

IN THE DAYS OF LONG AGO

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

50 YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

July 4, 1874

The sailing of the steamship *Monarch* has been postponed on account of the Fourth of July celebration in Los Angeles. It will leave Wilmington tomorrow afternoon on the arrival of the train from Los Angeles.

Theodore Rimpau was re-elected as school trustee for Anaheim district by a handsome majority. The vote was 64 for and 39 against him.

There are 260 children between the ages of 5 and 17 years and 108 children under 5 years of age in the Anaheim school district.

Several times lately the kitchen of Mrs. Frothing has been entered and provisions stolen therefrom. On Monday night the thief emboldened by his repeated successes, after supping the inner man in the kitchen, made his way into the house, and groping about in the dark, touched one of the sleeping children. The child awakened by the action aroused the lady of the house by its screams of fright. Mrs. Frothing rushed across the street for assistance and was followed by the villain. Messrs. Drawson and Willie, hearing the noise, came out also and made an attempt to capture the robber, but under cover of a large butcher knife he succeeded in making his escape. He was recognized, however, as one Juan Felipe, an Indian. He was captured on Thursday by Deputy Sheriff Byrd and yesterday was committed to jail to wait the action of the grand jury.

Rev. W. H. Hill, P. G. M. of Odd Fellows and P. G. chaplain of the P. and A. M., will preach at Enterprise hall on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

At the regular meeting of the lodge on Tuesday night, Anaheim Lodge No. 199, I. O. O. F. elected its officers for the ensuing year. Their names are as follows: F. A. Lafanchette, N. G. MacNabbing, V. G. P. E. Mullins, R. S. H. Boldt, P. S. John Fisher, treasurer. They will be installed on Tuesday evening next.

W. J. Smith of the Orange grove district has met with more than ordinary success in his search for artesian water. His well is 260 feet in depth and is fed by several streams. The first flowing water was reached at a depth of 150 feet. By piercing his pipe at each point, he has succeeded in obtaining the largest well in this section. Mr. Stewart under whose supervision the well was bored, has contracted for several other wells in that section.

J. K. Tuffrey contemplates opening a wood yard in Anaheim.

Rev. W. Loop, of San Gabriel will preach at Enterprise hall tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Contracts have been let for the construction of residences for Mrs. Kraemer and Mr. M. Callahan.

Rev. L. P. Webber has removed from Westminster to this place in order that he may place himself under the treatment of Dr. Jones.

W. F. Poor has been elected secretary of the Westminster Grange. H. Stephens resigned.

The Anaheim band has been engaged by the citizens of Gallatin for service at the celebration today.

Six hundred dollars has been awarded for a weekly mail between Wilmington and Anaheim, between which places there is daily and quick connection via the San Pedro and Los Nietos Railway. Orange postoffice being the direct post route has imperfect mail service. This is a small matter, and very likely to have escaped the notice of the department, were it not that its attention has been directly called to the necessity of a postal route for Orange. Six hundred dollars would have given the latter place a daily mail.

Ripe apricots are on the market. Next week there will be peaches, watermelons, cucumbers, bananas and coconuts are among the dainties to be seen in the market soon.

Robert Munzel has purchased a lot on Los Angeles street from Helman and George and intends building upon it.

Gleanings — During the year 1873,

000,000 was coined at the mint in San Francisco, over \$22,000,000 of the amount being in gold—Mrs. Sinclair, the widow of Edwin Forrest, has received \$45,000 in full for all her claims against the estate.—Among the subscribers for the stock of a Connecticut insurance company are Mark Twain for \$50,000 and Senator Jones of Nevada for \$15,000.—The attempt of the German Government to obtain the Philippine Islands by loaning Spain money to be guaranteed by a mortgage has failed.—A personal difficulty between Senator Logan and Architect Mullett, which culminated in blows.—U. S. Minister Cushing to Spain has made a preliminary demand upon the Spanish government for full indemnities for the Virginians' prisoner slain by General Burriel.

25 YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

July 6, 1899

Harry Dyer is carrying his right arm in splints as the result of the cracking of the bone in an argument with a refractory horse at his place on the Tuffrey ranch. He was attempting to take the animal across a ditch, which the horse seemed disinclined to do. After trying to lead him across, Harry mounted him and sought to ride him over, but the horse would not budge. Harry lost his temper and became so dogged that at the balking animal that he struck him on the head with the result that he is now taking a short vacation with his hand tied up.

F. B. Kealther and George Carrol left last week for Oxnard, where they have positions in the sugar factory at that point.

Mrs. Ralph Carhart (nee Helen Benchley) was safely delivered of a daughter yesterday at her home in Burbank. Mother and child are doing well.

Mrs. Cora Browning and her little daughter, Helen, leave this week for Mt. Shasta, where they will remain for a couple of months before returning home. They will also spend some time with Mrs. Browning's relatives in San Jose.

Anaheim Council No. 134 of the Fraternal AM Association at their last meeting elected the following officers: Dr. G. S. Eddy, President; Bert Elliott, vice president; Frank S. Gates, secretary; H. Cohen, treasurer; Geo. Erick, guide. Chas. Taux, treasurer; William Pannier, secretary; Dr. Eddy, medical examiner; Dr. R. Cayce, trustee.

Mr. Polhemus' family are camping at Newport, and will remain during the summer.

Mrs. Roberts, of the city schools, left some days ago for Yosemite where she will spend part of her vacation.

Frank Schwentker has the thanks of the office force for a box of very fine apricots.

Jim Balfour, who for a year past has been Agent Dartling's assistant at the Southern Pacific depot, has been ordered to Mammoth, Texas. G. B. Badgley of Alamogordo will fill his place.

There was quite a bit of excitement at the cannery Monday caused by the blowing out of the plug from one of the gas heaters, used for heating the soldering irons in the case of the capping machines which was operated by Ed Marion. He escaped being seriously burned by leaping over the railing surrounding him. Bob Miller operating the other capping machine, in attempting to replace the plug, narrowly escaped being seriously burned. It looked for a time as if serious damage might result from the blast which reached from the floor to the corrugated iron roof. One of the men turned on the water but Superintendent Kennedy promptly put a stop to it and Ed Benserscheidt, the engineer turned off the gas which extinguished the flames in a few minutes everything was in running order again.

Mrs. John Hartung departed yesterday with her son, Edgar, for San Francisco by way of Redondo on the steamer Santa Rosa to be absent visiting with friends in the metropolis and at San Jose for a couple of months. Mr. Hartung accompanied them as far as Redondo.

W. A. White, formerly a resident of

this city, died in Los Angeles on Monday. He was aged 83 years. He leaves a wife and four daughters to mourn his loss.

The Fourth of July celebration at Fullerton was a wonderful success in every way. Over three thousand people gathered to enjoy the festivities. At 10 o'clock a procession of many gorgeously decorated floats claimed the attention of the crowds lining the sidewalks. Two brass bands discoursed music along the line of march. The Fullerton and Santa Ana bands. At 11 o'clock the crowd gathered at the pavilion to listen to the address by E. T. Langley and the address and reading of the Declaration of Independence by H. C. Head. After the exercises the crowd attended the barbecue where roast beef and bread were freely distributed to all. The Misses Hetebrink of Placentia were awarded the prize for the best decorated float the coronopis. Miss Nora Stone received the prize for the best decorated bicycle and Willie Yeager obtained the prize for the best decorated dog cart. Charley Stone, W. E. McFadden and Ben Porter as well as members of the boys were in charge of the festivities and all acquitted themselves with grace and ability.

Mrs. Lloyd C. Bailey and two children of Los Angeles are spending a few days with relatives in town. Mrs. Bailey leaves shortly for Mazatlan, Mexico to join her husband, who is meeting with great success practicing dentistry in that place.

Ernest Deamlers, an experienced tailor from Los Angeles, has taken a position with Fritz Yungblut's tailoring establishment.

E. B. Morrill went to Long Beach on Saturday to join his family for a few days at the seaside.

Mr. Coons has returned from his trip to the National Postal Clerks convention at Indianapolis, and has resumed his position on the postal railway service between Los Angeles and San Diego.

Mrs. Minnie Perley, a former teacher in the Anaheim schools leaves shortly for Honolulu to accept a position as teacher in the schools there.

FRIENDS OF THE FARMER

In their inordinate zeal to find some pretext upon which to represent to the people of the country that farmers have been mistreated by the Republican party, Democrats have commenced misquoting representatives of the farmers. An illustration of this was seen in the New York World of June 15, when Jacob H. Tappan, editor of the Farmers' National Magazine, was erroneously quoted, as saying that: "The Cleveland Convention simply slapped the farmer in the mouth in 1896, and since that time he has been the worst of politicians in the past." Mr. Taylor was also erroneously quoted as having sent word to Governor Smith's headquarters that the hope of American agriculture rested on Governor Smith.

Mr. Taylor, who was formerly a resident of the state of Washington and is now closely associated with the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, as well as being editor of the Farmers' National Magazine, has been having made any such statement as that attributed to him. In a statement issued by him after reading the quotation in the New York World he said: "This article and purported interview are entirely without foundation as no such interview ever took place. Governor Smith, without doubt, is a man of many estimable qualities and deserving of much credit for remarkable achievements. However, I do not know him personally nor do I know any one attached to the direction of his campaign organization. It is regrettable that anyone would abuse his trust and thoroughly discredit an individual, no matter how humble, by a false quotation."

"As the Cleveland convention no one following the results of national political conventions during our generation can point to H. Tappan as a political plank of more far-reaching significance. The fullness of its helpfulness depends upon having a Congress elected in sympathy with its helpful applications to President Coolidge and General Charles G. Dawes, as standard bearers in the campaign, present to the voters a leadership of thoroughly conservative, economical administration of affairs of government."

The fact of the matter is that the Republican administration, beginning with the inauguration of President Harding has made every possible effort to relieve agriculture from its distress. Even before Harding was inaugurated a Republican Congress, with the aid of some Democratic votes passed over President Wilson's veto the bill relieving the War Finance Corporation. During the Harding administration every measure upon which the representatives of farmers were united was passed and put into

effect. It is true that some of the measures proposed at the recent session of Congress were not enacted, but those measures had very strong opposition among the representatives of farmers themselves. Those who today criticize the Republican administration for legislation that it has not enacted cannot point to specific measures that were not enacted and which the farmers of the country today will endorse.

TELEPHONE FOR DIVERS

"Through a new device, called the 'larayaphone,' deep-sea divers now can talk over a telephone line with those above, according to the Popular Science Magazine. Until the invention of this instrument, divers could communicate with their assistants only by pulling on the life line, for the noises produced by the pumping of air drowned their voices. The 'larayaphone' is held tight contact with the throat and transforms the movements of the throat into intelligible speech."

RARE IN HEAVEN

"Mummy, do only women go to heaven?"
"No, dear. Men do, too."
"But I've never seen pictures of angels with whiskers."
"Ah, you see, a man only gets to heaven by a close shave."

In a word, Secretary Hughes, couching his note in words of the utmost moderation, points out to Nippers that we do not care to exercise that as a privilege which is ours as a right.

For some reason a model husband is seldom a model anything else.

SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE. GOLDEN STATE NATIONAL BANK, A Corporation, Plaintiff,

vs.

G. W. SHORT, Defendant.

No. 1418. Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Orange, state of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Orange. WEINSEL & STARK, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SEND GREETINGS TO G. W. SHORT, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the 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 of 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 said plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, applying upon contract or plaintiff will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, this third day of January, 1924.

(Seal)
J. M. BACKS, Clerk.
By A. L. Hitchcock, Deputy Clerk.
6-26 to 3-28.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

In and For the County of Orange, State of California

Notice for Publication of Time of Proving Will, Etc.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Jewell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 11th day of July, 1924, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court room of this Court, Department No. 2, 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 Walter J. Jewell, praying that the will of Mary Jewell, deceased, be admitted to probate. That letters of administration with the annex be issued thereon to said Walter J. Jewell, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Said will of Mary Jewell, deceased, has heretofore been admitted to probate in the County of Washitaw, State of Michigan, and authenticated copies of said will and of the order admitting the same to probate in said County of Washitaw are now on file in the above entitled Court.

Dated, June 26, 1924.

J. M. BACKS, County Clerk.
WEINSEL AND STARK, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
6-26 to

NOTICE

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Orange County will sit as a Board of Equalization commencing Monday, July 15, 1924, and will continue in session as such Board of Equalization up to and including Monday, July 21, 1924.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, California.
J. M. BACKS, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
June 19, 31.

TIME TABLE

A. T. & S. F. R. R.

In effect February 17, 1924.

Trains to Los Angeles

*No. 79 ... 6:08 a.m.

No. 71 ... 11:28 a.m.

(No. 73 ... 4:50 p.m.

*No. 75 ... 8:52 y.m.

Trains to San Diego

No. 78 ... 1:56 a.m.

\$No. 72 ... 10:04 a.m.

No. 74 ... 3:45 p.m.

No. 76 ... 5:47 p.m.

*Through sleepers to Denver, Kansas City, and Chicago.

†Through sleepers to Chicago and Grand Canyon connection.

‡Houston, Galveston, Texas and New Orleans, and Phoenix connection.

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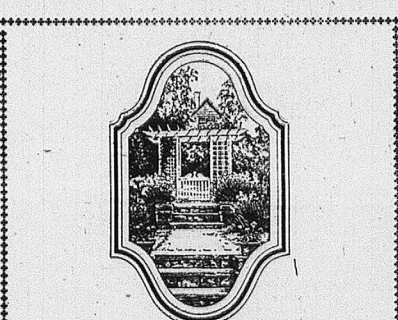
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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Demands on the county of Orange were allowed and read.

The chairman was authorized to approve Bond on Map Tract No. 669 and same was accepted as the official plotting of said tract.

Map Tract No. 709 was ordered referred by the Board, and same referred to the city engineer of the City of Huntington Beach.

It was ordered that a branch of the county free library be established at Richfield in the home of Mrs. Florence Summers.

Fumigating licenses were ordered issued to Homer Phillips, Wm. Zimmerman, F. Priest and A. R. MacBeth.

Permission was granted James L. Meenes and Hattie A. Allen, to remove trees from the corner of Western avenue and Eighth streets in Buena Park.

The chairman was authorized to approve bond on Franchise, Ordinance No. 233.

The petition of Carl Chillet, et al, to vacate and abandon a portion of a certain public street, located in the Second Road District, was granted.

Permission was granted to the Olive Improvement Association, to divert traffic going through the Santa Ana canyon one block at Olive at the main intersection and Main street.

S. R. Pitts of Garden Grove was appointed a member of the County Board of Education for a term of two years.

B. F. Boswick of Tustin was appointed a member of the County Board of Education for a term of two years.

It was ordered to accept the proposition of H. G. Holstar, as per letter to W. K. Hilliard, county surveyor, as to proposed plat tract No. 208.

It was ordered that the assessment of certain property, assessed to E. R. Walker and Pearl E. Day be cancelled for reason that the same is in Yuba Linda District.

COOLIDGE FOR ECONOMY

The attitude of President Coolidge on the bonus, his veto of increased pay for mail carriers, his resolute stand against increases in national expenditure, all in defiance of the wisdom of politicians, marks him as a statesman such as has seldom been seen in America's public life.

The Vermont's sense of economy asserts itself, with an absolute, rock-like resolution. Whether Coolidge was right or wrong, his courage, on the eve of an election, challenges admiration.

"The point of view of Coolidge is distinctively that of the older American generation," explains Mark Sullivan, noted political writer. "He is for economy in government. That more than anything else is the outstanding feature of his record. And his public attitude about economy in government is a part of his private attitude toward money and part of his personal philosophy of life."

Before he became governor of Mas-

sachusetts, Coolidge never had an income as much as \$3,000 a year. He has no extravagant ideas, therefore no false views about standards of expenditure, no misconceptions of conditions under which the great masses of the people live. He knows how the average farmer of the country sweats for every dollar he earns, how frugal mothers save, and still, and what the real story of the vast American life is.

Coolidge has lived this life himself. His father, esteemed a successful Vermont farmer, has in his lifetime accumulated a competence of less than \$50,000. And in the Coolidge mind, this is good success.

The present day plane of living is too high, according to the Coolidge viewpoint. When authority comes to pose to do his full part in challenging the false notions of the times.

Expenditure can serve him in this no more than it can in other things.

High taxes today shake the California farmer, yet in the city and the country budgets increases of outlay continue without let up. Demand for higher salaries do not abate.

President Coolidge has set an example in wading the sea. Expenditure must be halted, and he proceeds with determination to halt it.

It is the farmer who first and most heavily felt economic readjustment. Intolerable taxation has hit him hardest. He has lost his purchasing power, industry packs up all along the line and unemployment results in the cities.

Calvin Coolidge has led the way to cut taxes. The situation calls for drastic action. Boards of Supervisors have his example. It is the county and city authorities alone who can reduce taxes for the general taxpayer in California.

"On the day when Coolidge was inaugurated as President," writes Mark Sullivan, "one of his sons was working on a Massachusetts farm at ordinary field hand wages. Coolidge wants his children to have the same attitude toward money that he himself had and his father had. He wants them to need to save."

A man with that philosophy is needed to send the refugees that high property and the war produced. The right man always has come forward in American history to meet a crisis.

WATCH COST ADVICE

GIVEN GROWERS HERE

Due to the fiscal condition this season and last, growers generally are giving closer attention to cuts in cost of production and distribution. Due to the general lesser returns coming in for agricultural products, it has been necessary to make a closer study of some of the orchard operations with a view to economizing wherever possible without affecting the efficiency and production of the grove.

There are a number of operations involved in orchard management which may be investigated by the

grower for the purpose of cutting down expenses. Among these are: conservative pruning, conservative cultivation, more effective pest control and closer attention to trunk and root diseases.

The intimate contact that the agricultural extension staff in Orange county has had with the growing of various crops in Orange county has revealed considerable practice of man/ranchers, particularly in connection with citrus and walnut growing.

In the matter of conservative irrigation has been practiced by the owner particularly on heavier soils, to the detriment of the vigor and productivity of the actual soil needs for moisture will in many cases show that from 25 per cent to 50 per cent more water has been used than necessary.

Actual demonstration has proven that many growers have been applying water every thirty days where a 45 to 60 or even as great as 180-day schedule would be better. It is safe to say that 75 per cent of premature decadence in our groves is due to the misuse of water.

Conservative cultivation embraces another important schedule in soil management which can, in numerous instances, be cut down to a more conservative basis. The writer has had an opportunity of revising the cultivation practice on a number of groves that formerly cultivated two, three and four times a month, as compared with the recommended practice of once a month. An iron-clad rule cannot be advanced for the handling of all soils as different types require different handling, but it is safe to say thousands of dollars are expended monthly for useless cultivation.

More conservative pruning can be practiced to advantage by both orange growers and the lemon growers. There have been numerous instances of excessive pruning, which has resulted not only in heavy costs of the operation but also a considerable reduction in fruit production. Conservative pruning, as has been exemplified in numerous field meetings conducted by the agricultural extension service, has not only been conducive to better production but also lessened cost.

Closer attention should be given to the condition of the pest before control money is expended towards grove. In many cases hundreds of dollars could be saved by the growers if recommendations were sought from the horticultural commissioner and his inspectors for the proper time of fumigation and their recommendations followed. Observations during the past season have clearly disclosed the ineffectiveness of control measures where the grower has paid attention to the life cycle and susceptibility of the pest infecting the grove. Small part year by many growers had they secured the recommendations of the horticultural office as to the time of fumigation of citrus or spraying of walnuts.

Closer attention to trunk and root

diseases also is an important factor towards reduced production costs. There are too many examples of neglected trees showing lack of attention. Such diseases as scale bark, gummosis and related diseases can in a large majority of cases be satisfactorily controlled if taken in time. Too often has the grower overlooked the importance of checking these diseases in their incipency, allowing them to get three or four or five years' start before control measures are practiced. When control measures are resorted to in advanced stages of the disease it costs from five to ten times the sum required if handled earlier.

Thus it will be seen from the above brief statement of the various factors involved in efficient crop production, that there is room for considerable improvement in the general practice of the average farmer. It behooves the industry to practice economy, particularly in times when crop returns are below normal.

CONSTITUTION TO FORE

The reds and parlor pinkies in this country have been confounded at the tremendous impetus given the study of the Constitution by the oratorical contest, with the Constitution as the theme, recently conducted by thirty-seven metropolitan papers throughout the country. It is estimated that a million high school students participated, seven of the ultimate winners going to Washington and delivering their addresses before President Coolidge and a distinguished gathering. The president of the American Bar Association declared that newspapers never rendered a better service to the cause of good government than in the promotion of that contest. The attacks of communists against our courts and our form of government in general has been met with a counter assault that is bound to win.

It is hard to understand the logic of the Democrat who voted to shut out cheap Oriental labor as unfair competition yet wants a low tariff law which will admit the product of that labor if employed in Asia. If we must make a choice, it would be better to have the product of coolie labor in America than made in Asia. But there is no need to make the choice. We should, exclude coolie labor and make the import tax high enough to equal the difference in cost of production and thereby protect American labor from the competition with imported coolie products.

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BECAUSE—Chiropractic restores Health without drugs, medicine or operations.
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BECAUSE—Chiropractic will make you well when all other methods fail.

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BECAUSE—Of his six years' practice in Los Angeles, where he was one of the most prominent chiropractors.
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BECAUSE—He has the most modern office and X-Ray laboratory in Orange County, with individual rest rooms.
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TAKING IT SERIOUSLY

Apparently the Japanese are taking seriously the exclusion clause in the new immigration law signed by President Coolidge. Despatches from Tokyo report extensive plans for boycotting American goods. The first actual steps along this line were taken when Japanese theater owners voted not to show American made motion picture films.

In view of the fact that 85 per cent of the motion pictures in the world are made in the United States, it is probable that movie fans in Japan will be short on entertainment as long as the boycott lasts.

Most interesting in this connection with the Japanese resentment to the exclusion law, however, is the suicide of a Japanese in front of the recent earthquake left of the American embassy, as a protest against the immigration act. In America this action seems absurd and pathetic, but in Japan it has a much deeper meaning and significance.

The man followed as well as he could the ancient ritual of harikari, and his death, even to the most advanced of accidental Japanese, will be taken as having both dignity and nobility, and it will prove to them as perhaps nothing else would that this man took, and other Japanese should take, the gravest offense at the discrimination against them which our law now makes.

The suicide said, by what he did, that life is intolerable with him while even in one country the Japanese are treated as an inferior race. The letter explaining what he purposed to do was that of a man in desperate earnestness, but it showed no sign of insanity and the concealment of his name showed that he was not seeking to advertise himself.

There is much Japanese history to justify his expectation that his tragic gesture would earn respect, even if it did not inspire action. To commit harikari was originally the privilege of the military nobles. Later it had two phases—voluntary and compulsory. If the emperor considered the death of a noble necessary, he sent him a magnificent dagger and a post-lit note requesting him to use it. And the order was always obeyed. In the old days, with an elaborate ceremony in which all of the victim's relatives solemnly participated, no disgrace attended such a death. Compulsory harikari disappeared with the feudal regime in 1868, but voluntary harikari while it has become rare of late years still occasionally happens as a refuge from unendurable misfortune.

To western minds, harikari seems a method of committing suicide at once repulsive and unnecessarily painful. The wounds inflicted are necessarily fatal, but death is not immediate.

The Chinese sometimes commit suicide from motives much like those of the Japanese, and they also do it as a means of obtaining revenge on an enemy not otherwise to be reached. Their expectation is that the suicide can return as a ghost and make things extremely uncomfortable for him who has committed the real or imagined wrong. And when the object of the vengeance thus sought also believes in both the possibility and the danger of such haunting, he often does see or hear the angry ghost and really suffers from his visitations.

This idea forms no part, apparently of the rite of harikari as practiced in Japan. In 1891 a young naval lieutenant killed himself thus before the graves of his ancestors as a protest against his government's failure to prevent Russian encroachments in the northern islands, and the commander of a transport during the Russo-Japanese war so escaped from the responsibility that would have attended the capture of his vessel off Vladivostok. In the later instance, the fact that the suicide was by harikari prevented it from being disgraceful as it would have been in the eyes of the Japanese if a pistol or a rope had been used.

CRUICK'S NEW BOOK

The President's office at the University has announced the appearance of a new book written by W. V. Cruick, associate professor of Fruit Products, on the commercial preparation of fruit and vegetable products. The commercial canning of fruit and vegetables, the manufacture of fruit juices, the drying and dehydrating of fruits, the preparation of jellies, jams, preserves and candied fruits, the manufacture of vinegar, citrus products, the pickling of olives, and the use of

fruits in the candy industry are among the more important topics discussed.

A great deal of the information presented is of interest not only to commercial manufacturers, but also to growers who desire technical and practical dehydrating, fruit juice manufacture, and related subjects. Universities, colleges and high schools maintaining domestic science courses will find the book invaluable.

The book is entitled "Commercial Fruit and Vegetable Products" and is published by McGraw-Hill Company of New York. It should soon be on general sale but may already be obtained from the Student's Co-operative store at the University, or direct from the publisher. The price is said to be very moderate, considering the scope of the book.

Professor Cruick has recently returned from six months intensive study in Europe of the subjects dealt with in his new book. He is in constant demand for press articles in his special line and is generally regarded both as an authority on the field has already known and as a daring, yet sagacious explorer of new ways to combat the weaknesses of California fruit and vegetable products.

MORE MILK

Evidently the American people are drinking something besides tea, coffee, soda water and home brew. The Department of Agriculture finds that they consumed last year 212 quarts of milk apiece. That they did not all go "down the red lane" in liquid form, but an incredible amount of it did, billions of gallons in all.

It is consumption increases steadily year after year, especially as a beverage. That is its most wholesome form, especially for children. Here is an indulgence in which there can be no dangerous excess. No child ever drank for rich, fresh milk than was good for it, and few adults ever done so.

There is not only health in milk, but there is sound economies. It is a good dietary substitute for meat, and it can be produced in larger quantities than meat on a given land area, wherefore dairying becomes more important as population increases. It is an economical food, too, to the consumer, giving a surprising amount of nutriment for its cost.

RODEO AND RACING AT RIVERSIDE JULY 4TH

There will be a big rodeo and race meet at Riverside on the afternoon of July 4th. It will be held at the fair grounds under the auspices of the Southern California Fair Association. There will be both driving and running races with some of the fastest horses in the state entered. Among the star and bronco riders in the rodeo events will be Hank Potts and Tom Sutton, both of whom have won championships at Pendleton and Cheyenne.

BYERS WITHDRAWS

James C. Byers, sheriff of San Diego county who entered the race for the Republican nomination for Congress some weeks ago, has announced his withdrawal. He gives no reasons, but states that after careful consideration he has decided not to make the race.

SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE
GOLDEN STATE NATIONAL BANK, A Corporation, Plaintiff,
vs.
G. W. SHORT, Defendant.

No. 16123. Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Orange, state of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Orange.

WEISSEL & STARK, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA: SEND GREETINGS TO G. W. SHORT, Defendant. You are hereby Directed to Appear and answer the 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 said plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arising upon contract, or plaintiff will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, this 22nd day of January, 1924.

(Seal)
J. M. BACKS, Clerk.
By A. L. Hitchcock, Deputy Clerk.
628 to 629.

Building and Loan

Fire and Compensation Insurance

FRANK TAUSCH

111 N. Los Angeles St.
OFFICE PHONE 46 RES. 342-19

NOTICE

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Orange County will sit as a Board of Equalization commencing Monday, July 7th, 1924, and will continue in session as such Board of Equalization up to and including Monday, July 21, 1924.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, California.
J. M. BACKS,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
June 19, 24.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

In and For the County of Orange,
State of California

Notice of Publication of Time of Proving Will, Etc.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Jewell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 11th day of July, 1924, at the Court room of this Court, Department No. 2, 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 Walter J. Jewell, praying that the will of Mary Jewell, deceased, be admitted to probate, that letters of administration with the will annexed be issued thereon to said Walter J. Jewell, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Said will of Mary Jewell, deceased, has heretofore been admitted to probate in the County of Washaw, State of Michigan, and authenticated copies of said will and of the order admitting the same to probate in said County of Washaw are now on file in the above entitled Court.

Dated, June 26, 1924.
J. M. BACKS,
County Clerk.

WEISSEL AND STARK,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
6-26-24

Samate back east

XCURSIONS

very low round trip fares

Boston \$15.12	Jacksonville \$10.00
Chicago 8.00	Kansas City 7.75
Cleveland 10.00	New York 14.75
Dallas 7.75	Omaha 7.75
Denver 6.45	St. Paul 8.75
Detroit 10.50	Washington 14.15

and many others

Choice of many trains, including the California Limited exclusively first class

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Anaheim, Cal.
Phone 217

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ALL COLORS SEPARATELY

We wash colored goods separately from the whites—more trouble and costs us more, but BETTER.

"Quality First" is our motto.

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Every telephone wire is our clothes line

Anaheim Building and Loan Association

AGE 18 MONTHS

On June 30, 1924 the ANAHEIM BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, was one and one half years old. The growth of the Association is attested by the statement submitted herewith, at the close of business June 30, 1924.

STATEMENT

RESOURCES

Cash on hand and in banks \$ 1,478.82
Loans, First Trust Deeds 162,410.33
Furniture and Fixtures 304.53

TOTAL \$164,193.68

LIABILITIES

Capital \$52,000.00
Surplus 2,470.00
Loss and Gain 1,095.87
Membership Shares 69,200.00
Investment Certificates 27,250.00
Installment Shares 4,707.83
Bills Payable none
Incomplete Loans 3,754.12
Ledger Accounts 709.27
Dividends Unpaid 2,916.59

TOTAL \$164,193.68

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

A. H. DOMANN—Doctor at Orange, California.
LOUIS DENNI—Capitalist at Wilmington, Calif.
WM. FALKENSTEIN—Merchant at Anaheim, Calif.
O. A. INGRAM—Merchant at Globe, Arizona.
C. S. O'TOOLE, Doctor at Anaheim, California.

WM. STARK—13 Years Trustee of Anaheim; 4 years Mayor.
S. F. SEIBERSEN—Secretary and Manager.
F. A. YUNGBLUTH—Merchant at Anaheim, Calif.

The founders of the Association, all successful business men are giving their time to the careful consideration of financial affairs of the Association.

Ask for Velvet Ice Cream

MADE BY

Anaheim Creamery Company

Phone 666 Anaheim

A truly wonderful formula together with real quality products, combine to make this a very delicious, wholesome cream

No Substitutes Used

INSIST ON

Velvet Ice Cream

Try It Today

At Your Dealer's



The Store of Quality

A Natural Attraction

Some places, some people, seem to fit in so well with one's humor. You like to go to such places, you like to meet such people. Which is merely the work of the law of natural attraction—and it extends also to your business relations. A sense of safety, a feeling of being in good hands. And it is our pleasure to feel that you really make the profit in a visit to this store. Here are friendly feelings in



Shirts, Collars, "Mansco," Athletic Underwear and Pajamas

"Dress Well and Succeed?"

F. A. Yungbluth

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Try Us When You Want Job Work



Fine Good, Fairly Priced, Need No Fairy Tale

Cinderella lived happily ever after—but oftentimes the man who is after complete clothing satisfaction, finds himself with a "Grimm Fairy Tale."

There is no mystery or mythology about the clothing business. A poor suit at a poor price is still a poor suit no matter how good a story teller the sales man is.

We are never afraid that a quality is too fine for this stock, or that a value is too fair for our customers. That's how we "run shop," so to speak. We do carry the fancy qualities—that's true—but we let someone else get the fancy price and do the fancy talking.

S. Q. R. STORE

Anaheim, Cal.

Mrs. M. F. Andrade, who has been visiting at Redondo, is at home again.

H. E. Hunt was granted a permit to build a stucco residence on Vine street. Cost \$3000.

Charles Lacy of Santa Ana, aged 71, committed suicide Sunday by opening a vein in his arm. Despondency caused by ill health was the cause.

W. H. Pillsbury is still in the county jail for failure to pay alimony to his wife. A writ of habeas corpus was denied by Judge West Friday.

Miss Rose Elker came in last week from Cincinnati and will make her home with her brother, Herman Elker. She will assist Mr. Elker in one of his stores.

Yaldro and Jose Contreras were each fined \$100 by Judge Kuebel Monday morning for creating a disturbance at a dance at Sonatown Saturday night.

John T. Fagan died at Buena Park Thursday. Funeral services were held in this city Monday. Rev. S. F. Hilgenfeld of the Buena Park Congregational church officiating.

Five hundred members of St. Boniface church enjoyed a picnic at the county park Sunday. After enjoying a bountiful luncheon the younger set indulged in athletic contests.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Heying spent Sunday at the beach, accompanied by J. F. Heying of Kansas City, who is visiting at their home.

Funeral services for Bert E. Wilson were held and Backs, Terry and Campbell's parlors Friday. Mr. Wilson was a cousin of U. S. Amack and Dr. Sue Amack.

A musical contest of officers of Anaheim, Ontario and San Diego Elks lodges was held at Elks club house Friday evening, the big lodge room being crowded with spectators. Ontario won the prize.

County Assessor James Sleeper has begun a relentless campaign against delinquent tax payers. A number of oil rigs have already been attached and it is his purpose to attach all delinquent property.

Stanley will hold an election on disincorporation July 22. Last week the city hall was sold to J. F. Robinson for \$1500 and is to be used for a store room. The building cost \$4500.

At a meeting of the Council of Catholic Women of the diocese of Los Angeles and San Diego last week, Mrs. P. J. Snyder of this city was elected vice president.

Phil Germaln was down from Los Angeles Saturday visiting his old friends. Phil was formerly a member of the Anaheim police force, but has been running a stationery shop at Los Angeles for several years past.

Mrs. E. B. Merritt and daughter, Miss Eva, are spending the summer months at the beach. This gives the city clerk an excuse for making weekend trips to the sands where he can study the latest modes in bathing suits.

Marcus Andrade is again on the police force, having been appointed by Chief Moody and confirmed by the city council Thursday night. He will work mostly in the Mexican settlement and will undoubtedly prevent much trouble in that quarter.

Miss Theresa Russmiller daughter of Mrs. John Cordes, was married at St. Boniface church Wednesday to Joseph B. Ricker, a South Palm street rancher. After a wedding breakfast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cordes the young couple left for Santa Barbara where they are spending their honeymoon. They will take possession of their new home at Palm and Katello road on their return.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Mitchell, their daughter, Miss Eloise Little and a little grand daughter, were in town Saturday. Mrs. Little, who is a native of Anaheim, but now lives in Indiana, accompanied by her six children is spending the summer at the beautiful Mitchell home at Redlands. She met a number of old friends while here, but failed to recognize many landmarks.

The S. Q. R. Store employees and their families enjoyed their annual picnic on the sands at Balboa Tuesday evening. All the thirty-two employees of the store and Messrs. Schumacher and Renner, the proprietors answered present at roll call and helped consume the delicious chicken dinner prepared by the skillful hands of Miss Goodwin, Mrs. Howard and Mr. Burnett. There were more than sixty persons present.

Fred Minyard spent a day at Big Bear the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jayne and son, Robert, have returned from Catalina where they spent a week.

William Kohlenberger, who is a medical student at Northwestern University, Chicago, came home the first of the week to spend the summer.

All records for June marriages in Orange county were broken this year. County Clerk Backs reports 416 licenses issued during the month.

Peter Jackson, colored rancher, paid \$50 to Judge Kuebel Monday on a charge of cruelty to animals. Short rations for a herd of cattle was his offense.

The Northern Orange County Citrus Exchange shipped 320 cars of oranges during the month of June. This was the largest June shipment of the exchange since 1917.

Superintendent V. W. Hannum of the power house, has overhauled an old generator, put it to work and is getting enough juice out of it to run one of the pumps.

William Sutherland, reported to the authorities that he was crowded into the ditch on Lincoln avenue by a reckless driver Saturday evening and his car overturned. The driver of the other car failed to stop and Sutherland was unable to get his number.

Although O. T. Callor lost his suit for \$10,119 damages against the Coast Trust company because of injuries received in a collision, the court granted a new trial on the plea of his attorney, W. S. Tipton, that the jury's verdict was not in accordance with the evidence.

An ordinance was introduced in the city council Thursday night fixing a tax of \$300 per quarter on fortune tellers, clairvoyants and mediums. This will probably eliminate that class of fakers whose business it is to swindle susceptible people. Spiritual mediums connected with established church bodies will be exempt.

Miss Cora Stoffel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stoffel, and Ulysses Bowers were married at St. Boniface church Wednesday morning by Father Browne. They left in an auto after the wedding breakfast for parts unknown and see their return will reside in the neat cottage which has been erected on Chestnut street. The groom is engaged in the oil business.

When pursued by Fullerton officers, Arthur Adams of Los Angeles, threw a bottle of moonshine out of his car, smashing it on the pavement, thus preventing conviction on a charge of transporting booze, as the evidence was destroyed. The officers gathered him in, however, and the judge fined him \$25 for strewn glass on the highway.

The Olive Investment company has been authorized by the Railroad Commission to increase its rates in order to take care for maintenance and operation expense, depreciation annuity and a reasonable return on that portion of the investment properly chargeable to present consumers. The commission, however, refused to grant an increase of rates to produce a full return on the entire investment, holding that the system is over-burdened for present requirements, and such a return on the full investment would be unfair to present consumers.

The new rates will be as follows: Monthly meter rates, from 0 to 40 cubic feet per 100 cubic feet, \$3.75; from 40 to 1,000, 45; over 1,000 cubic feet per 100 cubic feet, \$20. Monthly minimum rates, for 5-8 inch meter, \$1.50; for 3-4 inch meter \$2.50; for 1 inch meter \$4.00; for 1 1/2 inch meter \$5; for 2 inch meter \$12.00.

"I was asked back east, said a returned tourist, 'how much can a man make on a lemon or an orange ranch in California?' I told my friends, 'Frankly, the men who are raising citrus fruit in Southern California do not figure their profits in dollars and cents. They are there raising oranges and lemons because they know the ranch will afford them a good living and because they want to live in the most perfect climate in the world. They are there because they are sure of 365 lovely days every year because the income from one acre in Southern California will buy more in bodily comfort and mental contentment, right at home than 160 acres in the east. Every year you folks back here hope you may make dollars enough to pay for a trip to the ocean to the mountains, to some nice country. In Southern California they don't have to figure that way—they are already there."

IF YOU WANT a good Turkish Bath and Swedish massage—the place to get it is 628 N. Main Street, Santa Ana.

FOOLISH WAR TALK

Nothing is more foolish than to revive just now old fashioned solemn discussion of the strength of our Pacific fleet and comparisons of the American and Japanese navies, as if that subject were of immediate and critical importance. Various naval officers and "experts" and various newspaper editors are doing it with evident gusto.

It is unnecessary to put into the public mind the idea of war which inevitably follows any such discussion. It is unnecessary to stir to be stirred by such talk. It is unnecessary to add any more war thoughts, to a world already too given to thinking about war.

War came from thinking about them and talking about them and weighing the relative strength of armaments, as much as from any other cause. Here is a field in which "mere theories" accomplish infinite harm by putting dangerous notions into inflammable minds and creating a public psychology that comes to regard war as possible. That was the state of mind in Europe when the World War broke out. Fancies and fears realized themselves, by first creating great, competitive armaments, and then making nations "jumpy."

Nothing has happened between America and Japan except an honest difference of opinion to which both nations will accustom themselves in time, if the jingoes can be persuaded to restrain themselves. Japan's feelings have been hurt, perhaps unnecessarily. Properly handled by public spokesmen, the main point, which is the resolve of the American people to keep this a white man's continent as eastern Asia is the yellow man's, will be recognized and acquiesced in by Japanese themselves.

THREE BURGLARIES A WEEK

A Los Angeles news item tells of a young man who claims to have perpetrated more than 1500 burglaries in the last eight years. Since he is only 20 years old now it appears he began his burglar operations at the age of 12. That makes an average of more than three burglaries a week for the whole period.

It is not stated whether this boy kept accurate records of his crimes and one rather doubts that he did. This sounds considerably more like poorly advised boasting than like fact. Of course, it must be possible for one who has chosen thieving as a life career to work at it three days a week. Honest folks work twice as many days. But for police, parents, teachers, victims, employers, neighbors—in fact, everyone who did or should have come in contact with that boy, to fail to catch him in any of his misdeeds seems improbable indeed.

There should be prompt action with this boy now to teach him that there are more glorious achievements than a high burglary record and that the first 1500 crimes cannot be easily duplicated.

We carry a complete stock of

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Outing Wear

Let us fit you out for your beach and camping trip

FAIKENSTEIN'S

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

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

In the Matter of the Estate and

Guardianship of

H. Wayne Andrews, A Minor

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Guardian of the person and estate of H. Wayne Andrews, a minor, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned and subject to confirmation of the above named Superior Court on or after the 20th day of June, 1924, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the National Bank Building, in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of said H. Wayne Andrews, in and to all that certain real property situated in the County of Orange, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided one-half interest in the East twenty-five (25) acres of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section Eight (8), Township Four (4) North, Range Ten (10) West S. R. 6 & M.

Terms and conditions of sale: Said real property will be sold for cash, lawful money of the United States, and every bid must be accompanied by at least ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the bid, the balance to be paid on confirmation of sale.

Said real property will be sold subject to a mortgage for Ten thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars, and certificate of title will be furnished at the expense of said estate.

All bids must be in writing and may be left at the office above named and the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before making the sale.

Dated, June 5, 1924.

H. V. WEISSEL

Guardian of the person and estate of H. Wayne Andrews, a minor.

6-5-24.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

WHEREAS, Joe Siegel and Etta Siegel, his wife, as Trustees, executed a certain Deed of Trust bearing dated April 3rd, 1923, to the Orange County Title Company, a Corporation of Santa Ana, California, as Trustee, for the benefit and security of A. A. Mills and Pamela H. Mills, as Beneficiaries, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note, in favor of A. A. Mills and Pamela H. Mills, dated March 28th, 1923, made by Joe Siegel and Etta Siegel for \$2500.00, payable \$50.00 or more April 28th, 1923, and \$20.00 or more on the 28th day of each month thereafter until said note be fully paid, with interest from said March 28th, 1923, at the rate of promissory note, payable monthly, which payments were to be applied first on interest and the balance on the principal, and said Deed of Trust was recorded April 20th, 1923, in Book 449, Page 386 of Deeds, records of Orange County, California, and the said Deed of Trust, as aforesaid, is hereby notified that certain property situated in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California, described as follows:

Lot 1—Block 2, Tract No. 304, Mills Park Tract, as shown on a Map recorded in Book 14, Page 60, of Miscellaneous maps, records of Orange County, California, and for the County of Orange.

lanous maps, records of Orange County, California, and for the County of Orange.

WHEREAS, a breach of an obligation for which said Deed of Trust is a security occurred, and default was made under the terms of said note and Deed of Trust in that the installments of principal and interest due on said note on the 28th day of July, 1923, on the 28th day of August, 1923, on the 28th day of September, 1923, on the 28th day of October, 1923, on the 28th day of November, 1923, on the 28th day of December, 1923, on the 28th day of January, 1924, and on the 28th day of February, 1924, were not paid when due; that nothing has been paid on said note except monthly installments due April 28th, 1923, May 28th, 1923 and June 28th, 1923, and

WHEREAS, Pamela H. Mills and Pamela H. Mills, as Executrix of the last will and testament, and estate of said A. A. Mills, do declare, the owners and holders of said note on March 27th, 1924, did declare the whole sum of the unpaid principal and interest, being the sum of \$2788.93, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1923, and all other sums secured by said Deed of Trust, immediately due and payable, in accordance with the terms of said note and the provisions of said Deed of Trust, and did on said March 27th, 1924, make demand in writing that said Trustees, the Orange County Title Company, should forthwith proceed to sell the real property described in and conveyed by said Deed of Trust in accordance with the provisions thereof, to satisfy the obligations secured thereby, and to accomplish the objects of the Trusts created by said Deed of Trust, and on said March 27th, 1924, delivered said Declaration of Default and Demand for Sale to said Orange County Title Company, and

WHEREAS, said Pamela H. Mills on March 28th, 1924, did cause to be recorded in the office of the county Recorder of Orange County, State of California, notice of such breach and default in payment of the said installment of principal and interest due on said note, and notice of her election to cause the property described in said Deed of Trust to be sold in accordance with the provisions thereof to satisfy the obligations secured thereby, and

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to said notice recorded March 28th, 1924, and to said demand of March, 27th, 1924, and in accordance with the provisions of said Deed of Trust, and under the authority of the beneficiaries mentioned Deed of Trust, the undersigned, the Orange County Title Company as Trustee named therein hereby gives notice that on the 26th day of July, 1924, at the hour of eleven o'clock a.m. will be held at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in lawful money of the United States the real property described in said Deed of Trust and hereinbefore described.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Orange County Title Company has hereunto caused its corporate name to be signed and its corporate seal to be affixed by its Vice-President and Secretary thereto duly authorized by its Board of Directors, this 30th day of June, 1924.

(Corporate Seal)

ORANGE COUNTY TITLE COMPANY

By R. C. Mize, Secretary

(Published July 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th, 1924)

THE WEST AND THE

PROTECTIVE TARIFF

In a recent syndicated article, H. C. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the Navy in President Wilson's cabinet, said: "Unless the farmers are given as much bonus on a bushel of wheat as the steel men get on the same value in steel products, the west will no longer support high tariff policies."

The former Secretary of the Navy and representative of the Democratic free trade school of thought that brought forth the law tariff of 1913 has a very plausible way of telling an untruth. Not long since he made the statement that the farmers of the west were fighting for the same sort of guaranty on wheat that the railroads were given in the so-called "guaranty clause" of the transportation act of 1920. It turns out that there is no guaranty clause in that act of Congress.

Now the former Secretary of the Navy assumes that the steel manufacturers are given a greater bonus on their products than the wheat growers by reason of the Republican program of adequate protection.

Neither statement is true. Both smack of that insidious sort of argument indulged in by many expounders of half truths, calculated to mislead and deceive.

The transportation act of 1920 does not give a government guaranty to shareholders and owners of railroads. The protective tariff act of 1922 does not give a bonus either to the steel manufacturers or the wheat growers.

A protective tariff is in no sense a government bonus. It offers neither manufacturers nor farmers a sum of money or a percentage or any benefit whatever except that which follows in the natural wake of the inalienable law of supply and demand. It simply offers all American manufacturers and producers, in the factory and the farm, a fairer and better opportunity to obtain a reward for enterprise and toil by compelling foreign competitors to pay a handsome tribute to the United States treasury for the privilege of selling their merchandise in the American markets. The effect is to curtail the supply in the domestic market and thereby increase the demand for American products.

American protection is an application of the well known principle put into practice in Mr. Daniels' own town and by his own newspaper—"trade at home." As a newspaper publisher, Mr. Daniels, in all probability, would fail and his enterprise would starve, if the

people of his own city were not loyal enough to trade at home. The shibboleth of Mr. Daniels' own advertising solicitors and of his business manager is "trade at home." But that is not a bonus or a guaranty. It is loyalty to his own home town interests.

Precisely the same rule justifies the Republican and American policy of adequate protection. It is the national application of the patriotic rule—"trade at home." Protection says to the American: "Trade at home; buy your clothing of American manufacturers; wear American gloves and American underwear; eat American produced wheat and flour and eggs and everything else needed to sustain life, if grown or produced at all in the United States."

This insidious assault upon the doctrine of American protection; for the purpose of arousing the prejudice of the western wheat growers and the farmers in general, against the broad doctrine of protection, is based on a false assumption and an untruth.

In proportion to the cost of production and the value of articles, farm products receive as much and in many instances more, protection against foreign competition as the manufacturers of steel products. Here are some protective duties on farm products in the 1922 tariff: wheat 16c a bushel; corn 15c a bushel; rye 15c a bushel; eggs (poultry) 8 cents a dozen, dried 13c a pound; butter 8 cents a pound; cheese 6c a pound; milk (fresh) 2-1/2 cents a gallon; cream 20 cents a gallon; hay 44 a ton; onions 1 cent a pound; cattle from 1-1/2 cents a pound to 2 cents a pound; fresh beef and veal 3c a pound; also an import duty on all sorts of domestic fruits.

Here are some of the import duties on steel products: Sheets 45-100lb of one cent a pound to 75-100lb of one cent a pound; tin plates 1c a pound; beams from 1-5c a pound to 20c per cent ad valorem, that is 20c on each hundred dollars of foreign value. The duty on ordinary steel wire rods is from 3-10ths cents a pound to 6-10c a pound; on steel wire from 3-4c a pound to 1-1/2 cents a pound; steel castings from 2-10c a pound to 3-1-2c a pound.

Notwithstanding these import duties, during the nine months of the fiscal year 1923, ending March 31, foreign iron and steel products to the value of \$20,476,000 were imported and for the same period this year \$18,279,000. During the same period in 1923, more than 14,132,000 bushels of wheat were imported, and in 1924

more than 22,762,000 bushels. During the first nine months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1923, more than \$5,678,000 pounds of foreign butter and butter substitutes and more than \$1,115,000 pounds of cheese and substitutes were imported into the United States; to say nothing of 14,320,000 pounds of preserved eggs and cattle valued at \$3,668,000.

The price of wheat is lower than from 1916 to 1919, but higher than in 1915. Wheat has been low because of the increase in the American as well as the world production. Already the price is advancing over that of six months ago. The American and world production of corn has decreased and consequently the price has advanced. Without the import duties on farm products, the supplies in the domestic markets would be greater and the trend of prices would be still lower.

While it is true it requires more bushels of wheat to buy an agricultural implement now than it did in 1916 or 1918, nevertheless that fact is not due to the protective tariff, since there is no import duty on farm implements.

The protective tariff is not responsible for the increase in the price of many manufactured articles as compared with 1913, nor for the decrease in the price of wheat as compared with 1918 and 1919. No legislation by Congress can correct what appears to be an unfair relation between wheat and farm implements. No act of Congress can reduce the exchange value of wheat one hundred per cent.

When the farmers of the west, especially the wheat growers, stop to consider and study the matter, they will see that so far as Congress can do anything at all, it has legislated to give the growers of wheat and producers of other agricultural products the best opportunities the domestic markets afford. Foreign growers pay 50c into the United States treasury for every bushel of wheat they sell or bring into the American markets, and 15c for every bushel of corn, and 8c a pound for every pound of butter they import and sell in the American markets.

American growers of agricultural products receive more protection than the manufacturers of steel. The price of manufacturing products and of wheat have advanced widely since 1913 or even 1919, not because of the failure of protection but because of the law of supply and demand. If the wheat growers of the west vote to destroy the protective tariff and sub-

stitute a low tariff in the belief that such legislation will reduce the prices of manufactured articles and raise the prices of wheat and other farm products, they are doomed to a sad disappointment.

It will be recalled that in 1896, the farmers of the west were told by the free silver Democrats that the price of wheat would not advance from 50c a bushel to \$1 a bushel until the gold standard was abandoned and free silver coinage at 16 to 1 was substituted. This program was rejected by the Republicans and in less than two years after wheat advanced to \$1 and even more, a bushel.

The time will come again when the farmers of the west will realize that their best friend is the protective tariff. If it is abandoned, the farmers and the wage earners will suffer first.

THE FARMERS' FREE LIST

Those few people who are accustomed to accept without question any assertion made by sensational politicians will probably accept as true the recent assertion that the Republican Administration has "imposed" enormously increased taxes on everything the farmer buys. Farmers in some sections of the United States have been unfortunate. Overproduction of some lines of agricultural commodities has decreased the price of their products. It is not true that the tariff has brought this about.

The fact is that agriculture was in a great depression when the Republicans came into power in 1921. President Harding called a special session of Congress to enact an emergency agricultural tariff law. The Republican Congress had already passed over President Wilson's veto a bill reviving the War Finance Corporation, which provided funds for the support of farm products. They must necessarily have increased taxes upon everything the farmer buys. Farmers in some sections of the United States have been unfortunate. Overproduction of some lines of agricultural commodities has decreased the price of their products. It is not true that the tariff has brought this about.

The statement that the Republican tariff imposes enormously increased taxes upon everything the farmers buy would be important if true. Any fair minded inspection of the tariff law

will show that it is untrue. Here are some of the things which the farmer, as distinguished from the rest of the people of the country, must buy for his agricultural operations and they are all on the free list, not taxed at all: Plows, tooth or disc harrows, heads, harrows, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators. Thrashing machines, cotton gins, machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar, wagons and carts, cream separators, not valued at more than \$50 each, and all other agricultural separators, not valued at more than not specifically provided for, whether in whole or in parts, including repair parts.

Arsenic and sulphur, used in insect sprays. Bones, used for fertilizer, polish for fertilizer; muriate of potash, sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, calcium nitrate, phosphates, used for fertilizers, guano, manures, and all other substances used chiefly for fertilizers. Barbed wire, lumber, rough or sawed, planed, tongued or grooved, clapboards, laths, shingles.

Blinding twine, harness, saddles, boots and shoes made in chief value by increased taxes upon everything the farmer buys cannot substantiate that statement by mentioning specific articles.

PAPER SOLE POLICIES 4

It was inevitable that the Democrats in their 1924 platform should be their own strongest critic. Either by their affirmative action or by their silence, they must necessarily disavow their own past utterances and pay tribute to the superior wisdom of their Republican opponents. Such has been their history in the past.

In 1896 the Democratic party made its campaign on the free silver issue while the Republicans took the side of sound money. The Democrats went down to defeat. The nation entered prosperity under Republican policies and the Democratic party abandoned its free silver theories, thus admitting that the Republicans were right.

In 1900 the Democrats forced the issue of imperialism, demanding that the American flag be hoisted down in the Philippines. The Republicans refused to endorse the policy of "scuttling" and they won at the polls. The marvelous development of the Philippines under salutary administration by the United States has been a complete vindication of the Republican policy and the Democrats ceased to talk about hauling down the flag, thus tacitly admitting that the Republican party has been right.

In 1912 the Democrats made the cost of living the chief issue, stressing the tariff in their discussion. Because of division of the Republican ranks they won at the polls, only to find that the tariff law they enacted brought widespread distress and disaster. There is now a very strong sentiment among business men in the Democratic party in favor of a protective tariff and the party is embarrassed by any pretense that it is standing by its traditional principles on the tariff question.

The Democrats in past campaigns

face denounced extravagance in office and yet their recent administration entirely aside from the necessary expenditures for the war, was the most extravagant this nation has ever known; they denounced bureaucracy and yet during the Democratic regime more new bureaus were created than during any other similar period in our history; they declared in favor of observance of the classified civil service and yet their record was one of unsurpassed zeal in finding places for "deserving Democrats."

With a record like that it is not surprising that they found their platform making a difficult task in 1924.

One outfit objects to Dawes as being too conservative and another is against him because he is too explosive. The voters will like him because he is progressive.

Orange County Business College

826 North Main Street, Santa Ana, California.

Enroll now for the Spring term: Day School, Night School.

Secretarial, Accountancy, Business Administration, Bookkeeping, Postage Machine and Shorthand courses.

Every graduate placed in a good position. You can enter any school day or school evening. Call or write for our free catalogue explaining everything.

J. W. McCORMACK, Pres.

Is Five Cents on the Dollar of Valuation too Much to Earn?



If a business worth \$10,000 earned \$500 net income in a year (or \$41 a month), would it be considered an unreasonable profit and proof that its prices were too high?

The railroads are in that situation today.

The 1922 net return for the whole country was less than 5 per cent. As of December 31, 1919, the Interstate Commerce Commission gave to the railroads a tentative valuation of \$16,900,000,000. With actual figures for 1920, 1921, 1922, and with 1923 conservatively estimated at \$17,000,000,000, there has been invested in the railroads since this tentative valuation a net amount of \$2,371,583,000, making the value as of December 31, 1923, \$21,271,583,000. On this amount the railroads in 1923 earned an aggregate net operating income of approximately \$997,610,000, or 4.69 per cent.

The government guarantee of earnings expired August 31, 1920. If this guarantee had been continued—as repeatedly but erroneously claimed—the Government would owe the railroads more than a billion dollars.

Last year the roads handled a record volume of business but could not earn the fair return of 5½ per cent to which the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the Transportation Act, has found they are entitled. If the roads cannot earn 5½ per cent in a big year, what will they do in a small year?

The Transportation Act provides that if a road in any year earns more than 6 per cent it shall pay one-half of the excess to the Government. The Act is, therefore, a limitation rather than a guarantee.

GIVE TRANSPORTATION ACT FAIR TRIAL
The Transportation Act should be given a fair test and its merits judged by the results of a normal period of reasonable length. The year 1923 was the first since the war under conditions approaching stabilization.

What the railroad situation demands just now is not more law but more confidence. The railroads have emerged from the welter of the money, and in 1923 handled a peak business with universal satisfaction.

The Transportation Act is the only really constructive railroad legislation of a generation. Previous acts were almost solely repressive. In framing the Act the public interest was paramount. The Act directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to "give due consideration to the transportation needs of the country and the necessity of enlarging railway facilities in order to provide the people of the United States with adequate transportation."

Give the Act a chance. Don't amend it. If the roads are let alone they should make as good a record for efficiency this year as last. Constructive suggestions are always welcome.

C. R. GRAY, President.

Omaha, Nebraska, April 1, 1924.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

RING THE BELL

OF INDEPENDENCE

You can ring your own Bell of Independence from financial worries in only one way, and that is by starting a Savings Account with a good Bank and adding to this account systematically.

So why not celebrate the Fourth by starting an Account with this strong Bank. Your money is waiting for you any time you want it, and is safe any time you need it.

Golden State National Bank

Anaheim, California

How to Avoid Grade Crossing Accidents

Automobile drivers, when approaching railroad crossings, should go into second speed. Then look and listen. Absolute control thus is assured. Stop or go ahead, as conditions warrant.

During 1923 one hundred and three persons were killed and four hundred seventy-four injured at highway crossings on the Santa Fe Railway.

These regrettable accidents might have been avoided if these motorists had been careful.

The rapid increase in these grade-crossing accidents is due to the greatly increased and general use of the automobile in the hands of drivers ignorant or willfully disregardful of the perils which attend careless driving. Sometimes it is the careless driver alone who pays the penalty, but usually innocent ones pay it in part or entirely.

Automobiles should be safer at railroad crossings than horses, because they are. You are urged to give this "Safety First" suggestion most earnest consideration. Better be safe than sorry.

do not become frightened and are better controlled; but the opposite seems to be the case. An experienced driver of horses describes the proper method of approaching a railroad crossing as follows: "Gather up the reins tight, take out the whip, and bring the horses to a walk." An experienced automobilist advises: "Always go into second speed."

The method is precisely the same in either case. The driver has absolute control, can stop or go ahead as conditions demand, and is alert to the situation.

If all drivers would adopt this simple rule and adhere to it faithfully the problem would be solved. What a saving there would be of priceless human life, of grief untold, ambitions wrecked, and hopes lost forever!

W. B. STOREY, President
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System

CAN'T CRITICIZE HIM

Democratic politicians were dumfounded to discover that the Republican nominated for the Vice Presidency a prominent banker against whom they can not aim their criticisms on the ground of his occupation. Mr. Dawes' record as a banker is one of the strongest elements in his favor. Democratic campaigners will probably keep silent on that subject.

Mr. Dawes first came to public attention in 1898, when he was appointed controller of the currency. The primary duty of the controller of the currency is to look after the banking system of the country, that is, the national banks. He is expected to see that the banks are conducted in accordance with law and good banking practice. Mr. Dawes took no view that since regulation of banking is primarily for the protection of depositors who are not in a position to protect themselves, his first duty should be to guard the interests of depositors.

When he came to the head of the banking system there were 121 banks in the hands of receivers. Each of these banks had a separate receiver with the usual lawyers drawing large fees, accountants, stenographers, clerks, etc. As is usual in receivership cases, expenses were high. In pursuance of his purpose of protecting the interests of depositors Mr. Dawes set about the task of reducing the expenses of the receiverships. As a result of his efforts \$100,000 was saved during the first ten months he was in office.

A number of these receiverships had passed through the active stage and the receivers had become practically mere custodians of funds awaiting distribution. Nevertheless, their fees and their operating expenses were still being charged against the banks over whose business they had charge. This expense was out of all proportion to the service the receivers were rendering. Mr. Dawes devised a plan for the appointment of one receiver at Washington to take charge of all of these inactive receiverships, thus terminating the receivership fees and dispensing with a large number of unnecessary employees who had little work to do but whose compensation was charged against the funds to which the depositors looked for their reimbursement. The plan which Mr. Dawes devised has ever since been followed and the good work in the interest of depositors will still be credited to him even though continued after he ceased to be controller of the currency.

Mr. Dawes as controller declared that stockholders in national banks are liable to depositors to the extent of 100 per cent par value of their holdings of stock. Bankers did not share this view and took the question to the courts with the result that the Dawes view was sustained. As a result of this position on the part of the controller the depositors in many a bank received one hundred cents on the dollar in liquidation of the bank's affairs, whereas they would otherwise have lost considerable sums. In addition to saving money for depositors during his administration, Mr. Dawes made a number of recommendations for improvements in the banking law, which recommendations showing not only his ability as a banker but his high sense of official duty.

Democratic campaigners will not get far by attacking a record such as this.

FORD'S TEN MILLIONTH

A new and outstanding achievement in the automobile industry of America was attained in Detroit, June 4th, when the ten-millionth Model "T" Ford car left the final assembly in the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor company.

The motor bearing the number 10,000,000 was completed in the morning and reached the car assembly line early in the afternoon, and was assembled in a touring car, the most popular of all Ford body types.

In celebration of having attained a 10,000,000 production record, the company announces that Ford car No. 10,000,000 will make a coast to coast trip as signifying the nation wide popularity of the Ford car and its appeal to every class of driver.

The car will be shipped to New York within a day or two and leaving there will be driven across the country to San Francisco. The Lincoln highway has been selected as the official route of travel and stops will be made at most of the towns along the line. Frank Kulick, who years ago, attained fame and broke records as the pilot of Ford racing cars, will be at the wheel of the ten-millionth Ford during the trans-continental trip.

Model "T" cars are today in use in every community on earth and the unusual success which has attended the Ford Motor company dates principally from 1908, when the Model "T" was developed and first introduced on the market.

The company was among the first to adopt the unit power plant and the left-hand drive control and it was the

originator of such fundamental principles as the removable cylinder head, three point suspension motor and torque tube drive, all incorporated in the Model "T" and which have since been generally adopted in the automotive industry. The correctness of these basic features has been strikingly proven by the fact that in the entire ten million production, while improvements have constantly been made, there never has been any deviation from the original principles of the Model "T."

Previous to the time the Model "T" was introduced the Company built and sold approximately 35,000 Ford cars of other models. The first Model "T" was completed October 1, 1908, and it was seven years later, December 10, 1915, when Motor No. 1,000,000 was produced. Since then, under an ever increasing demand, production has steadily grown until a new output record was established in turning out the last million cars in 132 working days.

THE HIGHWAY BONDS

The last of the forty million dollar state highway bond issue, voted by the people in 1919, is gone. The last block of the bonds, a total of \$3,000,000, was auctioned last evening by the state treasurer and brought a premium of \$181,500, the largest in the history of highway bond sales in California.

The purchase was made by a syndicate of eight large San Francisco and New York banks, represented in the bidding by the Anglo-London-Paris bank of San Francisco. The interest rate of 4 1/2 per cent, fixed by the Highway Finance Board, brought out a large crowd of bidders. In the end the successful syndicate was being opposed by the National City Bank of New York, which offered a premium of \$181,000. The first offer was an premium of \$150,000.

The sale of the bonds will have little effect on the finances of the Highway Commission as far as any new work is concerned, it was pointed out by highway officials following the sale. All of the money will be needed to make payments on contracts already under way.

From now on, the Commission's only source of revenue for new work will be Federal Aid Allotments. All available funds from this source also are obligated at the present time, and the Commission anticipated a slowing down of new work until belated payments from the federal government build up the funds to a point where additional contracts can be entered into. This situation was brought to the attention of the public early this week, when State Highway Engineer R. M. Norton, announced that notices of bids had been recalled on two grading jobs in the Truckee River canyon and on the construction of a bridge in Ventura county.

The time has arrived, officials said, when very little new work can be undertaken until the legislature puts in force some plan for the refinancing of state highway work. Studies along this line are now being made by the committee of the state, appointed by Governor Richardson, and a plan will be presented to the next session when it convenes in January.

The sale of the \$3,000,000 in bonds today brings the state's total bonded indebtedness for highways up to a total of \$73,000,000. All of this sum will not be finally paid off until 1965, and the total cost to the state will be in the neighborhood of \$125,000,000.

DON'T GET HYSTERICAL

An exchange says: It would almost seem that the State of California is in for another period of hysteria that promises to be as bad or worse than was the recent foot and mouth disease bugaboo.

True, drastic measures were necessary to stamp out the disease, but some of the measures were so nonsensical that they were laughable had it not been a serious matter affecting the pocketbooks of the people.

Such a condition promises to confront the state again unless the state supervisor of light and power, the state railroad commission and the public utility corporations furnishing electric energy go about the matter of water conservation in a business instead of a hysterical manner.

The use of electricity, which in this instance means the use of water power, should be curtailed in every possible way, but the industries of the state should not be crippled.

But this is just exactly what is being done by order of the light and power supervisor according to the latest edict that has gone forth from the Southern California Edison company which places the blame on that official.

Industries using electrical energy for power are to have their cutbacks cut out from 9 to 11 a. m. from 2 to 4 p. m. and from 2 to 4 in the early hours of the morning.

This means that many of the light manufacturing plants will have to close down or operate on a night schedule of hours, which would mean the consumption of more electricity because the lights would have to be used as well as the power.

If it is necessary, let the people turn back the pages of time and again light their homes with kerosene lamps or candles, but don't cripple the industries of the state.

Manufacturing plants, business houses and churches should be permitted to use such lights and power as may be necessary to the successful carrying on of their business. If need be, homes can be lighted as they were in the days of our grandfathers.

COOLIDGE CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

Campaign activities in behalf of the Coolidge-Dawes National Republican ticket are to continue unabated during the coming months regardless of political activities brought about by the August state primary election, according to an announcement made yesterday in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Until the organization of a new state campaign committee is effected it is planned that the Southern California activities will be directed from the preparatory headquarters by the Los Angeles County Republican Central Committee. The northern headquarters is being maintained at the offices of the primary campaign committee of five in the Chancery building, San Francisco.

Interest in the national ticket has continued unchecked since the primary. It is reported by party leaders throughout the state. Demand for the Coolidge windshield stickers which proved so popular during the primary campaign is reported to have increased during the last few weeks. Because of this increased demand large quantities have been secured by the two state headquarters and are now being distributed.

Requests for the stickers have been received from a number of persons in the east and northwest. Quantities of the stickers have been sent to Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington for distribution.

Tomorrow we Celebrate Another FOURTH OF JULY

A hundred and forty-eight years ago the Declaration of Independence was signed. Benjamin Franklin, one of the great men who framed that wonderful document, was the chief exponent of Thrift in this country. Those who followed Franklin's advice and saved a portion of their earnings each week, found themselves eventually in easy financial circumstances. Those who ignored it and spent all their earning died in poverty.

Why not emulate the thrifty class and open a savings account in one of our banks, and add a little to it each week. You can do it without denying yourself or family any necessities, and you will be surprised at its rapid growth. We pay interest on deposits.

First National Bank American Savings Bank

Try Us for Job Printing

IF YOU WANT
a good Turkish Bath and Swedish
massage—the place to get it is 628
N. Main Street, Santa Ana.

A dangerous sport is any kind we
are too old to take part in.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

Office of the Anaheim Union Water
Company, Anaheim, Orange County,
California.

NOTICE

There is delinquent upon the following
described stock, on account of as-
essment No. 82, levied on the 7th day
of April, 1924, the several amounts
set opposite the names of the res-
pective shareholders as follows:

Cert. No.	Am't.	No. Shares	Due
Anaheim High School			
District	2594	1	\$ 3.00
Christopher, L. J.	2448	4	12.00
Christopher, L. J.	2405	6	18.00
Mulvey, J. B.	2290	6	18.00
Peter, Albert	5420	1	3.00
Shoe, T. F.	5559	1	3.00
Southern Pacific Rail- road Co.	5597	1	3.00
Allen, Jno. P., Trustee	5638	7 1/2	22.50
Cochran, W. G.	4816	5	15.00
Dorey, A. W.	4813	5	15.00
James Co.	4374	5	15.00
Littleton, Vern C.	5258	1	3.00
Marende, R. A.	5037	6	18.00
Marende, R. A.	5817	1	3.00
Marende, R. A.	5830	1 1/2	4.50
Porter, Rufus	5411	7	21.00
Richfield United Oil Co.	5288	1	3.00
Strodtfoff, J., Pledge for Joe Wagner	5723	23	69.00
McFadden, C. E.	4087	10	30.00

And in accordance with law and an
order of the Board of Directors made
on the said 7th day of April, 1924,
so many shares of each parcel of said
stock as may be necessary will be
sold at the office of said Board at the
office of the Anaheim Union Water
Co., Anaheim, Orange County, Cali-
fornia, on the 5th day of July, 1924, at
the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said
day to pay the delinquent assessment
thereon, together with the costs of ad-
vertising and expenses of sale.

ANAHEIM UNION WATER CO.
L. J. Sheridan, Secretary.

Keep Irrigation Water Flowing with Natural Gas

Growers of this region are facing one of the most acute situations experienced in 75 years of Southern California history. The unusually low rainfall of the past season has made 1924 a dry year with few parallels. On top of this, comes a shortage of hydro-electric energy which is forcing growers to cut down on their pumping load at a time when water for irrigation purposes must not cease to flow.

Natural Gas for Economical Power

We offer the growers located on our lines one of nature's finest power fuels in the form of high grade Natural Gas. This product is economical in developing water and is yours to command. Agriculturists and growers located on our lines are particularly fortunate at this time in having available this great natural resource. Do not hesitate to take advantage of this opportunity to keep the irrigation water flowing on your lands and groves.

Our entire organization is at your service. We shall be pleased to lend you every possible assistance in obtaining Natural Gas Engines and equipment. Call at any of our local gas offices where our representatives offer you the fullest co-operation in meeting the present emergency.

There is no power shortage Where Natural Gas is available

Write or ask for our booklet,
"Natural Gas, from the Fields to the Engine."

Southern Counties Gas Company

Natural Gas Service Every Hour, Night or Day

230 East Center St.

ANAHEIM

Fullerton Placentia Orange Santa Ana Balboa Beach

Grand Celebration 4th of July

At the Fair Ground and Fairmount Park
RIVERSIDE

PROGRAM

10:00—Track Races, Athletic Contests, Bicycle Racing
Fair Grounds

1:00—Trotting, Pacing and Running Races. Some
of the fastest horses in California have entered these
events. Bronco riding, steer riding and roping,
trick riding, fancy roping, mule race, driven by
prominent citizens, amateur race, noted clowns, fa-
mous riders.

Fair Grounds

General admission to fair grounds, 50c. Children, 25c

10:30—Patriotic address, singing, band music.

Fairmount Park

4:30—Official dedication Greater Fairmount Lake.
Water sports, boat races, swimming races, diving
contests, etc.

Greater Fairmount Lake

7:30—Spectacular parade on Greater Fairmount Lake
of decorated floats depicting famous historical events
illumination of floats, decorated boats and barges,
Closing with mammoth fireworks display.