 15.

Two principal factors contribute to delay in accomplishing the object of the growers: First, the usually long-drawn-out practice of picking up the nuts at intervals of ten days to two weeks, depending on weather conditions and labor facilities; and, second, the time required for curing the nuts either in the field or at the packing house before they can be processed satisfactorily.

With reference to the harvesting methods used in the past, many growers long have felt that it was possible and practical to speed up harvesting very appreciably, although it must be admitted that comparatively little has been done toward accomplishing this purpose.

The importance of speed has been amply emphasized during the past year by the announcement of results of an investigation conducted by the citrus experiment station and the field department of the walnut association jointly, relative to the causes of moldy nuts and dark-colored meats.

The results of this investigation indicate not only that it is entirely practicable to hasten the gathering of the crop, which naturally would result in a better average price to the producer, but also that more frequent picking up greatly reduces the percentage of "off-grades" due to the moldy kernels and discolored and dark meats.

During this investigation many thousands of nuts were gathered at different intervals and examined for the presence of mold and color of meats. It was found that moldy nuts and dark-colored meats are due almost entirely to delay in picking up the nuts and especially in that percentage of the crop from which the hulls do not naturally separate in the

field. It was found that practically all of the nuts where this condition occurs have either dark colored meats, or mold.

Partly as a result of this investigation, which has been given wide publicity by the experiment station and association, growers this year started gathering the nuts at least two weeks earlier than usual and are picking at much shorter intervals.

Piling of the trees to dislodge the "stick-tights" which normally remain until the latter part of the season, started early this year several weeks earlier than usual. The general piling will be done approximately two weeks earlier than usual. It is recognized that this will mean additional expense in costs of harvesting, but the fact is well established that this expense will be many times made up in the greater percentage of good nuts and light colored meats which command a premium with the trade.

It is believed that this year a much larger percentage of the crop will be in first pool than has been the case for many years past, guaranteeing that it will reach the market several weeks earlier than usual and thus bring a better price and be much more readily distributed and out of the way for the gleanings which come later.

The second factor of relatively slow and unsatisfactory curing which is involved in the present practice of field or packing house treatment, it is believed also will shortly be overcome through the wide-spread adoption of dehydration.

For the past two years the division of food products of the college of agriculture has been co-operating with the field department of the association in conducting dehydration investigations and in making a survey of the various dehydration plants which growers have established during recent years. It has been conclusively demonstrated that by dehydration the nuts can be cured properly in 24 to 30 hours, giving a much more uniform product than resulted from drying and equally as good keeping qualities.

It is believed that through the use of properly constructed dehydrators, the time of field curing can be reduced to 36 to 48 hours, which will reduce the usual period required for curing treatment by two-thirds or even more.

Further than this it is proved that the average quality of the nuts cured by dehydrators is considerably superior to that of the field-run-treated article.

The experience of a few growers who have been experimenting with dehydrators during the past three or four years further indicates that through the adoption of dehydrators, the expensive drying equipment consisting of trays and fans, and the use of valuable land may be dispensed with. This indicates artificial dehydration actually has proved cheaper as well as more efficient than natural curing.

A number of types of dehydrators have been under observation and test during the past two seasons, and a large amount of data has been collected relative to the various conditions required for satisfactory curing. It is believed that the data at hand soon will be sufficient to furnish the basis for designing satisfactory commercial dehydrators.

Walnut growers are optimistic in believing that through the adoption of methods of harvesting designed to speed up gathering the crop and to hasten curing, it will be possible soon to put the bulk of the California walnut crop into the hands of the American consumer from two to three weeks earlier than is now the case and to market a product of decidedly better average quality.

The accomplishment of these studies will mean much towards insuring the future success of the California walnut industry, faced as it is with a production doubling approximately every five years, and with foreign competition increasing all the while—conditions which mean that the future success of the industry is dependent in a large measure on the growing and marketing of a product of uniform quality.

County Auditor W. C. Jerome announced receipt of a check for \$137,241.28 from the state motor vehicle fund, it being the first allotment of receipts this year. Jerome said it indicated that the county would receive about \$50,000 more than last year, when the total apportionment was \$120,000. The auditor expects at least \$100,000 more in the final distribution of revenues from the department this year. Pointing out that the increase will be approximately 33.3 per cent, Jerome said it was further evidence of the increase in population and prosperity of the county.

CONTRACTS LET FOR KRAEMER BUILDING

SKYSCRAPER AT THE CORNER OF
CENTER AND CLAUDINA TO
COST \$500,000.

Wilson & Bever Secure Contract for General Construction—Work Expected to Begin Immediately After the First of December, When Boston Bakery Will Vacate American Savings Bank to Occupy Ground Floor—Will Be the Tallest and Costliest Business Building in Orange County.

Permit for the Kraemer skyscraper to be built at the corner of North Claudina and Center streets, on the Boston bakery site, has not yet been taken out, but J. W. Price, building inspector, is expecting to receive the application shortly. The total cost of the building is estimated at \$500,000, which will make this the largest permit ever taken out in the county. In addition to being the costliest it will also be the tallest business structure in Orange county, as Mr. Kraemer finally decided to make it six stories high.

Mr. Eugene Durfee, who has designed most of Mr. Kraemer's buildings, is the architect, and has planned an up-to-date building, modern in every particular. All the latest conveniences will be installed, and it will be absolutely fireproof.

The Boston bakery, which now occupies the site, will move into the Angelina Kraemer building at Philadelphia and Center streets, as soon as it is completed. The bakery will probably vacate by the first of December, and work will immediately begin on the new structure.

Bids for the construction work were opened yesterday, and the various contractors let—Wilson & Bever given the contract for the general construction work. The J. J. Farley Electric company secured the contract for the electrical work, the Union Iron Works, of Los Angeles, for the steel work, and the American Elevator company for the elevators.

The building will have a frontage of 48 feet on Center and 91 feet on Claudina street. The American Savings Bank will occupy the ground floor, while most of the upper stories will be divided into offices for professional men.

CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Constant improvement in the regular attendance of pupils in Orange county schools was reported by William C. Roberts, county supervisor of education.

"I find a constant improvement each year in regular school attendance," Roberts said. "In my opinion it shows a growing desire on the part of the parents and children alike to acquire as adequate an education as possible."

Roberts commented on the obstacles surmounted by many families in seeing that their children might receive a schooling.

"Instances of this nature are to be found in the Mexican colonies," he explained. "Children are numerous in the average Mexican family. Then, too, relatives of a stricken family feel called upon to render aid, though it be a strain upon resources. That means a double quota of children under one roof."

"There is a large percentage of orphaned and half-orphaned children in the Mexican colonies here. They will be found living in the homes of their kin. School to them is a grave problem. They must assist in their own support and also find time for schooling according to state school laws."

"Every year finds more of these children on their way regularly to the school house. They help to pick the various crops with the seniors of their family, but immediately that crops are in their return to school. "The success of the Mexican schools opened here during the summer was proof of the growing desire for learning despite race, creed or condition. Orange county's school attendance problem gradually unfolds as the years pass."

SUES FOR PORTION OF FATHER'S ESTATE

Piacentia Man Files Suit Against His Brother

B. M. Dewey, of Piacentia, filed a contest to the will of his father, Jasper Dewey, who died in Long Beach some time ago, charging that his brother, Lester B. Dewey, of Long Beach, exerted undue influence and induced their father to leave his entire estate to him. Property valued at \$120,000 is involved in the contest which was filed in the superior court.

Although the estate of the elder Dewey was appraised at only \$13,384 by the court, the contestant contended that property valued at \$100,000, in the name of his father and brother, but when the father died his brother claimed it all, and still has it in his possession.

In 1916, when the instrument under fire was drawn up, B. M. Dewey asserted that his father was worth \$50,000 in his own right, and he believed that his brother persuaded his father to part with a portion of this amount.

According to the complaint, the father was 79 years of age when he made his will, and after the death of his wife in 1916, often stated that he was dissatisfied with the conduct of Lester in both social and business affairs.

MRS. HENRY SURPRISED

A party of friends, surprised Mrs. Arch Henry and family at their home on Garden Grove road on Friday evening.

The self invited guests carried with them a New England supper, which all enjoyed to the fullest extent. The evening was pleasantly spent with conversation and music.

Those present at this affair were: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Snyder, Mrs. Mary J. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tobin, and Miss Nina; Mr. and Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bever and four daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Haelet, Mr. and Mrs. H. Achen and three children, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Scholten, and Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hwa, of El Modena; Miss Thelma Lambert, of El Modena; Mrs. and Mrs. M. O. Hensley and two sons, and Mrs. Henry.

PERSONAL MENTION

Gerald Ward departed on Monday for his home at Maratitan, Mex., where he expects to stay this evening, after a three days' journey. Mrs. Ward and her mother, Mrs. Haat, will remain in Anaheim several weeks, when the former will return to her home at Maratitan, and the latter will go north to rejoin relatives.

Edward and Charles Ward have secured positions with the Petroleum Midway at Torrance, and have departed thither to reside. Mrs. Charles Ward will remain in Anaheim for a week, closing up her work as bookkeeper at the S. Q. R. store, and will then proceed to Torrance.

Mrs. Mabel Coleman will remain here for several weeks, and will then return to her home at La Puente.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

The addition of nearly 20 miles to the Orange county paved highway system at an expenditure of \$650,000, as proposed by the road improvement committee, will be the property owners in several parts of the county at the present time. There is little doubt, according to county officials, that the major part of these projects will become realities within a few months. When completed, the proposed paving extensions will raise the total paved highway mileage of the county to nearly 300 miles and provide a perfect network of perfect avenues in every direction where settlement warrants it.

Among the most important of the projects now under consideration is the paving of the Garden Grove avenue west from Garden Grove to connect with the Anaheim road at the Los Angeles county line, to which the Long Beach city limits are soon to be extended. As a part of the same plan there is a proposal to pave Garden Grove avenue eastward to the Santa Ana city limits. This will give a straight east and west paved highway through to Long Beach by way of Garden Grove, shortening the distance for Orange, El Modena and Olive roads by at least twenty miles. One meeting of property holders within the area to be directly served by the proposed improvement has been held, and H. A. Lake, of Garden Grove, has been appointed chairman to direct the formation of a road improvement district.

RIVER CONTROL SUBJECT OF REPORT

ENGINEER TELLS OF PROGRESS
ALREADY MADE AT HEAD
OF SANTA ANA

Paper Submitted to Associated Chamber of Commerce at Olive—Satisfactory Work So Far, But Work Will Have No Effect on Unusually Heavy Floods—Check Dam System Will Eventually Control the River and Conserve All Its Waters.

George Hinckley, city engineer of Redlands, who has been making a thorough survey of the Santa Ana river, and has command of the conservation work now in progress, has submitted a report to the tri-county reforestation committee. This report was read at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held at Olive last week, by J. F. Althorn, chairman of the conservation committee of that body. The report follows:

The work of Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties in controlling a portion of the flood runoff of the Santa Ana river was commenced during the past winter. This work is being done in the San Bernardino mountains between the 5000 and 8000 foot contours.

The drainage portion of this area of the Santa Ana river is 146 square miles. This does not include the 50 square miles drained in to Bear valley lake, where the lake and dam already completely control the flood runoff. Of the 146 square miles referred to there are more than 30 square miles of rolling land, which is well adapted to the spreading of water by diversion and check dams. This work is being done, not by the use of building these dams in the channels of the streams, for these streams have already scoured the canyons to bedrock in many places, thus making it difficult to sink water by the ordinary check dam method.

The method being used is to dam the streams where the runoff concentrates and divert the water by means of dams and canals to canyons where the gravel is of the nature of a bedrock and where the absorption is greatest and to spread the water on these areas and to build check dams in the canyons which receive very little if any runoff from natural drainage.

In order to put this 30 square miles in a position to receive the maximum amount of water it will take approximately sixty miles of contour canals and many diversion check dams. From experience which we have had in spreading water on these gravel beds, as well as on debris cones, we have found that the gravel will absorb water during a storm runoff at the rate of between 15 and 60 inches per acre of spreading area. This would mean that we should be able to direct at flood time 300,000 inches or about 12,000 acre feet per day.

It is the purpose of this flood control work to assist the conservation work at the foot of the mountains as well as at other points where spread operations and conservation work are being carried on. This is to be done by taking off the peak of the flood in the upper reaches of the river, commencing at the 8000 foot contour, thus diminishing the runoff to such a point that the conservation works mentioned above may be able to operate.

As it is now, during flood flow, these works are closed for two reasons: First, because the flow is so great that it cannot be controlled after the waters have concentrated in one stream, and second, that it carries so much silt and debris as to materially interfere by silting the relatively small area available for conservation at the foot of the mountains.

It is hoped by this means and in making use of this work in the several tributaries of the Santa Ana river that we may be able eventually to bring under control the peak of the flood runoff of this river and conserve a very large portion of the 40,000 acre feet which is now annually being wasted to the ocean. There is not 40,000 acre feet wasted to the ocean each year, but the average over

a period of years is approximately that amount.

This flood control work should stabilize and equalize both the surface and sub-surface flow of the river as well as control a considerable portion of the damage done by the periodical flood flow of the Santa Ana river.

It is not the intention of the flood control work to interfere in any way with any existing rights or work of any existing conservation works, other than to control the river so that these plants may operate at greater efficiency. For instance, it is not the intention to take any water from the channel of the stream when the flow of the river does not reach the Chapman street bridge in Orange county, but only to take out that water which might otherwise be wasted to the ocean.

Any works to control the Santa Ana river at torrential flood must necessarily be of considerable magnitude, and it will take some years with the funds which the counties are now appropriating for this work in order to bring any great flood under complete control. However, this work should be carried on with all diligence and as the benefits can be shown from year to year available funds should be increased.

EBELL SOCIETY BEGINS ITS NEW YEAR WORK

S. C. Hartranft Delivers an Address on the Constitution.

After a summer vacation the Ebell society met at the Elks' club house Monday for the purpose of organizing and preparing for the next year's work. An excellent program had been prepared, S. C. Hartranft being listed for a speech on the United States constitution.

Commenting upon the amendments to the constitution Mr. Hartranft declared that not one of the entire nineteen is more remarkable than the suffrage amendment (13th) gave to the women of the United States the right of franchise, though the eighteenth amendment provided for prohibition, he said, is of equal importance and as such should be enforced to the letter.

Honor the flag, he said means something more than being willing to fight when the emblem itself is desecrated. "Americans should be equally willing to defend that for which the flag stands."

Mrs. Nellie E. Terry made a short speech, praising the members and outlining the plan of work. She also announced the standing committees.

Election of delegates to the southern district federation convention to be held in Costa Mesa October 26, resulted in the choice of Mesdames G. H. Goodale, Ida Dutton, J. P. Bradstad, J. O. Reed, F. G. Peck. The alternates chosen were Mesdames J. E. Wilson, G. M. Simpson, T. Lumsdon, M. E. Canby and R. E. Marsh. Mrs. G. M. Simpson, general curator of the club, announced the section meetings for the coming month.

Mrs. Eva Boyd, reporting for the next sale for the Interclub Musical association, with which Ebell club is assisting, urged that all Ebell women support the series, procuring tickets from the local music stores and disposing of as many as possible.

Following is a list of the committees announced by Mrs. Terry for the coming year:

Program—Mesdames G. H. Goodale, Frederick R. Schiller, J. P. Bradstad and C. C. Smith.
Reception—Mesdames Della Probst, T. Lumsdon, C. W. Austin, H. S. Ruick and Lee Eichelz.

Membership—Mesdames R. B. Herman, Mabel Hamner, Charles Hedges, Genevieve G. Hagood and Minnie Elks.

Ways and Means—Mesdames M. E. Canby, Clara LaMont, W. S. McFarlane, Emma Nagle and E. H. Jacoby.
Philanthropy—Mesdames John Johnson, R. E. Marsh, G. R. Shee, E. B. Camp and E. Macchib.
Upho—Miss Frances Backs, Mesdames B. H. Sidway, J. E. Schumacher, A. A. Cohen and Newman Sanford.
House Committee—Mesdames N. Dahl, N. M. Durkee E. P. Ferguson and L. Z. Kroeger.

Legislation—Mesdames Ida Dutton and T. S. Grimsdew.
Americanization and Citizenship—Mrs. J. P. Bradstad.
Press—Mesdames J. E. Schumacher, Fred Schneider and E. E. Brus.
Musician—Mrs. Stella Schwenker.

Not every wedding ring has the ring of sincerity.

PEOPLE MAY VOTE ON OIL ZONE ORDINANCE

TRUSTEES AND CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE DISCUSS MATTER
THURSDAY NIGHT

Sentiment on Drilling Within the City Apparently Divided Fifty-Fifty, and Voters May Be Asked to Decide the Question—Tax Rate Fixed at Same as Last Year, \$1.45 on the Hundred Dollars—Trustee Gibbs Hand in His Resignation as Member of the Board.

To drill or not to drill within the city limits is a question that has started much discussion and is also giving much concern to trust trustees upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of deciding the matter. Many property owners who have acreage inside the city are opposed to an ordinance prohibiting drilling for oil, and many others favor the exclusion of the oil companies entirely, as they dislike the idea of seeing the streets and lawns of fair Anaheim cluttered up with crude petroleum.

This matter was discussed both by the trustees and the directors of the chamber of commerce Thursday night, both sides of the question being argued, but no definite decision was arrived at. Action was postponed for a week, and in all probability the people will be called upon to decide the matter by ballot before the ordinance is adopted. City Attorney Weisel, after much labor, has constructed a zoning ordinance designed to protect densely populated sections of the city and permit drilling on acreage property, but it is not to be expected that such an ordinance would be satisfactory to all the people. Some property owners have already leased, and others can lease at a good bonus. These tracts will be reclaimed from the prohibitive zone, while others favor an ordinance prohibiting drilling within the city. The trustees will probably pass the matter up to the people, and give them an opportunity to settle the matter at an election.

Councilman F. N. Gibbs sprung a surprise Thursday night by handing in his resignation as a member of the board, giving as his reason that his private affairs are so arduous that he cannot devote sufficient time to public matters. His resignation is to take effect on April 1. Mr. Gibbs is now serving his second term, having been re-elected after a warm campaign at the last election. He has been an efficient member of the board, and his co-laborers will regret his departure.

The board fixed the tax rate at \$1.45 on the hundred dollars, the same figure as last year. Cost of the city government is increasing each year, but the rapid increase in property valuations makes it possible to hold the rate down. Few cities in southern California have a lower tax rate than Anaheim.

TO TEST BREED LAW

Fullerton union high school district is willing to become the defendant in any action brought by the district attorney's office to bring about the discharge of a student who is at the present time driving one of the school busses in admitted violation of a provision of the Breed motor vehicle act passed by the last session of the state legislature.

The trustees of the district, at a meeting, asked the law firm of Marks & Lauer to take up with District Attorney A. P. Nelson in Santa Ana the matter of arranging a test action by which they may be guided. It is probable, Louis E. Plummer, principal of the Fullerton union high school, said that the suit will be brought by the district attorney against the district.

Plummer said the case would be based on the legality of the clause in the Breed bill which requires that the driver of a high school motor vehicle be at least 21 years old. He pointed out that under the state law the drivers of motor transit vehicles are only required to be 18 years old.

The difference in the employment of the Breed motor vehicle act and Fullerton and the amount paid out to student drivers is about \$1500, the principal said.

IN THE DAYS OF LONG AGO

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

From Gazette of October 4, 1873.
The regular meeting of Anaheim lodge, No. 207, F. and A. M., will be held this evening.

The musical squawk of wild geese can already be heard at early morning on the Los Alamitos.

Those in want of good baled hay can get some at a bargain at the ranch of W. M. McFadden.

The present cold nights are said to affect the new wine very unfavorably by retarding fermentation.

Henry T. Hazard, of Los Angeles, was married on Thursday to Miss Carrie Geller, daughter of Dr. Geller, of El Monte.

The last steamer for San Francisco took a cargo of 400 bales of wool, 500 sacks of grain and 30 pipes of wine from Anaheim Landing.

Ben Dreyfus will pay one cent per pound for grapes delivered in Anaheim. Two large wagon loads were brought from Los Nietos yesterday.

W. S. Wright, of Anaheim; C. Fulton, of Los Alamitos; J. Mellus, of Wilmington, started for Prescott yesterday morning. They will accompany Dick Egan, whom they expect to intercept at San Bernardino.

Episcopal services will be held in Enterprise hall tomorrow by Rev. Luke, of San Gabriel. Services will also be held in the Catholic church by Rev. Philip Parley; Presbyterian services by Rev. L. P. Webster at the usual hour.

Personal—M. L. Goodman left on the stage for San Francisco on Thursday.

George C. Knox is making the preliminary survey of the route of the land company's canal.

W. I. Rumble has returned to Anaheim, and will resume the practice of his profession.

A colossal statue of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," was unveiled in Prospect park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, in the presence of six thousand people.

L. Halberstadt also left on the steamer for the metropolis yesterday.

Richard Egan, of San Juan Capistrano, left on Thursday for Prescott, in charge of six hundred head of horses, the property of Chas. Forster.

A large meeting of farmers was held at Gospel Swamp school, house Monday evening. It was addressed by L. M. Holt, a correspondent of the Rural Press, on the subject of "Granges." It was the intention to organize a grange in that district, but upon discussing the matter, they decided to abandon the idea for the present. However, twenty applications for membership were sent to the

Fruitland Grange, located at Tustin City.

Odd Fellows' Hall Building association.—At the meeting of the stockholders of this association held last Saturday, the following gentlemen were elected a board of directors: John P. Zorn, John Fischer, E. W. Champlin, S. H. Dyer and R. Heiman. The last named gentleman reported that 493 shares of the stock had been disposed of, thus leaving only 95 shares on hand. The amount paid and to be paid in a few days, the stockholders is \$7000. The association has only to borrow \$3000, which is more than enough to pay all their indebtedness. The large cellar under their building has been rented to a wine company, and an offer was made by some parties to buy the unoccupied part of their lot. This consists of a strip 14 by 150 feet, and is intended by the parties wanting to purchase to build a fire proof brick building, for what purpose we have been unable to ascertain. This proposition is being considered by the board. Altogether the prospects of the association financially and otherwise, are very flattering, and their success completely astonishes those doubting Thomases, who a few months ago doubtfully shook their heads and predicted that "the thing couldn't be done."

He hath taken unto himself a partner. It is P. Granet, who has sold out his business at Galatin and will hereafter make his home in Anaheim. The personal popularity of Messrs. Richards and Granet, together with the quality of their stock in trade, will attract a large business.

Jacob Keller has become the owner of the two vineyard lots formerly owned by Dr. Heyerman.

The sudden fall in the price of barley compelled F. R. Lafacherie to take the steamer for San Francisco on Thursday.

An Unpleasant Episode—We had our gallantry put to a severe test the other day. We were taking our post prandial walk through one of the grassy, unfrequented lanes near Reid's vineyard, when we overtook a squaw walking in the same direction. She had a beautiful fiery popoose strapped to her back, the weight of which seemed to impede her progress, as it was with some difficulty she staggered along. As we passed in close proximity to her, she tripped and fell and we gallantly assisted her to her feet. She evidently labored under the impression that we had caused her fall, for no sooner had she regained her equilibrium, than her features assumed an injured air and diving into her capacious bosom, she brought forth a half-filled whisky bottle and let it fly at our reportorial head. By extraordinary agility we avoided the missile, which shot harmlessly by. We did not stop to reason with her on the impropriety of her conduct, but hoisted all sail and steered for a safer haven. This is the first time that whiskey ever flew to our head.

Official plotting of said tract.

Mrs. Albert Patton was appointed to have charge of Costa Mesa branch library located in the chamber of commerce room.

The chairman was authorized to approve the bond on map of tract No. 557.

The chairman was authorized to approve the bond on map of tract No. 444.

Map of tract No. 574 was ordered received and referred to the city engineer of the city of Stanton.

The county auditor was instructed to draw a warrant for \$1000 in favor of John Cook, chairman of the river protection in the third road district.

The chairman was authorized to approve the bond on map of tract No. 557.

The petition of T. G. Harriman et al to vacate and abandon those certain public streets and highways in the second road district, was presented, filed and set for hearing October 16, at 10 a. m.

The clerk was instructed to write the harbor commission to furnish the county surveyor all data as to tide lands prior to filling.

The matter of accepting the report of the harbor commission was continued to October 2, at 11 a. m.

SUPERVISOR'S PROCEEDINGS

Hearing on petition of W. F. Montgomery et al to vacate that certain alley in the fifth road district, was continued to Oct. 23, at 10 a. m.

Fumigating orders were ordered issued on recommendation of horticultural commissioner.

The chairman was authorized to approve bond on map of tract No. 559 and said map was accepted as official plotting of said tract, and \$1000 check was deposited on street work.

The chairman was authorized to approve the bond on map of tract No. 544 and said map was accepted as the official plotting of said tract. No street work.

The chairman was authorized to approve the bond on map of tract No. 559.

The chairman was authorized to approve the bond on map of tract No. 495 and said map was accepted as the official plotting of said tract.

The petition of J. O. Smith et al to vacate and abandon that certain alley in the fifth road district came on regularly for hearing. Protests were presented and filed. Further hearing on petition was continued to October 9th at 11 a. m.

Salary of first assistant county librarian was fixed at \$115, commencing October 1.

The chairman was authorized to approve the bond on map of tract No. 494, and said map was accepted as the

Government and people of the United States should do all possible in co-operation with the constituted authorities in Mexico, to preserve domestic peace in that republic. Attempts to start unwarranted bloody uprisings—such as prevailed for years—should be discontinued on this side of the international line. The whole moral integrity of the nation should be exerted to prevent a recurrence of the bloody chaos which scourged Mexico for years.

It is shameful to confess that much of the plotting against the peace of Mexico was done on this side of the boundary. This never should be again. Measures should be adopted to drive all mischief-makers out of this country—or, if they be Americans, to restrain them.

INTENSIVE FORESTRY WILL ADD TO WEALTH

The practice of intensive forestry will increase the annual growth of saw timber in California from its present low rate of 156 million board feet to 3600 million board feet, according to experts of the United States forest service. The present growth in the pine region of the state is estimated at 76 million feet per year, which can be raised to 2700 million feet by the scientific management of the 16,000 acres of potential forest in this region. In the redwood belt, on the 400,000 acres of forest land, intensive forestry should produce 900 million board feet a year.

This stupendous increase, foresters say, shows the great need for the experiment station in California, where the methods which will result in this increased growth may be developed and worked out. Our agriculture was largely a hit or miss proposition until the agricultural experiment stations developed new methods of handling the land and new practices, which greatly increased the production per acre. Forest experiment stations, it is asserted, will do the same thing for forestry, and the time to develop intensive methods is now while California still has many thousands acres of virgin forest in which, with proper methods of management, planting will not have to be done as in a great part of the forest regions of the east.

Crude forestry, or merely fire protection on our forest lands after cutting, will not produce the desired increase in growth, it is said. Under the crude methods of forestry now practiced in our California timber, we can get only about 120 million board feet of pine by 1950, and about 240 million feet of redwood, a total of 360 million feet. This is but one-tenth of the growth that is possible under the best forest management. With an average value of \$30 a thousand feet of timber, crude forestry would produce an annual growth worth \$10,800,000 or more than double what is being grown at the present time. That intensive forestry, such as would be worked out at a forest experiment station, the timber lands of the state should grow annually to produce worth \$51,000,000 in the pine region, and at least \$27,000,000 in the redwood region along the coast. With such wealth possible under intensive forestry, the small amount of money necessary to maintain a forest experiment station in California would be a most promising investment for the future prosperity of the state, say the forester.

SAYS LATIN-AMERICA GOOD PAPER MARKET

Manufacturers of paper in the United States are overlooking a good market when they fail to take into account Latin-American countries, according to the current issue of the National Bank of Commerce Monthly. With the exception of Cuba, the market has been but little developed, although these countries are the most logical customers for paper products turned out in the United States.

Glassine and grooved papers are said to be used extensively in the Latin-American countries. In getting this business, the United States is said to have an advantage on account of the quality of paper it can furnish and the service it would be able to give. A considerable portion of this business is now going to the Scandinavian countries and Germany and the manufacturers of the United States would have to compete with these countries in the matter of price, but it is believed that this might be successfully handled.

"European countries have an advantage over the United States in so far as the price of wrapping paper is concerned," says the article, which continues, "The cheap labor which is predominant in most of the manufacturing countries of Europe enables the manufacturers to deliver paper into international markets at low prices in comparison with cost of production. On the other hand, the United States offers wrapping paper of a quality unsurpassed by any other producing country, at a price commensurate with quality."

In comparison with the volume of exports of the Scandinavian countries

and Germany, the world's leading exporters of wrapping paper, the United States exports are negligible."

TEN DAYS INTENSIVELY

President Coolidge has announced that he will give some 10 days of his leisurely study to present aspects of the farmer problem in the United States, and to various remedies that have been proposed for the farmer's admittedly unsatisfactory condition. He has made no vainglorious promises to solve the whole problem within this period, but simply proposes to make himself thoroughly familiar with the proposals that will probably be brought up before congress this winter.

It is quite likely that even at the end of the 10 days President Coolidge will not give out any decision upon what is best to be done for this great industry. The industry and its ramifications are too complicated for snap judgment. The president will probably leave that sort of thing to the Brookharts and Johnsons whose minds—such as they are—are already made up.

Calvin Coolidge ought to have a better realization than most legislators, of the real difficulties that face the farmer. He comes of farming stock, was raised on a farm and likes farming. He brings to the problem a degree of understanding and a real sympathy. Real farmers—like intelligent men in any other line of production—don't want or expect a panacea that will cure all present ills at a stroke and embalm the farming industry in protective swaths of government red tape. They want a policy that will enable the farmer to work out his own salvation, that will perhaps tide him over present difficulties, but—above all—will enable him finally to control his own industry, independent of politics.

THERE IS ALWAYS A MAN

An almost prophetic statement, hitherto unpublished, made by Warren G. Harding when a candidate for president, is reproduced in Collier's by Richard Henry.

After pointing out how the steam shovel works in Marion, when the founder died, did not decline as popularly feared, nor when his successor died, but became "more prosperous than ever." Harding said:

"So it goes in enterprises, big and little, even unto the sailing of the ship of state. There is always 'somebody'—either in the steerage, of the vessel or in the obscurity of the 'works'—a man who, once clothed with that magical mantle of responsibility, will rise to the wings of his vision to heights of glory unknown before."

"If there is a single meaning in the presidency, it is this: That a spiritual majesty will clothe its occupant and grace him with the attributes that inhere, not in the man, but in the office, and which, being in the office, must be so fittingly expressed through the man that the world may feel and know that he is conscious of the temporary nature of his tenancy, and is, therefore, doubly jealous to guard and preserve the august power which only symbolizes the collective will of all the people."

FARM INCOMES

Practically all of the greater banking and financial institutions of the country are now issuing monthly bulletins touching upon economic conditions, finance, securities, etc. One of the most complete of these reports is that issued by the National City bank of New York. More and more attention is being given to agricultural products and agricultural economies. The September report of that great metropolitan institution gives such of its special agricultural products and to farm incomes. It refers to a canvass recently made in the greatest of all corn states, Iowa.

The canvass or survey covered 207 farms in Calhoun county and 70 farms in Humboldt county. The farmers reported were grain farmers, that is, the farmers who sell their crops for cash and do not feed to live stock.

The 207 Calhoun farmers averaged a labor income of \$1290. The highest return of any of these farmers was \$3501. On the other hand, one farmer had a net loss in the same year of \$2303. All the reports were for the year ending March 1. Six of the 207 failed to have anything to show for their labor, 10 made in excess of \$2,000 and 30 made \$500 or less. On a basis of 160 acres in each farm, those farms represented a total inventory of \$32,269 in 1924, \$53,422 in 1923.

The Humboldt county farms made slightly better showing. The return for labor and management showed an average of \$1339. One farm owner showed a net loss of \$1764, while another, a tenant, lost \$542. It is evident that a \$50,000 investment should guarantee a fair better earning capacity it still must be borne in mind that the figures as to labor returns are made after the in-

vestment is deducted. The plight of the average general farmer is not so serious as many pessimists would have us believe.

GROWTH OF ELECTRICITY

Recent statistics show that American homes are becoming electrically lighted at the rate of a million a year. In 1922, 1,000,000 new residential consumers were added to the 1921 total of seven and a half million.

The electrical industry in the last seven years has increased the number of customers on central station lines by more than 6,000,000. Today electrical energy is being transmitted as far as 400 miles to meet the demands for service.

There were at the end of 1922, 10,000,000 central station consumers in this country, of whom 78 per cent were residential consumers of light and power, 17 per cent users of industrial lighting and 4 per cent industrial power consumers. The remaining 1 per cent is not accounted for. This total of more than ten million was divided numerically, as follows: 8,467,600 residential customers; 1,395,300 industrial lighting customers; 429,584 industrial power customers.

Statistics such as these are the strongest kind of argument to show that America, as was stated by Congressman Swing in Santa Ana, is becoming more and more dependent on electricity.

**NEW
BIG PACKAGE
111
Cigarettes
24 for 15¢**

NOTICE

In the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California.

Clara M. Swan, Plaintiff, vs. Frank Hart, Defendant. Action brought in the Superior Court of Orange county, State of California, and the amended complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said county of Orange. William A. Alderson, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The People of the State of California Send Greetings to Frank Hart, Defendant.

You Are Hereby Directed to Appear and answer the amended complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the county of Orange, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons. If served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere. And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the amended complaint, as arising upon contracts or plaintiff will apply to the court for any relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1925.

J. M. BACKS, Clerk.

BURDENS LIFTED

From Anaheim Backs—Relief Proved by Lapse of Time

Backache is a heavy burden; Nervousness, dizziness, headaches. Rheumatic pain; urinary ills; All wear one out. Often effects of kidney weakness. No use to cure the symptoms. Relief is but temporary if the cause remains.

If it's the kidneys, cure the cause. Doan's Kidney Pills are for kidney ills.

Read about your neighbor's case. Here's Anaheim testimony.

"The kind that can be investigated. Mrs. Cicile Nolman, 425 E. Adels St., says: 'I have often used Doan's Kidney Pills when my kidneys have troubled me and they have never failed to give good results. I gladly recommend Doan's to others. I had aches of backache that made me miserable and I was often unable to do my housework, especially sweeping or lifting. I was annoyed by kidney weakness, too. Doan's Kidney Pills have always relieved these attacks, strengthening my back and kidneys.' Price one at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Nolman had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y."

JOHNSTON-WICKETT CLINIC
ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA
HOURS
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California Welding and Radiator Co.
"Expertise in Welding Always"
Acetylene Welding, Brazing of All Metals, and Radiator Repairing and Rebuilding.
Body and Fender Repairing
Guarantee on All Work.
G. A. Burkholder
333 E. Center St., Anaheim, Cal.

Roofing Specials

200 Rolls of Johns-Manville Roofing, a grade we are discontinuing

PILOT BRAND—Good Quality

Light weight Reg., \$3.00 value	at \$2.45
Medium 3.50 "	at 2.65
Heavy 4.00 "	at 3.15

Each roll contains nails and cement and 108 sq. ft. of roofing.

REGAL BRAND—Super Quality

Medium weight Reg., \$5.00 value	at \$3.90
Heavy weight Reg., 6.00 value	at 4.40

Contains nails and cleats for laying.

GIBBS LUMBER CO.

Good Place to Buy

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\$1.50 Per Year

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"BETTER SERVICE"

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OBSERVATIONS

By Charles Kiehl.

The two cent extra tax on gasoline is going to run into money before the year is out. If this money is judiciously used for the upkeep and maintenance of state highways, well and good. But, on the other hand, if it is injected into the thing, the funds will dwindle away and the chuck-holes will open wide their rapacious jaws and jolt the riders just as though nothing happened. Heavy trucks will feel the raise, but as they do most of the damage to the pavement, things will even up on that score. Men owning tractors will not be compelled to dig up the extra two cents for their operation, but it has been whispered that perhaps some of them might forget they own big touring cars and might get the gas into the wrong tank. But if high salaries are also stepped, perhaps the meek and lowly owner of a silver may become reconciled to the raise and go along chugging as of yore. Give her the gun.

A vast side orange grove sent two boxes of oranges to a friend in the northern part of the state a few weeks ago. He received a letter thanking him for the fruit, which was of a very good grade. The recipient also said he had been paying \$1.25 a dozen for oranges not half as good. Small oranges, which are thrown out here as culls bring 50 cents a dozen. On the roadside in a southern town many boxes of fruit were offered for sale at 25 cents a box. There must be something radically wrong with the marketing conditions. Missing the big show!

"Being damaged by an oil well," affords an interesting subject, said a citizen the other day, after he got his stogie working good. "If oil spouts all over your place from the other well, of course, it looks as though you could go into court and recover damages. But if it was found 50 or a 100 feet away from your house would not that very fact be a benefit to you," continued this man, as he absented his cabbage to the other side of his mouth. "If your neighbor got off, you would feel pretty sure that you also would be counted in on the royalties, even though your neighbor was as unwise as to let his petroleum mussy up your backyard. A good flowing oil well right now is just about the best thing to have around the house, and if there is oil here, the owners of land have a right to know it," concluded this man, as he pulled out another stogie, the first one being untidily chewed up over his excitement of being the possible owner of an oil well, but didn't just exactly know about it for sure. Now you see it—now you don't!

A walnut grower, who had a foreigner, his wife and their boy picking the nuts, received a letter from a friend in another city, in which it was stated that the writer had a premonitory feeling that the harvesters of her walnut crop were secretly holding out some of the nuts. This information came as a surprise to the grower, who had explicit faith in the employee who had worked in the same capacity for two or three years previously, and their honesty was unquestioned. In the letter it was also stated, that in the writer's mystic vision, she had seen a man, a woman and a boy hide a sack of nuts high up in a tree. This prophetic person was unaware of the picking of the walnuts of her friend at that time, besides not knowing anything about the pickers, who they were, or what they looked like. That night the nut pickers were watched, out of curiosity, and strange to relate were seen to enter the orchard and remove a good sized sack of nuts which had been deftly hidden among the branches of the tree. Can you believe it?

A man fording around Sunday had his weather eye out for a colder foundry, as the family tug was running low. The quality encountered was poor, but the price was good—\$11.55 a gallon, but there was in the best he could get. As the stuff could be made and sold at a profit for 10 cents a gallon, this man allows there's profiteering going on. Back in southwest Kansas one winter this same man went over to an neighbor who had crushed several barrels of apples and had set the barrel outside. After several days the outer edge of the liquid had become frozen, and to show his visitor he was a good fellow, the owner of the cider drilled a hole through the ice covering, and inserting a tube into the cider about the middle of the barrel, he drew out a pitcher full. Two men sat down on a log and discussed the cider. The last thing the visitor remembered was about two days later, when his head cleared, and feeling a little throaty, coming on, he went over to his neighbor's house and asked him if he thought he could again pore through the ice and get another

pitcher-full. Yes, he says, they have no colder out here:
—A Los Angeles paper prints the following about conditions in that city: "Morphine concealed in ice cream cones and smuggled to high school Narcotics distributed to boys and girls at low price in order to recruit new addicts— Powerful and wealthy individuals organizing and directing distribution of dope on a tremendous scale— Tales of narcotic 'parties' among high school students— These are the amazing revelations made to the district attorney and the grand jury. Juvenile detectives have been assigned to make daily reports to the district attorney."
This is worse than the Japanese earthquake.

A wounded duck flew out of a clump of weeds, at the approach of a hunter, and after circling around got its bearings and pointed for a lake a quarter of a mile away. High up in the air a black speck was seen upon the horizon and presently in its downward dip it was seen that the swiftly moving object was a hawk. The duck was slowly winging its way to the pond, while the hawk was headed there, too, at terrific speed, being a mile high and intent upon securing its prey. There was a swish of wings, and after a low sweeping movement, the onlookers saw an aerial impact, with feathers flying about, and at the next instant the falcon was seen to raise in flight, just above the crest of the water, having the duck hanging from its talons, and soared away to a high tree in the distance, where, no doubt, the hawk family had a parking space. The meal ticket.

ORGANIZATIONS PUSH GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

Number of Road Associations Express Country's Interest.
The extent of the nation's interest in good roads in general, and any governmental scheme which will provide real highways, in particular, is well shown in the number of organizations of state, interstate and national character, which are actively engaged in promoting the cause of good roads. There are no less than twenty-five organizations, each devoting itself to pressing for the establishment or the completion of a transcontinental highway; that is, one which crosses several states, in distinction to those purely state highways, which are wholly within a state.
Twenty-two great associations are working on twenty-two interstate highways entirely distinct from the twenty-three state highway associations which are actively laboring for better roads of all kinds within their respective states.
Besides these, there are eleven great national organizations either wholly devoted to roads or including roads as one of their major activities.
Subsidiary to these are hundreds of smaller road organizations, working with these associations, but chiefly concerned over some local stretch of road.
It is to be noted that when, as is inevitable, the national government begins to build a national highway system, a great many of these great organizations can write "done" after their charter explanation of their purpose.

"MEND THE ROAD BEFORE IT NEEDS IT" SLOGAN
Good Highways Stay Good By Constant Care
A man who spent twenty-five thousand dollars for a house and contents and refused to spend a hundred dollars to stop the leak in the roof, which, if not stopped, would be considered a fool. But there are many counties and many states which spend from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars a mile for a good road, and refuse the hundred dollars a year needed to keep it in perfect order.
The time to begin to repair a good road is the day it is opened for traffic. Homely philosophy says that a stitch in time saves nine, and road experience proves that a bucket of oil, a little sand, a few rocks, and a man with a shovel now can save the expense of a whole road grade and expensive machinery later.

The modern road consists of a foundation course of stone, a smaller, lighter course on top wearing course of still smaller stones, a binder of oil and sand, and perhaps a top dressing of the same. As long as the structure is complete, the road will wear. But let time, or a too heavy load, or frost, or some other cause, dig a hole through the wearing course into the foundation, and the "bad spot" will begin to "travel." Stones will break away and roll down in the ditch, the surface will disintegrate and in a comparatively short time a large and rough hole appears.
A good road is no better than its worst mile. A mile of holes and ruts can ruin the usefulness of ten miles of good road. To repair a large hole costs much money. To inspect the

road often and stop up the little holes when it starts is very inexpensive. The greatest city fire in history could have been put out by a child with a cup of water if found in time. So

WHY EUROPE WANTS MONEY

In the present circumstances the European nations could commit no greater folly than to indulge in warfare. They are economically reduced and financially exhausted from the last war. They cannot pay their debts or they at least claim that they should not be expected to do so. Economic and social confusion exists practically everywhere on the continent. War requires vast sums of money that they do not possess and a strong popular support that in the circumstances should be lacking. Nevertheless, headstrong politicians of some of these impoverished nations would be rushing into war now if they could borrow the money or buy the supplies from America. It might not be impossible to discover in Europe the opinion that in the interests of humanity and justice the United States should cancel past debts and then lend more money that blustering European nations might carry on in their usual way in diplomacy, with ultimatums and bombardments and occupation of the territory of other nations demands are met specifically and in toto.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN

The disastrous effect of the Underwood tariff bill upon the business interests of this country, bringing almost unparalleled stagnation and losses, heading thousands of industries straight toward bankruptcy, in 1913 and 1914, should be a warning to the south at least that no free trade advocate deserves the support of the people of the south.
The thing which stand out prominently in this campaign and in the vote of the south, should be that this section will not favor a free trade or a wet candidate. Any man who is foisted upon the Democratic party by the wet interests should be literally swamped by an adverse vote in the south, if the southern people believe in morality more than they believe in political fealty.
The prosperity of this section more and more depends upon a protective tariff, and in view of the enormous importation of foreign stuff competing with American agricultural and manufactured products, the time may come when we shall have to have a very much higher tariff than that of the Fordney-McCumber bill. A lower tariff would swamp the land, destroy thousands of industrial enterprises, and bring poverty to many agricultural interests.

Upon the south will rest a large degree of responsibility as to whether it shall favor its self-preservation against the influence of any man who is not wholeheartedly in favor of prohibition per se. We do not mean a man who simply favors it because the law is on the statute books, but who believes deep down in his soul in prohibition and against the power of the combined liquor interests of the world now seeking to destroy the prohibition laws of this country.

The south must, therefore, if it is honest with itself and its own people, favor a man who believes in a protective tariff and in prohibition for prohibition's sake. In the presidential campaign upon which we are entering. All the power of the liquor interests of the world will be concentrated upon trying to put into the presidential chair a man who, though he may nominally favor the prohibition law because it is a law, will at the same time be in sympathy with the liquor interests and practically all of the big importing interests and many international bankers backed by foreign powers will do their utmost to put forward a free trade candidate. Such a man is not wanted in the presidential chair.
These are questions which the people of the south must study with great care during the next twelve months.

FLEET SHIPS TO GET AIRPLANE CATAPULTS

Following successful trials, orders have been issued to the commanders of battleships of the Pacific fleet to equip their vessels with airship catapults. The order was issued by Admiral Robert E. Coontz, who recently witnessed the launching of a plane from a catapult on the battleship Oklahoma.
The plane, piloted by Lieut. Com. Newton H. White and Lieutenant Council, was placed in the machine, which threw it into the air at flying speed. The airship continued under its own power to sea, meeting the flagship California, and then returned to the Oklahoma, where it was hoisted aboard again.

AND FOR ALL LOUNGE LIZARDS

That Coolidge boy is sticking to his job in the field while his father goes to take up the work of president. A great lesson for the I. W. W.'s.

FUEL FOR THE WINTER NOW IS A QUESTION

Carbon Briquets Exploited Gaining an Envious Reputation.

Paramount among the questions that now concern the prudent housewife is the question of fuel for the winter. Careful and provident as the householder may be, there are certain facts that each would like to know concerning the merits of the fuels offered on the market this year.

Competition in the price of trade. Fair methods of sale challenge the claims of every manufacturer in the market. A recent discussion of fuel and its qualifications brought together a number of prominent officials of large corporations in Los Angeles. The discussion of the fuel question by Chemp S. Vance, vice-president of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric corporation aroused considerable interest among those who are striving to conserve.

To see merits of carbon briquets were discussed by the man whose experience as a fuel expert during the recent war is of inestimable value. Claims that carbon briquets are the most economical fuel and will stand the severest tests were unchallenged. It was also stated that carbon briquets are practically as clean as

"Men of experience, who have worked in our research department," said Vance, "tell us that carbon briquets will stand the severest tests and make good. It was my pleasure to see these tests made, and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to any housewife who is now contemplating the purchase of her winter's fuel supply. Carbon briquets will make good. They are the best fuel I know of. They will also help save your orchards from the severest frost if burned in an orchard heater. They will positively make good under any conditions that obtain in southern California."

It was also brought out that carbon briquets can be sold at the present exceptionally low price because they are handled without the aid of the middleman. They are sold direct from manufacturer to consumer and can be had in bulk at the yard or can be delivered sacked.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST FICTION

There is a persistent effort being made to rob American life of every picturesque aspect. The American Indian, if those in charge of his welfare are heeded, must no longer be regarded as a primitive man, glorying in war paint and feathers, cherishing the lore of tribal rites handed down from untold generations. The cowboy of the west is beginning to resent his portrayal, arrayed in sheep-skin chaps and six-guns, in the wild screen stories of the hitherto most frontiers.

Now comes the farmer, in federation assembled, hiring a publicity organization to dispel the picture from our minds of the tobacco-chewing "lick," with seed-infested whiskers and his trousers tucked in his boots. Supervised motion pictures will wrench these wrong impressions from our thoughts.

SHERIFF JERNIGAN'S CAR RUNS DOWN A MAN

Mexican Seriously Injured By the Officers' Car
A heavy touring car driven by Sam Jernigan, sheriff of Orange county, struck and seriously injured E. Castro, of San Diego, on the San Diego highway near Carlsbad Friday morning. It is feared that Castro's injuries may prove fatal.

Gastro, who is a Mexican about 33 years old, was walking at the side of the highway with his uncle, Valentino Arballo, just before the accident occurred. They were traveling northward, toward Oceanside, keeping to their left. A truck driven by R. G. Chase, of Carlsbad, was just behind them, also north bound, while Sheriff Jernigan approached en route to San Diego. Both vehicles were on the proper sides of the road and traveling under 30 miles an hour, according to Jernigan.

Just as Jernigan was about to drive his car between the truck on the one side and the pedestrians on the other, young Gastro leaped toward the truck, apparently to catch a ride. He was struck first by the right lamp on the sheriff's car, then thrown violently to the pavement. Jernigan quickly applied the brakes.
Gastro was removed to the hospital at Oceanside by Jernigan. It is believed that he is suffering from concussion of the brain. Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Axo, of Oceanside, who were witnesses of the accident, entirely absolve Jernigan from blame. Arballo also states that the sheriff was not responsible, declaring that Gastro did not see Jernigan's machine approaching.

JURY DISAGREES

After six hours of deliberation Friday afternoon the jury was unable to reach a verdict in the case of G. W. Patterson and Esther Farmer, tried in the superior court on a charge of contributing to the delinquency of Mrs. Farmer's two children, aged 11 and 5. The vote was against the jury two for acquittal at the time the jury was discharged by Judge R. Y. Williams.

The case will be tried again, according to C. N. Mosley, deputy district attorney. The conduct of Patterson and Mrs. Farmer while it is alleged that they were living together in Mrs. Farmer's apartment at Fullerton, is declared to have had a tendency to direct the lives of the two children toward dissoluteness and immorality. Sydney A. Farmer, a machanic's mate in the submarine service, was absent from home during the time of the alleged offense, and made complaint chiefly upon evidence brought to him by detectives whom he had employed to watch his wife's behavior.

"A PLAIN MAN OF PEOPLE"

That was a strange and impressive scene in the modest parlor of the modest Vermont farm house, where the thirtieth president of the United States took the oath of office, administered by his own father. A plain man of the people steps from his quiet and homely environment to which he was born, and which he still loves with a strong man's fervor, to occupy a chair of power.

WILL FIGHT FOR CONVICTION

Judging from his past we may expect forestal president, Mr. Coolidge, having once made up his mind on a matter of public policy, has no on a matter of public policy, has no in a thing is either right or wrong. Having decided as to the right, he will "fight along that line, if it takes him all summer."

WHERE WOULD IT END?

The doctrine of government purchase may as well apply to cotton, corn or potatoes as to wheat. Why not encourage over-production of all farm stuff?

Travel may be broadening, but it is fattening on the pocketbook.

Borrowing Money

Successful business men are usually heavy borrowers of money. They establish their reputations as credit risks and utilize this resource to the limit.

Such reputations are not made over night, they are built up over years of time—by meeting obligations as they fall due.

Our commercial department has aided more than one able business man to become a "good credit risk."

Its helpful, co-operating service is available to any live citizen, in just that proportion in which he can qualify—and increasingly as he shows himself able to grow.

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If all the Edison partners decided to move to an uninhabited part of the state and establish a new city to be called "Edison" it would have a population of

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Never Happened Before

A Beautiful Subdivision With Paved Streets

And Ornamental Lights all Installed Before Being Offered Public

Mills Park Tract

Do you enjoy the nice black oil from the oiled streets tracked in on the carpets?

Are you in love with the mud in the streets?

Do the Rollicking Chuckholes and Clouds of Dust Enthuse and Cheer You?

If so stay away from the Mills Park Tract. Here there are none of these.

Priced Right — Terms Reasonable — Drive out and look it over

A. A. MILLS **804 North Los Angeles St.** **Phone 50-W**

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FAMOUS ARTISTS COMING

The Inter-Club Musical association has arranged for the greatest series of concerts ever given in Orange county, the first to be given Wednesday evening, October 10. The great Matzenauer, Reinold Werrenrath and Olga Samaroff, would famous artists, have all been signed up for these concerts.

How many persons of the community who consider themselves well-informed really know the great Gatsenauer or Reinold Werrenrath or Olga Samaroff and how many have any knowledge of the men who compose the magnificent symphony orchestra?

They are gifted men and women artists who have achieved eminence in their separate lines by years of close application and hard study—not stars who have sprung out of the blue to dazzle with their brilliance for an hour and then fade into oblivion. They have something of lasting value to offer, and something the public will appreciate more if it takes the trouble to become acquainted with the artists in advance of their coming.

Margaret Matzenauer, who opens the season with a concert at the high school auditorium Wednesday evening, October 10, has been called the woman with the "voice of gold and purple." It is a voice that will delight the heart as well as the intellect and not a person in the community who loves music can afford to miss hearing it.

Olga Samaroff, recognized everywhere as one of the great artists of the piano, is another of the artists on the series, another of those who have devoted years of their lives to perfecting themselves in their art and who now are enriching the world with their genius.

Of Miss Samaroff the critics have said many complimentary things. Of her technique, her depth of understanding, her great beauty of inter-

pretation, their praise has been high and it is only reasonable to expect that in Anaheim as elsewhere, she will receive a full measure of appreciation.

Reinold Werrenrath, baritone, whose voice, reproduced on the Victor records, has charmed fire-side groups in every household, reaching perhaps more persons in that way even than through the medium of concert, he has given in all parts of the country, is an acknowledged favorite. Of all the artists in the series none, it is assured, will receive a more enthusiastic welcome than he.

These attractions, with the addition of the great Philharmonic orchestra of Los Angeles, round out the schedule for the greatest series of musical events ever given in Anaheim and the Inter-Club Musical association is not expecting too much when it asks the support of the entire community in making the seat sale an overwhelming success.

Season tickets are now on sale and should be procured without delay as there is but one more week in which to make reservations. Two advantages in purchasing the season tickets is the reduction in rates and the choice of seats. Good seats are still to be had though, according to R. C. Berger, who has the canvas in charge, the sale is progressing most satisfactorily.

HEIRS ASK COURT TO FILE \$95,000 WILL

Involving an estate valued at \$94,500, petition was filed in the superior court to probate the will of Mary Anna Neubauer, who died September 27 at her home in Anaheim. The petitioners were two of her children, Paul and Elsie Neubauer, who were named in the will as executor and executrix. They were represented by Attorney H. V. Weisel, of Anaheim.

Two parcels of property, one consisting of ten acres valued at \$25,000, and the other consisting of twenty acres, also valued at \$25,000, are included in the estate, together with cash, notes and other securities valued at approximately \$44,500.

Five children of the deceased are heirs to the estate. They are Elsie, Gretchen, Paul and Bert, all residing at Anaheim, and Ernest, living in Whittier.

Under the terms of the will, Elsie and Gretchen are bequeathed the ten-acre property, household effects, the family automobile, water stock, and

also all money and personal property remaining after other legacies are provided for.

Paul receives the twenty-acre property on condition that he pay \$10,000 each to his brothers, Ernest and Bert.

Bert was bequeathed the sum of \$10,500, and Ernest the sum of \$4,000. In addition a trust fund of \$6500 was created to be held by Paul and Bert for a period of two years for their brother, Ernest, to whom it is to be given at the end of that time.

N. Frank Morse has filed suit against C. E. Holcomb for collection of \$2991.25 on a note which Holcomb is said to have given to the Farmers' and Merchants' National bank of Fullerton, and for which Morse claims to have guaranteed payment. The plaintiff declares that he paid the amount due upon the bank's demand, and that oil stock deposited by Holcomb as security has proven worthless.

The city of Colonia Juarez, which will probably be one of the most unique settlements in the country, will soon be placed on the map, according to Anshy Turner, Santa Ana builder and real estate operator, who is establishing the town. The new city will be located near Talbert. The city will be restricted to Spanish speaking people, according to Turner. The present plan is to get the Mexicans together in one colony, where they will have an opportunity to own an acre or two of land. Very appropriate names have been suggested for the streets of Colonia Juarez. One is called Independencia street and "Cinco de Mayo" is the title of another thoroughfare. Sol Gonzales, manager of the "Mayo," is the title of another salesman of the new project. Lots have already been donated for a church and school.

ACCUMULATING ACCIDENTS

That human beings learn by experience apparently does not apply to those who have accidents. A German servant has been compiling statistics showing that persons who have one or two accidents during a given period of time will continue to have such mishaps at an increasing rate, while those who have never had an accident up to a certain time are extremely unlikely to have any in the future.

This applies only to accidents caused by personal carelessness. Accidents attributable to mere chance,

such as a falling brick from a chimney, do not have any significance in connection with these statistics.

After it has been proved or admitted that "those unlucky persons who have frequently had accidents will not, in the future, be spared such experience, but will continue to suffer more accidents than those who hitherto have seldom had an accident"—what then?

The man of learning believes that the carelessness involved in most accidents is inherent in the persons addicted to them. Therefore an accident insurance company ought to investigate carefully an applicant's previous record and charge a higher or lower premium according to the frequency or lack of accidents.

For the benefit of the unlucky might who is always getting himself into accidents of one sort or another, the professor suggests that except in case of mentally deficient or psychopathic persons this carelessness can be overcome. In other words, self-training, cultivated poise and constant vigilance may eventually reverse the present statistics on the subject.

FRUIT INSPECTION A NECESSITY

The commander of a naval transport arriving at San Francisco loaded with passengers refused to permit inspectors of the fruit quarantine service to search for contraband among passengers by the same scrutiny on shipboard which is given on other ships arriving at our ports.

Long continued neglect of our authorities caused the introduction of pests and diseases not previously existing here which have cost the people of this country hundreds of millions of dollars. When at last we awoke to the danger this state led in quarantine measures which have kept out many of the most dangerous foreign pests. Year by year for a quarter of a century the laws and their enforcement by states and nation have been made more stringent.

Experience shows that the most effective means of prevention is putting inspectors on arriving ships, who mingle with the passengers and ex-

plain the necessity. In most cases the co-operation of the passengers is at once secured and if opposition develops it can be dealt with before too late. The work cannot be so well done on the docks, and what can be done involves long and unnecessary delay to passengers.

NOTICE

In the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Anna Neubauer, Deceased. Notice for Publication of Time of Proving Will, Etc.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 19th day of October, 1923, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of Department 2 of this court, in the City of Santa Ana, County of Orange, State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of Paul Neubauer and Elsie Neubauer, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, that Letters Testamentary be issued thereon to said Paul Neubauer and Elsie Neubauer at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated October 3, 1923.

H. M. BACKS, County Clerk.

WEISEL & STARK, Attorneys for Petitioners. Publish Oct. 4, 11 and 18.

NOTICE

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Cornelius Silbernagel, Deceased. Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned executrix of the will of Cornelius Silbernagel, Deceased, will sell at private sale, in one parcel, to the highest bidder, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned and set forth, and subject to the confirmation of said Superior Court, on or after Monday, the 22nd day of October, 1923, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all of the right, title and interest of the estate of said Cornelius Silbernagel, Deceased at the time of his death, in and to the real property hereinafter described, and all the right, title and interest that said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of said deceased at the time of his death, of, in, and to that certain real property situate, lying and being in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California, described as follows, to-wit:

South 15 1/2' East of a point on the South line of Center Street, which is 603 feet South 74 1/2' West from the Northeast corner of Vineyard Lot "267" as shown on a Map of Anaheim, recorded in Book 4, pages 629 and 630 of Deeds, Records of Los Angeles County, California, and running thence South 15 1/2' East 57.50 feet, more or less, to a point in the Northwest line of that certain strip of land conveyed to the City of Anaheim for alley purposes by deed recorded in Book 363, page 52 of Deeds, Records of Orange County, California; thence South 74 1/2' West along the Northernly line of said strip of land so conveyed to the City of Anaheim, 208 feet to a point in the Westerly line of the land conveyed to C. Silbernagel by deed recorded in Book 134, page 109 of Deeds, Records of Orange County, California; thence North 15 1/2' West 57.50 feet, and thence North 74 1/2' East 208 feet to the place of beginning.

Terms and Condition of Sale. Cash, in lawful money of the United States, ten per cent (10%) of the purchase money to accompany the bid, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Said sale shall be made subject to the confirmation of the said Superior Court. Bids or offers must be in writing and may be left at the office of Weisel & Stark, the attorneys for said executrix, at Suite 3, Golden State National Bank Building, in the City of Anaheim, Orange County, California, or may be delivered to the executrix personally at her place of residence at No. 619 West Broadway, in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court at any time after the publication of this notice and before the making of the sale.

Dated, Anaheim, California, this 4th day of October, 1923.

ANNA SILBERNAGEL, Executrix of the will of Cornelius Silbernagel, Deceased.

50 GOOD CIGARETTES 10¢

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO

SPEAK UP MR. HULL!

If the tariff increased the price of sugar what caused it to decline in price?

AS SOME MAY FIND OUT

Making it hot for Coolidge is not going to be a pleasant pastime.

PHONE 786-J.

Dr. W. W. Adams

THE OSTEOPATH

Has opened office again and will be glad to meet all of his old friends, and as many new ones as he can at

220 North Olive Street, ANAHEIM, CALIF.

BOSTON BAKERY

Saturday Specials

Raspberry Cup Cakes 20c Doz.

Boston Bakery

201 East Center St.

Phone 135-W

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GREAT PAGEANT STAGED FOR ARMISTICE DAY

Spectacular Parade at Orange on November 11

A pageant-parade, depicting American history from the landing of the Norsemen down to the present, and which those in charge expect in coming years will vie with the famed New Orleans mardi gras and the color ful Pasadena tournament of roses, this year will be the feature of the Orange county Armistice day celebration to be held at Orange, November 11. Major H. G. Upham, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Orange American Legion post, announced.

The parade, which will begin promptly at 10 a. m., will be at least three miles long and will open a day of festivity in memory of the signing of articles which, November 11, 1918, brought to a close the most terrible of conflicts, the world war.

The celebration, which rotates each year between Santa Ana, Orange, Anaheim and Fullerton, with the legion posts of those cities in charge, will be held for the first time at Orange this year.

"It is the aim and hope of the Orange post to inaugurate a pageant-parade which may be carried on and enlarged by other legion posts in the county as the celebrations are held in their cities," Major Upham said. "We have only begun to work out our plans, but indications are that the feat will be the greatest kind of a success. In fact, 60 per cent of the parade already has been 'sold'."

"Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and other clubs; Elks, Odd Fellows and other lodges, and scores of patriotic and additional organizations will be asked to enter floats in the parade. Many of these already have signified a desire to take part."

"It is our plan to assign to each organization some particular event in American history which they will adopt in connection with the construction and decoration of their respective float."

Governor Friend W. Richardson is expected to be present at the celebration to deliver the principal address of the occasion, Upham said.

The Orange legion post invited the governor to attend the festivities, and he responded he would be glad to do so unless the rush of state business prevented.

The Orange city council recently voted an appropriation of \$750 for the purchase of material with which to decorate the city. F. E. Hallman, chairman of the legion's decoration committee, said plans were under way to convert, with flags and other material, Orange into a veritable wonderland.

The Orange high school football team will play a game with a suitable opponent as the chief afternoon attraction.

Legionnaires have invited the famous San Pedro navy band to furnish music during the day.

**SENATORS SECRETLY
IN RED RUSSIA**

A dispatch from Moscow reports that "United States Senator La Follette, after having had conferences with M. Tchitcherin, Leonid Krasin and other soviet leaders, will leave tomorrow for Warsaw."

We also are told that Mr. La Follette is "convinced of the stability and progress of the country," also that "several other members of the American party will remain in Moscow some time." They may be harder to convince.

It is what the soviet rulers choose to make it. We shall want to know all the circumstances of this extraordinary pilgrimage of American politicians to bolshevik Russia, but we shall not get too much information. What we shall get is a season of stability and progress which the American people will be expected to accept as the result of direct observation which is no longer open to newspaper correspondents.

Meanwhile, we think the American people will be wondering why Russia under bolshevism has seemed to these statesmen to demand special investigation. How many of them have toured our own country to study its conditions, how many Canada, Alaska, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Central America, the zone, or South America, Japan or Australia? In all these countries are problems which congress needs to study and upon which American public opinion should be informed and wisely led. What is the importance to us of a judgment on the Russian situation coming from these gentlemen who understand our relations in this hemisphere or with our delicate and important problems in the Pacific? We know that bolshevism is trying to poison our peace, but a trip to Moscow is not needed to verify that. We know that any assistance we give to solidifying by recognition the bolshevik regime will increase that nuisance. We know that a Russia economically rehabilitated will increase the competition of our farmers in the world market. If we shut off those markets completely, while replacing a great market for manufactured goods in which we shall be at a serious disadvantage. But a visit to Moscow is not necessary to verify that.

Why, then, this sudden call to Russia? Why not investigations in South America, where we are offered an unprecedented opportunity for the correction of misunderstandings and the strengthening of profitable ties, both political and economic?

The senatorial visits in the darkness of Russia anarchy and intrigue give cause for disquieting suspicions. We must watch these men when they come home.

RE-APPOINTMENT

California is likely to have much more to do with re-appointment of congress than any other state if the matter comes up in the approaching session. Congressman Barbour, of Fresno, is in line for the chairmanship of the committee on census, and in that case will have charge of congressional legislation for the re-appointment of congressional memberships. Death, failure to elect, and other members holding chairmanships, have sent Barbour to the top of the committee, and if selected as chairman, he will urge immediate legislation to secure new allotments for the various states. California in any revision of membership will gain three new members and may get five additional if the total membership of the house is increased.

Congressman Barbour, when the proposed re-appointment legislation was presented some months ago, blocked action because he was opposed to increasing the house membership above 435, the present number. Many states, on this basis, would lose congress members, and no legislation was the result. Just what Mr. Barbour would now favor is not known here, but he will have a dominant voice in whatever action is taken.

Other re-appointments on the committee of congress are now agitating the members of the California delegation. Congressman Swing has aspirations to go on the appropriations committee to succeed the late Congressman Osborne.

It is doubtful if Swing can get the place on the appropriations committee and there is a likelihood that Capt. Fredericks, Capt. Osborne's successor, may be honored by succeeding him as a member of this most important committee. One of the reasons is that the tenth district, which he represents, is one of the most important as to population and enterprise in the whole country.

Should Swing be moved to appropriations, which seems doubtful, there will be a scramble on the part of other congressmen for the place made vacant on naval affairs. Congressman Curry will oppose Congressman McSaffery, of Oakland, because he favors Alameda as a naval base against Mare Island and he will likewise object to Major Lineberger for a similar reason. Congressman Lineberger is now a member of the rivers and harbors committee and should be removed to the naval committee, Capt. Fredericks would be placed on rivers and harbors if he is not named as a member of the appropriations committee, which would be a high compliment as few new members ever are selected for such important committees at the beginning of their service.

One of the reasons given for Swing's ambition to be on the appropriations committee is that because he is about through with congress and has secretly planned to run at the next election

for a member of the supreme court of California, it is rumored.

GOOD ROADS

Every man, woman and child in the United States has a personal interest in good roads.

The farmer and the motorist have the most immediate and practical interest, but the interest of others is no less vital that it expresses an indirect relation.

The farmer wants good roads because he can make more money with good roads than with poor roads. If the farmer can make more money, he spends more, which means greater prosperity for the whole nation. And if he can do with less money, good roads enable him to sell his products for less and still make as much as at present; that means lower prices for food.

Every one who lives in a rural or suburban location is interested in good roads, because they decrease the time distance which separates the rural or suburban home from the city. Every rural or suburban dweller needs to get to the city sometimes; the less time distance the less it costs.

Every one who lives in a city wants at times to get into the country. The good road is the means. If there are no good roads, there is a sharp line drawn between city and country, which makes for the good of neither.

The more good roads the more travel. The more travel, the more understanding of people by their neighbors, and the less possible is misunderstanding, strife, rivalry, or political discord.

Roads are a part of the foundation of Americanism. Let us all work to make that foundation broad and long and lasting.

IMPORTANT TO AUTOISTS

Serious trouble is to be encountered by motorists who fail to observe the provision in the new California vehicle act, which states that all vehicles must operate on the right-hand edge of the right half of the highway or street, according to a warning issued by officials of the Auto Club of Southern California.

Authorities throughout the southern counties of the state declare that auto owners have had plenty of time to become acquainted with this important provision, and there is to be no fooling about the matter any longer, they say.

Autoists cannot proceed at a leisurely pace down the center of the road, under the new law, refusing to move over to the right and give the right of way to faster moving vehicles. Only in cases where it is necessary to draw out to pass another car, is it permissible to use the center of the highway, thus blocking traffic.

Auto club officers state that much traffic congestion is caused by heedless or stubborn motorists who maintain an unusually slow rate of speed down the middle of the road, and refuse to get to the right allowing other vehicles to go ahead at a reasonable rate of speed.

The new law makes these offenders subject to arrest, and many arrests will follow the practice throughout the southern counties. It is suggested by the club that all motorists acquaint themselves thoroughly with section 122 of the new vehicle law, which covers this point, so that they will not be disobeying it in the future.

Remember to keep close to the right-hand edge of the right half of the highway if you want to avoid arrest on county roads throughout the southern territory of the state!

and you a fire prevention week bulletin.

Superintendents and principals are impressing the civic lesson growing out of recent fires.

OLIVE CITRUS GROWERS GET GOOD MONEY

Received Two Million Dollars for Their Crop Last Year

Citrus growers of the Olive district last year received from their products \$2,000,000, according to statements made at the associated chambers of commerce dinner at Olive by Ben Cole, secretary of the Olive Improvement association and manager of the Olive Citrus association.

Cole made the statement in his address of welcome, in which he took occasion to express the community's appreciation of the activity and effort of Dr. J. D. Thomas, president of the county body and president "of everything at Olive," in effecting many changes of importance at that place—changes that have brought about progress and prosperity.

L. F. Colburn, of Orange, responded to the address.

During the serving of the dinner, Mrs. C. A. Palmer, of Olive, rendered a number of solos, and La Verne W. Brown and his sister, Miss Clara Brown, favored with a number of piano and violin duets.

L. M. Hopper, as chairman of a committee appointed to audit the accounts of the committee having in charge Orange county's exhibit at the Missouri centennial in Los Angeles, reported the accounts regular and a balance in the fund of \$362.11. The balance was voted to the county chambers.

VISITING ASSESSORS TO TOUR COUNTY

Will Make Four Trips Into Different Sections This Week

Business sessions will give way to invigorating and scenic automobile drives through the wonderlands of Orange county when the delegates gather in Santa Ana for the annual assessors' convention, to be held October 4, 5 and 6.

Such conclaves are necessary to conduct the usual run of business of the state association will be held, but plans made by Jas. Sleeper, assessor of Orange county, and Maurice E. Eddle, his chief deputy, T. B. Talbert, chairman of the board of supervisors, and J. W. Tubbs, mayor of Santa Ana, other members of the entertainment committee, call for no less than four separate trips to different sections of the county.

Most of the visitors were expected to arrive last night, Sleeper said. The large part of these will stop at St. Ann's inn, named as the official headquarters for the convention, which will bring approximately seventy-five assessors, members of their families, and other state officials of note, to Santa Ana.

The convention officially will get under way Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when Mayor Tubbs will deliver the address of welcome. A. E. Morton, assessor of Butte county, and president of the California Assessors' association, will respond.

Ray L. Riley, state controller, and M. D. Lack, secretary of the state board of equalization, will speak at the afternoon session, which will be followed by a trip to Laguna Beach.

A theatre party will be the evening feature.

The October 5 session will be opened by an address by John S. Chambers, former state controller. In the afternoon, the meeting place for next year's conclaves will be selected and officers elected. Leaving Santa Ana at 4 o'clock, the party will go to Orange county park and Marcy Heights, returning in time for the annual banquet at 8:30 o'clock.

Saturday will be devoted exclusively to trips through the county. In the morning the delegates will go to Orange, Anaheim and Fullerton. In the afternoon Newport harbor will be inspected.

WE KNOW ENOUGH

The complaint on the part both of political leaders and people of intelligence that the citizens of this country are grossly ignorant of foreign affairs, and what is worse, are totally indifferent to them, make an odd story.

with respect to our own, if the credulity of the plenipotentiaries of the four big powers at the Versailles conference is a fair indication of their ideas concerning the authority of an American president. In any case, we know enough to mind our own business, which is more than can be said of foreign countries and international editors.

A WINTER CARNIVAL PLANNED FOR SOUTH

A winter carnival in southern California with snow, ice and winter blasts will be held either the first week of January or the first week of February in the San Bernardino mountains. It will be the first of its kind in southern California.

The region where the carnival will be held lies between Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear lake and in the winter is sure to be snow covered piece of landscape.

Frank G. Fanning, authority on winter sports and camping expert for the R. H. Dyer company, of Los Angeles, first offering the idea, Fanning has had the co-operation of the chamber of commerce, Arrowhead Lake company, local banks, mercantile houses, Borestone Mountain Fox company, the Southern California Edison company, American Dog Derby association of Idaho and the Hollywood motion picture.

The list of events in a winter carnival call for dog sledge racing, ski jumping, horse drawn ski racing, ice skating, snow shoe racing, curling on the ice, trap shooting, ice boat races and a hockey tournament. Other features will be a five mile toboggan slide and an old fashion barn dance on the ice. The events would alternate at the two lanes.

When the Italian officers were murdered on Greek territory, Italy had a good case against Greece to take before the league, and taking it there would have held Greece on the defensive before the world. By acting in haste in disregard of the covenant, while Greece appeals to the league, Italy has given the moral advantage to Greece—an advantage that is the greater because Greece is defenseless and does not resist. Plainly we shall now see the league of nations put to severe test. It will function or it will collapse. There is no halfway course for it to pursue.

A lot of them are called "pleasure cans" whose pleasure has been all knocked out by their cost.

At Grade Crossings

He Who Hesitates is Safe



Self-preservation would seem to be nature's law. For the last five years, 5,101 persons (almost twice the number killed at the Battle of Gettysburg) have sacrificed their lives at highway crossings in the United States through failure to stop, look and listen.

Train operation is safe because railway employees are carefully trained. Except in a few states, automobile drivers are turned loose without even an examination.

Trains and street cars stop before crossing another road where there is no interlocking device. If it be necessary for them, how much more necessary for the auto driver. For not automobiles carry loved ones and friends of the driver.

Yet, eight out of ten automobile drivers race across railroad tracks without stopping and looking in either direction. Many motorists disregard the watchman's stop signal, running through and breaking crossing gates in a common occurrence. One-fifth of all train accidents involving automobiles are caused by the automobile running into the side of the train.

The railroads maintain warning signs and require engineers to whistle and ring the bell for every crossing. Highways are being re-located to eliminate crossings. But railroads are powerless to prevent injury to occupants of automobiles who fail to exercise care for the own safety.

It has been suggested that all grade crossings be removed. There are 250,000 in the United States and at \$50,000 each it would cost \$12,500,000,000—and take at least thirty years—to remove them. This expense is about two-thirds of the value of all the railroads of the country, as tentatively found by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and neither the railroads nor the municipalities have the money. The "Stop, Look and Listen" rule can be followed now without cost. It takes a train but a few seconds to pass over a crossing. Surely no one would sacrifice his life and his loved ones to save a few seconds!

Lives of rail passengers are imperiled by grade crossing accidents. Recently several trains on eastern roads have been derailed by striking motor vehicles, and engineers and passengers have been killed.

Grade crossing accidents would absolutely cease if every automobile driver would stop, look and listen at every grade crossing.

Won't you do it?

C. R. GRAY

President.

Omaha, Nebraska, October 1, 1923.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

YOUR WINTER FUEL

is what makes home comfortable on the chilly damp days that come even to Sunny Southern California. For cheerful heat—the even, steady lasting kind that fills your rooms with a delightful glow of comfort.

Burn Carbon Briquets

The Best Solid Fuel

Order yours now and be prepared for snappy weather ahead of

The Eleventh Hour Rush

Per Ton, \$11 in Bulk
\$12 Sacked at Yard

GRATE—We have a high quality grate which fits nicely into the fireplace, and which we can sell, one to a customer, at prices ranging from \$3.50 for the 18-in. size to \$6.75 for the 30-in. size

Burn Carbon Briquets

And Be Comfortable

Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation

628 Aliso Street

Los Angeles, Cal.

TWO IMPORTANT MATTERS

Two matters that ought to interest Californians considerably are touched upon in an interview with Thomas B. Campbell, former governor of the state of Arizona. One is the probable attitude of the people of Arizona toward the Colorado river pact, and the other is the government's fact-finding committee on reclamation, of which Mr. Campbell is a member. These two matters have a bearing upon the government's march of conquest upon the nation's wild lands and upon the process of making the conquest of reclamation a benefit to more people than they serve now.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Campbell is quite right in asserting that the majority of Arizona people favor entering into the Colorado river pact. This agreement was drawn up by the representatives of seven states, and has been ratified by the legislatures of all these except Arizona. It is obvious that the contract cannot be binding without the assent of every party to it.

What Mr. Campbell could not explain—under the rules of political good taste, perhaps—was the unadmitted fact that Arizona's failure to ratify the pact was caused simply by an effort at "revenge" by certain triumphant Arizona politicians. After winning the governorship by election, the present executive of Arizona and the legislators who had ridden into office with him, left it incumbent upon them to repudiate and destroy what the previous administration had built up. Since the engineering of the Colorado river pact was one of the achievements of the Campbell administration—by far the most widely noted—the new regime was promptly lined up to wreck the pact.

This procedure, and the hickering and delay that marked the effort, would have been "good politics," perhaps, if the politicians could have gained for it the assent of the people of Arizona. Apparently—and, we hope, in fact—the politicians could not "work" this. The people, not the politicians, have the final authority, and if the people of Arizona are awake to this fact we may soon see Colorado's river agreement consummated. That will complete the first step for America's greatest reclamation project.

The fact-finding committee has the large and extremely difficult job of ascertaining just how much the millions of reclamation money spent have benefited the average settler in the southwest, and how far they have failed to benefit him. It will also have the task of recommending remedies for present defects.

Both these matters are vital to the southwest. The first pertains to building up the southwestern empire, and the second pertains to making it, as it were, "safe for democracy."

AMERICAN LABOR

A bit of keen analysis of the labor and immigration situation is made by Elizabeth Frazer in a recent Saturday evening Post.

Miss Frazer quotes the superintendent of a large factory: "The trouble is—with the present youthful generation—that they've got the notion that work that's hard on the finger nails carries a social blight."

His comment is that industry, with us, is cry for unrestricted immigration, is itself largely to blame.

"Not in England, Germany, France, Italy or in any European country do the great industrial concerns depend on foreign labor to man their mills; they use their own workers and still manage to get results. The hour is about to strike when the industrialists of America will be forced to do this, for human wastage and the high cost of the old, improvident methods are no longer to be endured. The immediate advantage derived from such indiscriminate importation is offset by the permanent injury done to our democratic institutions and ideals."

This is a point seldom considered by those who believe America will always have to get her cheap labor from abroad. America has already arrived at the point where no labor is cheap, and where thoughtful people realize that they do not want it to be cheap. They want living standards kept high. The claim that no one here would be able to perform manual labor is specious. For a generation or two the white collar jobs were superior. Naturally, young Americans turned to them. At present the pendulum is swinging back.

The technical schools are to a large extent taking the sting out of the grimy-handed job. Nor are the rewards of labor inconsiderable. Outside every building in process of construction may be seen the parked cars

of the builders. The white collar men use the common carriers.

Moreover, with the young American spirit, inventiveness takes the place of brawn. "Cheap foreign labor" is expensive on the human side. It constitutes an even more costly human problem. The American who invents and utilizes labor-saving machinery does not "displace into idleness" the men no longer needed, but leases into other forms of usefulness the human power.

If America were forced to depend wholly upon men for all her wants, she would speedily adjust herself to the situation and be able to handle it adequately. The importation of low-grade labor merely postpones that happy day.

GETTING BACK TO THE PEOPLE

The problem of taxes which are increasing in an alarming degree is now known to be a local one. The burdens which have been added to the taxpayer in recent years have been added by local governments which are directly and solely responsible to the very people who are raising the greatest protest over high taxes.

High taxes are operating to arouse the people to a realization that they have been neglecting their duty as citizens. It is emphasizing the very essential fact that under our form of popular government people get just what they deserve. If what they get is not to their liking, they alone are to blame. The remedy is in their hands. If they fail to apply it, self-government is, to that degree, a failure.

Official election returns furnish striking proof of the indifference of the people to their government. The largest vote ever cast in a presidential election was cast in 1920. Yet only 47 per cent of the legal voters in the United States exercised the right of citizenship in that election.

It is an alarming fact, disclosed by official election returns, that very seldom do more than 30 per cent of the total voting population take part in elections which determine who shall be their representatives in federal and state offices. In fact, in some states within the last two years less than 20 per cent of the total voting population participated in the election of United States senators. In many cases only ten to twenty per cent of the citizens took part in their local elections.

Those who complain about the manner in which their local governments are run should consider a searching self-examination to ascertain whether or not they have done their duties as citizens.

There is another phase of this public indifference to the exercises of the rights and duties of citizenship. May it not be likely that some of this indifference is due to the growth of government paternalism? During the last few years the doctrine has found favor that not only public troubles, but personal troubles, and in some measures, personal troubles, should be handled by some government agency.

Citizens have acquired the habit of running to Washington or to their state capital with their troubles. Instead of first attempting to remedy the way of selfishness, communities have expected state or federal governments to do things for them which they should do for themselves.

State or federal agencies have been expected by the individual to compel him and his neighbors to observe laws and regulations which he and his neighbors should observe of their own free will. State and federal agencies have been expected to assume in a large measure the duties and responsibilities of parents.

Various activities of the paternalistic theory that the government owes them a guaranteed profit or a guaranteed price, that it should save them from the evil of their own mismanagement and lack of initiative. Extended to the individual, this paternalistic doctrine embraces a system of pensions and insurance which destroys all incentive to individual industry and industry. It places the shiftness and indolent on exactly the same basis with the thrifty and industrious.

This doctrine of "letting George do it" wherever the conduct of public affairs is concerned is largely responsible for the increased taxes which afflict every community, largely responsible for the tax methods which provide for the government's affairs, for the vast in government of needless commissions and bureaus and official jobs; in short, for a very large percentage of the economic and political troubles which exist today.

People cannot neglect their duties as citizens and expect the evil consequences. In a representative form of government, the government must really represent, and this is obviously impossible where a ridiculous, small percentage of citizens participate in elections. If the irritation of American people back to a realization of their duty as citizens and efforts to their greater activity and participation in public affairs, the cause of popular government will have been

well served, and in the process the problem of taxes will have been solved.

TAXES SEEK A LEVEL

During the first year or two after its enactment and before the people of the country had an opportunity to learn its effect and adjust themselves to its provisions, the higher rates of income tax have collected large sums from wealthy men of large annual incomes. But just as water seeks a level and as the law of supply and demand controls investments and directs the channels of trade, so the higher rates of the income tax law have caused business men to adjust their affairs in such a way as to avoid the payment of an excessive portion of the tax.

There are numerous ways in which this can be done without any violation of the law. The method best known to the public is by means of investment in tax-exempt securities, large quantities of which have been issued by states, counties, school districts and other governmental agencies. But the higher rates had other effects upon investment of capital by men of large wealth. When the rates were on a basis which exacted a 70 per cent tax on some of the large taxpayers, men withdrew some of their capital from active use in business enterprises for the reason that they assumed all the chance of loss while the government took 70 per cent of their profits if their ventures proved successful. Their money went into investments in which there was no possibility of loss and a very under the present law, which takes 58 per cent of the income of the larger taxpayers, much capital is driven out of active employment and the people of the country suffer in ways that most of them do not understand. For instance, great need for the building of houses in all the large cities and in many of the smaller communities. Formerly men of wealth would invest in building operations of this kind. But those who already have large incomes cannot afford to make such investments as the government will take 58 per cent of the profits they receive from them. Men who already own rented property under circumstances which make certain a tax from 25 to 58 per cent figure their tax as one of the expenses and add the tax to the rent they must charge. Rents, therefore, are kept up in two ways—by the scarcity of houses because capital is discouraged from further investing, and by the high income tax which is paid by the owner of the house who has previously made his investment.

People of moderate means, who constitute the class occupying houses as tenants, are undoubtedly strongly in favor of a high tax rate on large incomes. If they will take the time to analyze the situation and reason out the effects known causes must certainly produce, they will realize that they are the ones the high surtaxes actually reach, for they are paying high rents because of these high taxes.

No one would advocate the repeal of the income tax nor of the graduated surtaxes which impose a higher rate on persons of large income than on small income. But there is a point at which a tax becomes so high as to become self-destructive. Whenever a tax is of such a nature as to discourage investment in active business it destroys its own purpose by curtailing the amount of income on which a tax can be levied. A tax which is so high as to discourage men to invest in building enterprises, and in industries which call for the employment of workmen, will produce a larger number of incomes subject to tax and produce an equal or larger amount of revenue to the government.

This was proven in the records of tax collections following the reduction in rates soon after the Republican party came into power.

For the present, better designs of lenses, greater strictness in regulations as to tilt of headlights, and newer and better designs of headlights must be depended upon to minimize, if not to cure the evil. But in the future, the complete cure will come in lighted highways.

A hundred years ago cities were unlighted, or, if lighted at all, were very poorly illuminated. In those days, as in the present, the streets were so few and far between that the neighbor pays his evening visit equipped with a lantern. Yet our cities are well lighted; so well lighted that the "glare" trouble of headlights is easily solved by forbidding, in cities, any but signal headlights.

Exactly as the postoffice department maintains beacons to guide its mail flitters at night, so will the national government eventually light its highways at night. With the volume of traffic which will inevitably flow over national highways between great centers, it will be more economical to light them from the side, than to permit the motorists to light his own section of the road with an illumination which causes accidents.

LOCAL TAXES AND DEBTS BECOME PUBLIC MENACE

Taxpayers have reason for criticizing public officials who are ready to mortgage the property of the county under the general plea that improvements of all kinds are "demanded" by the people. The danger in the present situation is the disparity between resources and interest-bearing obligations; apparently there is little thought of the inevitable pay day; since the war, state, city, town and district officials have indulged in an "orgy of spending" and now there is no doubt that a substantial proportion of the money troubles of American farmers and industrial workers may be traced to the tax levies. Rentals in particular reflect the situation created by municipal extravagance.

Figures compiled by Professor Lane W. Lancaster, of Wesleyan university, for the current issue of "The Corn Exchange," seem to show that ability to pay hardly enters into the calculations of the spenders. The states, counties, cities and other sub-divisions of the

United States are now debtors to the amount of nearly eleven billion dollars, the greater part of which has been put into non-productive improvements.

An idea of the rate at which the debt is piling up is given by the bond issues for the first four months of the year, the total being \$21 millions, while the rate of increase during the last two and one-half years is nearly three times the average rate of the period 1911-1920.

The states have been more prudent than the smaller units of government; their debts amount to only a billion and a quarter dollars. In New York state the local debts have increased 73.9 per cent since 1910, while the gain in valuation has been only 23.3 per cent. In California the bonded debt has gone up 24 per cent, while the wealth of the state has increased 60 per cent. Ohio reports a debt increase of 172 per cent in cities, towns and school districts as compared with 1910, while the gain in population was only 21 per cent. Similar conditions prevail in other states; the mania for spending is country-wide.

There is apparently no thought of repudiation, but there is bound to be embarrassment in communities which are forced to carry more than fifty per cent of their current taxes into sinking funds, as has happened. The drain of interest charges and sinking fund requirements upon the proceeds of taxation necessitates impairment of service. Needed improvements must be postponed in order that the bondholders may be paid. "Pay as you go" is as good a rule for municipalities as for industrial workers when they are in the habit of paying public officials to stop reckless borrowing, to reduce taxes instead of devising new schemes for increasing taxes; in brief, to run municipal governments on business principles.

SAFE ROAD LIGHTING. OF THE NEXT DECADE

Cure for the Glare Seen in Permanent Road Lights

"Legislation against the glaring headlights," says the motorist. But legislation doesn't cure the evils of glare, mainly because the law which cuts down the glare so it is "safe" also cuts down the light so much that its use is unsafe.

Constructively speaking, glareless lights can be, and are made, but their use requires a scientific adjustment of the lens, reflector and lamp, each to each and the whole to the running plane of the car. Such an adjustment does not remain permanent; variations in tire pressure alter it, and jar, jolts and looseness of parts alter the relations of the lamp and reflector.

For the present, better designs of lenses, greater strictness in regulations as to tilt of headlights, and newer and better designs of headlights must be depended upon to minimize, if not to cure the evil. But in the future, the complete cure will come in lighted highways.

A hundred years ago cities were unlighted, or, if lighted at all, were very poorly illuminated. In those days, as in the present, the streets were so few and far between that the neighbor pays his evening visit equipped with a lantern. Yet our cities are well lighted; so well lighted that the "glare" trouble of headlights is easily solved by forbidding, in cities, any but signal headlights.

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PROTECTION OF FISH TO BE INVESTIGATED

In an effort to provide further protection to the game fish in the streams along the water power project of the Southern California Edison company, Alex Culver, screen inspector of the state game and fish commission, will make a tour of the project.

Culver arrived from the northern part of the state, where he has just completed an inspection of conditions there. He reports that fish are more plentiful in the streams in that section of the state this year than they have been during the last 10 years. This condition is largely due to the manner in which the fish screens are kept up. These screens are placed in the rivers to prevent fish from being washed out of the streams into irrigation canals and into lakes.

Some people run automobiles and other allow automobiles to run them.

SUMMONS

In the Justice's Court of Anaheim Township, County of Orange, State of California.

A. C. Bowers, Henry M. Adams and Elmer L. Bowers, co-partners transacting business under the name and style of Adams-Bowers Lumber Company, Plaintiffs, vs. Anaheim Building Corporation, a corporation, and Joe Siegel, Defendants. Alias Summons.

The People of the State of California send Greetings to; Anaheim Building Corporation, a corporation, and Joe Siegel, Defendants. You are hereby Directed to Appear before me at my office, at the City Hall, in the City of Anaheim, in said Township, and answer the complaint in an action entitled as above, brought within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if it is served within the city and County, township or city in which this action is brought; but which this action is served out of said township or city but in the County in which the action is brought, and within twenty days if it is served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you so appear and answer the complaint, the said Plaintiffs will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract or be will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given, under my hand this 25th day of September, 1923.

G. B. BROWN,

Justice of the Peace of said Township. AMES & McPADDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. 9-27 to 11-29-23

SUMMONS

In the Justice's Court of Anaheim Township, County of Orange, State of California.

Henry Koebel, Plaintiff vs. Anaheim Building Corporation, a corporation, and Joe Siegel, Defendants. Alias Summons.

The People of the State of California send Greetings to; Anaheim Building Corporation, a corporation, and Joe Siegel, Defendants. You are hereby Directed to Appear before me at my office, at Anaheim, in said township, and answer the complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Justice's Court of Orange, State of California, within five days after the service on you of this summons—if it is served within the city and County, township or city in which this action is brought; but within ten days if it is served out of said township or city but in the County in which the action is brought, and within twenty days if it is served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you so appear and answer the complaint, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract or be will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given, under my hand this 25th day of September, 1923.

G. B. BROWN,

Justice of the Peace of said Township. AMES & McPADDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 9-27 to 11-29-23

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THIRTY BURGLARS FIRE COUNTY PROPERTY

Set Building Ablaze While Searching for Confiscated Booze

An over-powering thirst was responsible for a fire which caused at least \$800 damage to county warehouse No. 2, on the Santa Fe spur in Santa Ana, according to suspicions voiced by W. D. Colman, superintendent of the county yards.

Election booths and confiscated liquor were the contents of the warehouse, Colman said. Several panes of broken glass in one window of the warehouse were offered as confirmation of the superintendent's theory.

"The burglars tried to get through the warehouse to the liquor, I believe," Colman said. "But they did not know that the partition in the building reached to the roof."

"In their explorations a lighted match was dropped on the canvas of the election booths, just under the roof. That's how the fire started, according to my way of thinking."

The engineer of the morning freight on the Santa Fe pulling into the yards saved the building from total loss, Colman said.

"The engineer blew his whistle and awakened me," the superintendent said. "I looked out of the window and saw the fire coming through the warehouse roof. An alarm immediately was sent to the fire department."

Between 1200 and 1400 election booths were stored in warehouse No. 2, which measured 30x80 feet. The collapsible canvas booths were packed tight up to the roof, Colman said. Their value was estimated at about \$5 each.

The amount and value of the confiscated liquors, stills and other equipment taken from the bootlegger clan by sheriff and city authorities had not been estimated. The material was reported uninsured by fire.

Damage by water to the canvas booths also would be added to the building damage, Colman said. No estimate could be made, he explained, until the booths were removed and dried out.

"I should say between 250 and 300 booths were destroyed by the fire," he said. "They comprised the top layer, next to the roof."

J. L. McBride, superintendent of county highways, estimated that fire and water damaged the booths to the extent of \$250 and that damage to the building would reach approximately \$500.

NEED OF FACTORIES IN ORANGE COUNTY

Citizens Urged to Exploit Our Industrial Resources

Orange county has a perfect right to be proud of its orange and walnut groves, its superb climate and unsurpassed landscape beauties, but the time has come when soft-pedal boasting should be put on these and more attention devoted to telling prospective residents of the possibilities for establishing industrial centers in this section.

Such was the belief of several boosters when asked to comment on a statement made in Los Angeles by A. Frank, vice-president and general manager of the Ambassador Hotel corporation, who on his return from the east, stated that people there are almost totally ignorant of the great advantages here for the creation of almost any kind of industries.

"I found everybody in New York, Chicago and other places interested in southern California," Frank was quoted as saying, "but nobody seemed to realize that we are constructing factories, and making rapid progress in an industrial way."

"Frequently one hears in the east like this: 'But what have you got out there? Of course, we know about the climate and the orange groves and the tourists and the motion pictures, but there isn't anything else, is there?'"

J. C. Wallace, secretary of the Santa Ana board of realtors, said he believed Frank was dead right on the question.

"Members of the board have been endeavoring in the past year to impress on citizens the importance of industries," Wallace said. "Before Santa Ana or any other city in Orange county can hope to become a metropolis it must have factories to help add to its population. Orange and walnut groves are fine things, but they alone cannot make this city what we would like to have it in ten years."

A LITTLE TALK ON THRIFT

Out of 100 average white male adults, nine leave estates which will produce \$50 a month or more than 6 per cent net; 27 leave estates which will produce an average of \$20 a month at 6 per cent net; and 64 leave little or nothing.

These figures were obtained as the result of a survey made by Joseph J. Devney, economist and author of "Devney's Economic Table," of the 20,000 adults throughout the United

States. Assistance was given the compiler by 1007 bankers and life insurance men. The reports showed the ages of the deceased, occupation, net estate and life insurance. More than one year was taken up in Mr. Devney's investigations, so he states, and the final results of his intensely interesting study have but recently been made public.

Similar investigations have been made in this country from time to time and all have resulted in about the same general indications. Statistics, of course, have varied at different periods and under different conditions, but they have never varied on the one outstanding point that the closing years of the lives of many of our citizens has found them more or less dependent on others for financial success.

These facts should serve the purpose of a timely warning to the millions of Americans who today are in the full enjoyment of health and prosperity.

The rules of life do not vary greatly. The 64 adults referred to in Mr. Devney's report were not poor. The average net estate of the 100 average men today.

This is the thought that no individual can escape.

It is true that more and more of our people are appreciating the value of thrift; savings are growing in our banks; our list of bank owners is increasing; thrift is rapidly finding its way into the curricula of our schools.

But the actual conditions show that all too few of our people are able to hold onto the wealth they have helped to create.

It becomes a matter for each individual to study closely the situation that confronts him personally.

While you are able to earn and save, do so.

Make the resolve that, under no circumstances whatever, will you ever become one of the 64 out of every 100 who leave little or nothing to show for a whole life's work.

FOR CITRICULTURE

Unless one really looks into the subject personally he does not realize how important it is to the citrus fruit grower that there be an agricultural college in the south.

Most of us probably do not realize that the student who takes a course in citriculture at the University of California has but one semester at the Davis farm school. And so far as the writer was able to learn, on a recent visit to that institution, there are but a half dozen or so small trees on the entire property.

How much practical experience can a student of citriculture get under such conditions? We also learn that no instruction in citriculture is given at Davis.

Practically the entire course is taken at Berkeley and that is necessarily theoretical in its nature. All important of course.

There cannot be too much of that, perhaps, but it stands to reason that a young man studying to prepare himself to grow oranges, lemons or grapefruit cannot get the true significance of what he is studying if there is not a citrus tree within fifty miles of him.

There is now a well defined effort to secure a farm school for southern California. It is sure to come some time. Why not now? The citrus industry, of course, is only one of many which would profit through its establishment. But for the purpose of this discussion it is being considered from the citrus standpoint only. It is, however, of vastly more importance to the citrus fruit grower, for the student of general agriculture or horticulture can get a practical demonstration of what he is working on, at the farm school. Not so, the student of citriculture.

As time goes on the importance of having men especially qualified to handle citrus properties is becoming more important. It is the property which is scientifically cared for which is going to be profitable. Good fruit—always in demand—is going to top the market.

In the good old days perhaps this was not so important, but as competition is becoming more keen it will be noticed that inferior fruit is not commanding the prices that it once did and California must keep a step ahead, both in pack and character of fruit, to hold its supremacy.

High quality of fruit does not "just grow." It comes as a result of skilled and persistent care; that coupled with right soil conditions, of course.

Men skilled in citriculture are to be more and more in demand and the skilled man must be one who not only has book knowledge, but he must have practical working experience.

The student of citriculture cannot get it today several hundred miles away from where the fruit is grown.

It should be generally understood, however, that what is needed, if a farm school is established in the south, is a school of college grade and not a school to provide secondary agricultural education. Many of the high schools and junior colleges in the

TO RE-OPEN TIN MINES

Reports that the Temescal tin mines near Corona are to be re-opened and operated by Denver syndicate may result in a new chapter being written in a mining romance of early days.

Products of the Temescal tin mine were once a national issue. This was when President Harrison visited California in 1891, and was photographed at the Corona depot standing beside a big pyramid of tin from the Temescal mine. Congress thought so much of the industry that a tariff to protect the infant industry was passed. But the English company operating the mine became discouraged when the vein of tin seemingly petered out and the whole project was abandoned.

Buildings and furnishings were left just as they were when the mine shut down, and junk men did a thriving business in carrying off wagon-loads of lumber, windows and furnishings.

Discovery of the tin mine is said to date back to 1850. It is located on an old Spanish grant known as El Soledad rancho, and was purchased in 1888 by the San Jacinto Land company, which owned as well valuable citrus property in the Arlington and West Riverside districts. The company operated the tin mine on the extensive and lavish English system, with many exclusive heads and a deal of red tape. The buildings were on an expensive type and the grounds were carefully landscaped. But the project failed and was abandoned.

Now competent mining engineers have declared that tin is to be found in the district for an area of 33 square miles and that it can be profitably mined and marketed. The ore is said to yield 20 per cent pig tin to a ton of ore. In Cornwall, where most of the world's tin is mined, the average is less than 2 1/2 per cent metal.

If the Denver mining men will operate the mines in an up-to-date American method it is possible that there may be developed a new and really valuable industry for Riverside county.

PARKING TEN YEARS HENCE

The traffic problem in cities, says a prominent automobile man, addressing an automobile convention, is not one of rules and signals so much as space.

"The city which first provides space for all kinds of traffic will be ahead of any rival city hoping to compete with its progress."

This means particularly ample parking space, and the relegation of

parking to places where it will not interfere with business. As managed at present in most communities, says this critic, parking does interfere with business instead of helping it.

"The merchants will finally realize that instead of helping their trade by allowing people to park in front of their places, they are really cutting down their sales, because enough people cannot park there. Every city is a jam of roaming automobiles looking for a place to park."

Eventually, he says, adequate parking facilities will be established just outside of the congested business districts. People will leave their cars there and then walk to the stores they patronize, or ride there in rapid, cheap taxicabs that will stop at the curb only long enough to discharge their passengers.

IT IS NOT A PROHIBITIVE TARIFF

It is manifestly untrue to call the present tariff law a "prohibitive" tariff. A comparison of recent trade statistics with the records of 1914, and 1920 under the Democratic law, in peace times, demonstrates beyond question that the present law is not the "Chinese wall" it has been represented to be.

The average rate of duty on all imports for 1914, nine months of which was under the Democratic law, was 15.4 per cent. In 1920 it sank to 4.2 per cent. In 1921 it was 8.4 per cent, the emergency tariff law being passed in May of that year. In 1922 the average was 13.7 per cent, and for the fiscal year ended June 30th last, it was 14.8 per cent. So you can't find a prohibitive tariff in that.

The percentage of free goods for 1914 was 59.6 per cent; for 1920, 65 per cent; for 1921, 58.5 per cent; for 1922, 61.3 per cent, and for 1923, 57.3 per cent. You can't find a prohibitive tariff in that.

The average rate of duty on dutiable goods in 1914 was 28.1 per cent; in 1920, 17.1 per cent; in 1921, 20.3 per cent. You can't find a prohibitive tariff in that.

Imports for the fiscal year 1923 totaled \$2,608,000,000; in 1922, nine months under the Fordney McCumber tariff law, they totaled \$3,781,000,000, or a gain of \$1,173,000,000. You can't find a prohibitive tariff in that.

Crude materials increased \$667,000,000; crude food stuffs, \$50,000,000; including coffee, tea, bananas, spices, etc.

and many other non-competitive articles; manufactured food stuffs increased \$174,000,000; partly manufactured goods, \$304,000,000; wholly manufactured goods, \$78,000,000. You can't find a prohibitive tariff in that.

So where are you going to find it? It simply isn't there.

WIDEN PLACENTIA STREETS

Orders have already been passed by the board of supervisors for plans up on the widening and paving of streets within the Placentia townsite. The county engineer is working on the fulfillment of similar orders for pavement on Grand avenue, running north and south for a mile and a half between the Santa Fe tracks and Orangefarmer, in the vicinity of Buena Park.

County Engineer J. L. McBride points out as a significant fact that in every case the proposed highway improvements come from areas to be benefited, and the expenses are to be borne by the formation of improvement districts which will assess the costs against the lands included. Some small assistance is given to the districts organized from the auto license funds, as an encouragement, but the amount is never definite and is entirely at the disposal of the county supervisors. That the property owners themselves are initiating these projects and expect to shoulder the burden, is an unimpeachable testimony to the prosperous and progressive spirit of Orange county citizens.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The board met pursuant to adjournment on Monday. Present Supervisors T. B. Talbert, chairman; S. H. Finley, George Jeffrey and the clerk. Absent Supervisors Leon O. Whitell and Wm. Schumacher.

The resignation of C. S. Walker as director of Newhope drainage district was accepted.

H. C. Keister was appointed as director of Newhope drainage district with the unexpired term.

The vote cast at the San Juan Capistrano sanitary district was canvassed and the district was declared organized.

The sheriff was authorized to have the prisoners clear the debris at the county yard. Same being caused by fire.

WOULD HOLD ITS CRITICS

Despite all the European complaint against Ellis Island more of them would use it if the United States would let them in.

There is always more money in somebody else's business.

THAT'S WHY HE MADE GOOD

George Washington never went to Europe to find out how to run America.

A man is as old as his cells and a business as old as its sellers.

California Theatre

ANAHEIM

Thursday, Oct. 4

VAUDEVILLE

5 Big Acts of High Class Vaudeville

Florence Vidor 'Conquering the Woman'

Friday and Saturday, Oct. 5-6

Constance Talmadge in

"DULCY"

Six Second Smith No. 3. International News

Sun Mon Tues Wed Oct 7-8-9-10

A Brilliant New Cast in that

Great Drama

"The Spoilers"

Kinggrams Topics

The Great Matzenauer

Is Coming!

The Famous Werrenrath

Is Coming!

The Noted Samaroff

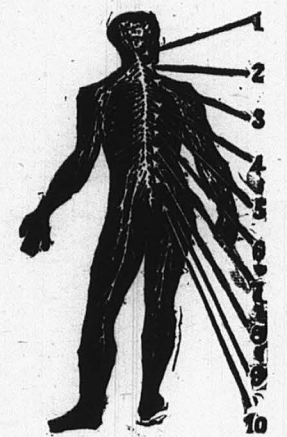
Is Coming!

Are You?

Tickets on Sale at Danz Piano Co.; Weber's Music Co.; Anaheim Music Co.; Austin Music Co.; Hammill's Music Store, and Weber's Book Store.

YOU NEED NOT BE SICK!

Your Backbone will tell Me What and Where Your Troubles are Without Asking a Question



1. Slight subluxations at this point will cause so-called headaches, eye diseases, deafness, epilepsy, vertigo, isonomia, very neck, facial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, etc.

2. A slight subluxation of a vertebra in this part of the spine is the cause of so-called throat trouble, neuralgia, pain in the shoulders and arms, goitre, nervous prostration, listlessness, bleeding from nose, disorder of gums, catarrh, etc.

3. The arrow head marked No. 3 locates the part of the spine wherein subluxations will cause so-called bronchitis, felons, pain between the shoulder blades, rheumatism of the arms and shoulders, hay fever, writers' cramp, etc.

4. A vertebral subluxation at this point causes so-called nervousness, heart disease, asthma, pneumonia, tuberculosis, difficult breathing, other lung troubles, etc.

5. Stomach and liver troubles, enlargement of the spleen, pleurisy and a score of other troubles, so-called, are caused by subluxations in this part of the spine, sometimes so light as to remain unnoticed by others except the trained Chiropractor.

6. Here we find the cause of so-called gall stones, dyspepsia of upper bowels, fever, shingles, hiccoughs, worms, etc.

7. Bright's disease, diabetes, floating kidney, skin disease, boils, eruptions and other diseases, so-called, are caused by nerves being pinched in the spinal openings at this point.

8. Regulations of such troubles as so-called appendicitis, peritonitis, lumbago, etc., follow Chiropractic adjustments at this point.

9. Why have so-called constipation, rectal troubles, sciatica, etc., when Chiropractic adjustments at this part of the spine will remove the cause?

10. A slight slippage of one or both innominate bones will likewise produce so-called sciatica, together with many "diseases" of pelvis and lower extremities.

See your own Spine and know positively which of your spinal bones are out of place 100 per cent right with X-Ray. The most modern Chiropractic Office in Orange county, with individual rest rooms, the very best service for you, including complete X-Ray, with all adjustments

Bring this advertisement and get an X-Ray of your spine free with course of adjustments

Dr. Joseph H. Coleman

Chiropractor

Office Hours 6 Years Successful Practice in Los Angeles.
10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Phone 845. 250 E. Center St. Ground floor

RATLEDGE GRADUATE

Dr. Joseph H. Coleman