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Successful Method
Of Walnut Budding

Budding is as old as horticulture, but slightly different forms of budding are being discovered which make for better into bearing) haven't—success, writes Ivan L. Leech in the California Cultivator. Having had experience with serious cases of wood decay at the place where the black warts have been cut off and grafted (often running the tree before it came into bearing) have decided it would be best to do all top working by budding, thus reducing the chances of decay to a minimum. I have been told by horticulturists that walnut budding was not as uniformly successful as grafting. But by making use of all the known methods in variations, the following method I have found very successful, and it should give good results in the hands of any painstaking and skillful budding.

To Philip Bancroft, successful walnut grower and nurseryman of Walnut Creek is due the credit of evolving this method. It was in the hands of the fruit to work with and the Bancroft Fruit Farm of Modesto to work upon. In budding walnuts, the buds must be prepared before they are wanted. Select shoots of the current season's growth; cut off the top and the leaves, leaving a part of the leaf stock attached. Do not cut the bud sticks at this time, but leave them on the tree for about two weeks, or until such a time as the leaf stock can be easily pulled off, leaving a healthy scar beneath. When they reach this condition they are ready to be used.

Many failures in walnut budding have been due to a poor selection of buds. Do not use buds that have a decidedly humped area of bark at the base of the bud, as they cannot be tied smoothly in place. Very small buds or buds on a stem should not be used. Large buds have a much better chance of growing than others.

The style of budding that we have found the most satisfactory is a patch bud inserted beneath the bark, in place of removing a patch of bark from the stock, as is often done in budding. To remove the patch use a budding knife with a thin pointed blade, the handle to be used in pulling the knife away. Make two parallel cuts, one on each side of the bud, far enough apart to give a large patch. Then cut a small incision in the bark of the stock, about an inch above and below the bud. The patch is then peeled off with the handle. Examine the under side of the patch. If the little green core of the bud has been pulled out in removing the patch, the bud will not grow and should not be used. If it is found to be in place, next above the patch is a small hole, the handle to be used in pulling the knife away as to make the patch thin at the bottom by cutting off some of the outer bark. This exposes the cambium of the patch on the outside, so that it will come in contact with the cambium on the under side of the bark of the stock when the patch is inserted. The budding operation is a short making a vigorous growth and when the bark is slipping good. The ordinary T-shaped cut is used. The cross cut must go nearly half way around, or the patch will not fit smoothly. The bark is then raised with the knife handle and the patch slipped into place. These operations should be done as quickly as possible to prevent drying.

Much depends upon the tying. No matter how good the bud, it will not grow unless properly tied. Use "dry" cotton twine. Place the middle of the string around the shoot so as to cross the patch just at the base of the bud. Press down firmly with the thumb at the base of the bud, at the same time drawing both ends of the string tight. Make a hitch at the back of the shoot so the string will not slip. Then, using one end of the string, continue to wrap tightly to a little below the bottom of the "T." Make a double hitch, so there will be no danger of the string coming loose, and with the other end of the string wrap tightly to the top of the "T" and secure as before.

It takes time to wax the buds, but we have found that it pays, as the percentage of buds that grow is much higher when waxed. Common grafting wax seems to injure the bud. Paraffin or paraffin wax seems to be just right. The paraffin should be only hot enough to keep it liquid. If too hot, it will kill the bud. It can be best applied with a one-inch paint brush, covering the bud and all cut surfaces with a light coat.

A common five-gallon oil can makes a good stove to heat the paraffin. Cut a hole in the top in which to place the receptacle containing the wax, a hole in the side for a draft, a wire bulb with which to carry it, and the stove is complete.

If the shoot budded into is long and heavy, part of the end should be cut off. But only just enough to prevent breakage. Where this is not done, a break often occurs, causing the bud to dry and die.

In about three weeks the strings may be cut off. Do not cut the strings too soon. They may be left on until they begin to cut into the bark without any damage. We have used rubber strips to tie the buds, with fair success; but are not sure what will prove to be the best size as yet. Rubber does not have to be cut off as does string. At the time the strings are cut, unless the budding was done late in the fall, the shoots should be cut back below the top or two of the bud. This will force it to make growth from above. Buds

put in very late should not be forced out, as the new growth does not have time to harden before killing frosts come. The reason for forcing buds out is that though the dormant buds go into the winter alive, some are sure to die before spring.

LOWERING OUR TARIFF

The suggestion of Sir Joshua Stamp, one of the British members of the Dover commission, that Germany should lower its tariff so that Germany can sell its cheap goods and make money to pay its reparations to France, Belgium and Britain, has certainly gotten a rise from the press in the United States, but not the kind of a rise that Sir Joshua would like to have obtained. Even many of the leading newspapers which are usually independent when the consideration of the tariff is concerned, are taking pleasure in taking a fall out of Sir Joshua's startling suggestion.

The eminent British suggestion has undoubtedly succeeded in solidifying tariff sentiment in the United States. The Chicago Tribune declares that the idea is working seriously to reduce revenue, and reducing direct taxation. The Tribune adds that the suggestion that America reduce its tariff so that Germany can pay reparations to the allies is "beyond patience." "The American," in foreign conception the United States is a woodlot in which any country may cut wood, as cheap as the wood is worth. If lack of it they are left the acorns. China has to fix its tariff as the alien powers and now we are to be the white China and fix our tariff for European revenue.

The Washington Star, independent, declares that it is not at all sure that all the money Europe made by shipping its cheap goods would be used for reparations and debt payment.

Says the Star: "If Europe can become richer through a reduction of the American protective tariff it is likely that America will become poorer. For that all the money that the European manufacturers and traders make through selling their goods in America will come back to this country in the form of debt payments, thereby reducing America's own war debt and American taxes. An American ship, which carries these earnings will stick fast to the coffers of Europeans."

The American consumer is doing pretty well just now. Wages are good and employment is not lacking. * * * That suggests a reduction of the tariff. European goods are permitted to flood the country. When then will the consumers, the farmers, the manufacturers find themselves? Of what avail if prices are cheap, if they have a little money to purchase? The answer is that it is far better to protect American markets, which after all consume the heaviest part of the world's production, than to turn those markets over to the cheap goods of the foreigner, with a consequent reduction of America's output.

BUILDING HOMES

Real estate experts tell us that the building activities which are going forward all over the country constitute the greatest building program ever undertaken by any nation, ancient or modern. Last year the amount of new building in the United States totaled five and three-quarters billions. It is freely predicted that for 1925 will go over the six billion mark.

There are, of course, several reasons for this. The normal building program received a setback during the World War and, in some sections, we have not entirely caught up. The cities of the nation are developing rapidly and this is necessitating building improvements of various kinds.

Of course the slant buildings in the centers of the various cities are the most imposing when we figure up the financial totals, but it is even more satisfactory to consider the number of modest homes which are springing up in every progressive city and town. People who formerly lived in downtown tenement districts are now moving to the suburbs and buying homes. They can do this first because they are making higher wages, and secondly because the cheap automobile and the bus line have made it possible for them to get down from the outskirts of the city in a hurry. As the automobile and other means of rapid transit develop, the cities and towns continue to expand outward as well as skyward.

This is a healthy sign and is one which makes the development of the nation a more comfortable and enjoyable one for the homeowning and homelovers there are in America. The chance for the Bohemian in the land of the free.

MANAGERS OF FAIR
SEEKING A SLOGAN

Large Reward and Much Glory Offered for Suggestion

For fifty years the fair has been the leading annual event in the community. Just as the old town government of New England was a forerunner of the type of the national government, the local fair has frequently expanded its scope and become a state fair or a national and international exposition. Such a slogan as "Meet me at the Fair" have had nationwide popularity in song and story and have danced joyfully on the tips of ten million tongues. So the slogan has been adopted into the family and has been adopted into the family as a slogan. What is a fair without its slogan?

Orange County Fair has become a fixed festival in the California cycle. Think of September and you think of the fair in Orange county (September 22-26). It has a reputation established far and wide, and will undoubtedly be bigger and better than ever this fall. But alas! It has as yet no slogan. Manager A. M. Stanley is back from his annual vacation, but whatever he caught there, he has not brought home a satisfactory slogan. This kind is mighty shy. He has even interviewed Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, but the federal gentleman to the farmers

left him with the impression that Orange county, which grows some 57 leading crops, ought to be able to raise a slogan equal to its needs.

Orange county has fruit growers, pepper growers, nut growers, mulberry growers (sometimes called skinner), but where is the slogan? This is why Stanley (twins his red necktie (badge of a showman and manager who is up to the moment in styles) and wonders who has that slogan tucked under his hat.

The Ad Club, the Farm Bureau and the gentle reader have all been invited to offer suggestions. It is up to Orange county people to popularize a fair that will house the best in farm products, the latest in fashions, the newest in household inventions, the brightest in bright lights, the buckingest in bronchos, and other things too numerous to slogan.

"Why I believe the right slogan could be the thicker at the courthouses," entered upon a young attorney in the party slipped away to his study. Suggestions come in every day, but none are needed to take the cause out of the manager's broad brow.

East Orange County Fair, California's Great White Spot, writes an announcement for the manager of financial connections. The next one apparently came from a popular musician: "A heap of fruit, a dash of joy, the best old fair that ever was." Another writes, "Give us music, a kicking mule, a Volcanic snake, a lot of goodbuns, a piece of industry and art; Let Orange County Fair have the biggest time, as well as the highest mumps." "You can't find any pumpkin premiums in our book," writes another.

"About the opening date," writes one man, doubtless foreseeing busy contests and countless throngs of youth on the savannahs. "I would like to see these words on every signpost: 'The fairest fare to Orange County Fair'." That one, according to the manager, ought to be enough to make everybody fall in line.

"Fun, frolic and jollity, but no joke at the Orange County Fair" is another. "But every fair ought to have its little joke," chimed a dwarf, who had patterned in to offer his athletic set for the amusement zone. "And speaking of fun and the big tents full of products and animals, maybe Billy Bran and that school teacher fellow, Scopes, will be touring this way together next fall."

"Mind your not, no politics," ruled the manager. "I sense," he went on, "that all those bright people have missed the point somehow. The slogan should be something like, 'Orange County, Rippling Ripples, something to roll off every tongue and find lodgment in every mind.' Oh, hang it, I can't hold myself down to a few words when talking about the county fair."

"Something new, snappy, compelling; punching one central thought into every brain, meaning that the best fair ever is going to bring happy hours into the life of each man, woman and child in the county or passing through it. Just something human, that puts a lot of pep into us and makes us work to put Orange County Fair at the top in the whole Southwest!"

So, whoever you are, if you love a fair; yes, if you love your life, mail in your slogan for the fair to the Orange County Fair Association, Hall of Records Building, Santa Ana, California. Somebody is sure to win the reward of the successful slogan—be it going to hold himself quoted by "millions" of the wise of his generation.

A thoughtful husband is one who scatters the Sunday paper in only one room.

ORDINANCE KNOCKED OUT

Newport Beach's city ordinance, which levies a special and higher license fee upon outside ice dealers than is required of local dealers, was "knocked out" by Superior Judge R. Y. Williams, who declared it discriminatory and therefore unconstitutional.

The ruling was made in granting a writ of habeas corpus to C. L. Hazard, Huntington Beach ice dealer, who pleaded guilty to violation of the ordinance. Hazard pleaded guilty in Recorder Andrew Wilson's court at Newport Beach yesterday.

The ordinance specifies payment of \$150 as a license to deliver ice not manufactured in the city. This is in contrast to the nominal license charged local dealers.

Attorney O. A. Jacobs, Santa Ana, defended the ordinance as representative of City Attorney Clyde Bishop. Attorney Itan Thompson appeared for Hazard.

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 assessment No. 64, levied on the 4th day of May, 1925, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

	Cert. No.	Am't.	No. Shares	Am't.
Hutton, J. D.	5252	8	24.00	
Neff, H. A.	4924	1	3.00	
Shen, T. F.	5059	1	3.00	
Dorsey, A. W.	4813	5	15.00	
Evans, J. H.	5282	2 1/2	3.00	
E. M. Wheatland				
Kate E. Wheatland	5214	4	12.00	
J. R. Gardner, Trustee	5244	20	60.00	
A. B. Taylor as first				
Pledgee and Will G.				
Cochran as second				
Pledgee for Earl C.				
Gire and Edna B.				
Gire	5218	5	15.00	
Holve, Wm.	5223	4	12.00	
Knepp, W. M.	5444	5	15.00	
Richfield-York Oil Corp.	5230	1	3.00	
Albert Hobbs and Albert Heinicke	5404	1	3.00	
Albert Hobbs and Albert Heinicke	5410	1	3.00	
Smith, Mary L.	5445	10	30.00	
Steen, Harold M.	5453	5	15.00	

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 14th day of May, 1925, 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, California, on the 14th day of August, 1925, at one hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expense of sale.

ANAHEIM UNION WATER CO.

L. J. Sheridan, Secretary.

7-16-25

OFFICE PHONES

Home 753-1 Sunset 341-J

Residence, 887 S. Los Angeles St.

RESIDENCE PHONES

Pacific 341-M Home 753-2

J. W. TRUXAW, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

11-11-25, 2-4-14

Golden State Bank Bldg.

Cor. Center and Los Angeles Sts.

ANAHEIM, CAL.

Costs Twice as Much
To Run States Now

The cost of state government in the United States has doubled within five years, according to figures just presented by the Department of Commerce. The figures are especially interesting just now in view of the success that has been had in reducing federal expenditures and in the determined effort being made further to reduce the cost of operating the national government.

In the year 1923, according to the Department of Commerce, the cost of operating the state governments was \$1,310,332,792, or \$11.95 per capita. This included cost of operation and maintenance, interest and outlays. In 1918, during the war, the total payment of the states were \$565,485,377, a per capita outlay of \$5.47. In 1922, the total payments were \$1,280,319,931, a per capita cost of \$11.22. As shown by the figures above, the cost is still increasing.

Of the total of more than \$1,300,000,000 in 1922, \$485,372,712 represents the expenses of operating the general departments, which includes \$223,412,119 for expenditures for education, for minor civil divisions of the state; \$10,354,713, expenses of operating public works; \$10,446,213, interest on debt, and \$353,577,565, outlays for permanent improvements. Of the payments for outlays, \$74,911,153, or 7.3 per cent of the total payments for outlays were for highways and waterways.

SUMMONS

C. C. P. Secs. 844-845

In the Justice's Court of Anaheim

Township, County of Orange, State of California.

SHELL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. M. HONEY and J. E. EWING, Defendants.

The People of the State of California Send Greeting to:

M. HONEY and J. E. EWING, Defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY DIRECTED TO APPEAR before me at my office, at City Hall, in said Township, and answer the complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Justice's Court of Anaheim Township, County of Orange, State of California, within five days after the service on you of this summons—if it is served within the City and County, Township or City in which this action is brought; but within ten days if it is served out of said Township or City but in the County in which the action is brought, and within twenty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you so 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 will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand this 21st day of April, 1925.

CHAS. KUEHL,

Justice of the Peace of said Township.

GEORGE E. TAPFER,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

5-7-24

7-16-25

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Cor. Center and Los Angeles Sts.

ANAHEIM, CAL.

Dress Well and Succeed

THE
Florsheim Shoe

One day's grind is the same as the next to your faithful Florsheims—they're dependable through thick and thin—they give long mileage at low cost—they're good travelers.



"By All Means Get a Fit."

F.A. YUNGBLUTH

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

We extend to you and your friends
a cordial invitation to attend
the Opening of our New Banking Rooms
and inspect our new facilities on

Saturday, July 18th, 1925

from 2 until 10 p.m.

The First National Bank
of Anaheim

We will be open for business on

Monday, July 20, 1925

Pure
ICE

Clinking ice in cooling summer drinks is doubly appreciated when one knows that it is frozen from clean, sparkling, distilled water. Our ice is PURE ICE. It is made by the most efficient filtration method known.

Our ice is also more economical—because it is solidly frozen here in Anaheim daily. Use plenty of ice in the summer. Save foods—Keep the family well—Be comfort. The cold temperature still in the ice when it gets to your home.

PHONE 590-J

Consolidated Ice
& Cold Storage
Company

ANAHEIM CALIFORNIA

Local Brevities

Melbourne A. Gauer, newly-elected superintendent of the elementary schools has taken a residence on Wilhelmina street, where he is now at home with his family. He is devoting his time now to preparations for the opening of next term, and states there will not be many changes in the faculty.

Miss Dorothy Yungbluth leaves today for Catalina, where she will spend a week visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Strodtfoff and their two daughters, Misses Bernice and Geraldine, who are spending the summer at Avalon. Otto goes fishing every day and is very successful, catching quite a number of fine fish. The young ladies anticipate great sport in bringing in their first tuna.

The Ladies' Euchre Club met at the home of Mrs. Lybarger on Thursday afternoon, where a delightful time was spent at the usual game of euchre. Mrs. Arthur Lewis won the first prize, Mrs. J. W. Dwyer the second and Mrs. Darnam the consolation.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dolan celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary on Saturday last. About 50 guests were present, a number from out of town points. Many beautiful silver gifts were received by the host and hostess, who are very popular in local social circles.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wallop left last week for an extended eastern trip. While away they will visit in Virginia the birthplace of Mr. Wallop's parents. They will be absent about six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Holcomb drove over from Long Beach on Thursday where they are now living, and met with a number of old friends. Mrs. Holcomb attended the meeting of the Ladies' Euchre Club at the home of Mrs. Lybarger.

Manager E. A. Board of the telephone company returned home the latter part of the week from his summer vacation. He spent the time in Inyo county, angling for trout, and reports unusually good sport. He landed several fish 15 inches in length.

S. M. Kistler, Anaheim rector, is announcing the birth of a grandson, Adelbert James Kistler, who arrived recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Kistler, Loganport, Ind. Chester Kistler is the only son of the local rector.

Mr. and Mrs. William Panzer of South East street attended at dinner guests, last Thursday evening, Miss Gladys Smith of Sydney, Australia; G. Monken of Kansas City, W. Bomerstein and son, Richard, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. and Mrs. William Hall of Anaheim. Miss Smith is enjoying the summer on the coast, visiting friends in San Francisco.

Miss Cella McCullough, at home for vacation with her mother in Fresno, is spending a few days with Mrs. E. Muzzall and family while she is attending the kindergarten teachers' convention in Los Angeles.

Baptist Ladies' Union will hold a bazaar this evening at the Y. M. C. A. building, to which the general public is invited. Articles which the ladies have made in fancy work and sewing, home-made cakes and pies and hand-painted dishes will be sold. There will also be a candy booth, where home-made candies of many varieties will be available.

The wife and son of Chief of Police S. S. Martin arrived here the first of the week from Nebraska and will make their home here in the future.

Mrs. Eunice Hyton of this city left Saturday for a short visit at the home of friends in Long Beach. Mrs. Hyton is head of the Mission Young People's society of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Van Haes and Miss Nellie M. Harkins of Anaheim and Paul J. Dorak of La Jolla returned Sunday from a week's vacation trip at Silver Lake and Saddle Lake, in the Owens Valley district. The return trip was made through the Yosemite National Park.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cox and George Cox of Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, are visiting at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Reginald Taylor, of this city. The visitors plan to spend the summer months at the Taylor home.

Mrs. F. Klapp of San Diego was guest of honor at an informal gathering at the home of C. R. Harrison on South Beach street last Thursday evening. Mrs. Klapp, who is Mrs. Harrison's mother, is an accomplished musician and entertained the guests with a short program of piano selections. Local soloists by Miss Freda Lundsten and Mrs. W. P. Pemberton added charm to the program. Fifteen guests were present.

Miss Frieda Jansa was hostess Friday to members of the Star Five Hundred Club at her home on West Center street. A two-course luncheon was served at noon. The afternoon's play resulted in prizes for Mrs. John Kellenberger, Mrs. Robert McKee of Fullerton and Mrs. Anna Squier. Four tables were filled, those present including: Mrs. James H. P. Campbell, J. A. Claves, Thomas Haster, John Kellenberger, E. E. Lybarger, V. W. Lannon, Robert McKee, E. H. Metcalf, W. E. McCann, A. B. Prescott, J. P. Probst, Anna Squier, R. B. Young, Charles Turner of Santa Fe Springs, Mrs. J. Jansa and the hostess, Miss Frieda Jansa. The club will meet next month with Mrs. Kellenberger at her home on South Olive street.

Mrs. J. H. Smith of 325 East Wilhelmina street spent Monday and Tuesday visiting with her family in Victorville. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. John Curley and two children of Potosky, Mich., who are visiting in this city.

Mrs. D. Carlisle of 291 West Adelaide street and her little daughter, Marjorie, are visiting with the B. A. Swink family in Hermosa Beach.

Miss Mary Millerick of the Millerick Shop left Saturday for New York City on a buying trip. Miss Millerick expects to be gone about five weeks and will give her attention while in New York to the selection of new fall merchandise for the local shop.

Funeral services for Mrs. Bertha Tubach were held Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Backs, Terry & Campbell funeral parlors, where Rev. O. B. Schroeder, pastor of the German Baptist church, officiating. Burial was made in Anaheim cemetery.

The Star Whist Club, members of the Eastern Star, will hold their regular session at the Masonic Temple tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock. At the last party six tables of whist were played, and the hostesses for the afternoon, Mrs. J. A. Claves and Mrs. C. J. Denham.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy B. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Levinton and James Collins, all of Redlands, and Ira Chandler and Ed V. Brown of Anaheim returned Monday night from a trip to Catalina aboard Mr. Chandler's yacht, The Albacore. The party left Saturday night and enjoyed a three days' trip.

Corporal Ronald Moore Briggs of Buena Park has successfully passed a preliminary examination and has been selected to attend the class of cadets for commission in the Marine Corps, according to word from Washington. He will begin his studies at the Marine barracks there, July 25, with a view to being commissioned a second lieutenant six months later.

Community Boosting

By VADNEY

"Boosters and uplifters fall because they refuse to get underneath." That looks to us suspiciously like a truism. We have turned it upside down and made out without being able to find anything wrong with it. It strikes us as being a sermon in a sentence. It seems to be a new application of the movement for truth in advertising; not so much to secure truth as to inculcate it and present it.

The average reformer creates antagonism at the very beginning of his efforts by an assumption of superiority. His attitude and often his words proclaim the belief that he is on a higher moral plane than the one he tries to reform. The latter is likely to have a different idea about the matter, especially if he is a reasoning individual and fairly observant of human nature.

Too many reformers and uplifters have neglected to study psychology. The man who is down is grateful for the help of two strong arms trying to raise him. A friendly shoulder upon which to lean or a back upon which to cling when his legs refuse to bear him are more appreciated. But he does not wish to be yanked to the level of some one else by the hair of his head; and that is what much reforming tries to do—yank 'em up by the hair or kick 'em to a higher plane. The down-and-outers or the person in need of reform prefers to accomplish his own humiliation. He resents having it brought to him in a false guise of assistance.

This applies not only to individuals, but to municipalities; every community town and city has its would-be reformers, who have great visions—both morally and financially—for the betterment of the community, but who are too busy with their visions to put their shoulders to the wheel and help push the load. We cannot make a heaven of a Chicago of our city by sitting on top of the fence, shouting orders and high-sounding phrases to every one about us or by attempting to force the masses of the population to follow our lead, but we can materially assist in making our community a greater and better place in which to live and raise our families by getting down, crawling underneath and boosting with the rest.

The lurking danger with most of us as boosters and uplifters is that we either want to be the leader and hog the spotlight or we want to shrink at once, and we fail to understand that each of us as individuals have our appointed tasks to perform in the field of community betterment.

Every community—not matter how large or how small—which would have its proper growth and development must have the hearty co-operation, prompt action and the loyalty of every citizen. This means building better schools, better churches, better homes, more recreational centers, patronizing our own business, and so on. We must have our money in circulation in our own community.

"If you do not wish to raise this money by modern 'high pressure' methods, we simply ask for sums of money from those who sincerely desire to see the mission restored in its original beauty. The fathers will appreciate the widow's mite as much as the millionaire's check. All gifts are equally blessed in this great work."

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"The constantly proclaimed theory that farming has become an unprofitable industry, a 'dead end' has served to depress farm values and restrict farm credit. If it were constantly proclaimed that banking, merchandising, publishing, the number of bankruptcies in these lines of activity would be greatly increased."

The political 'friends' of the farmer who have been painting pictures of general bankruptcy in the farming industry have done agriculture immense economic harm. Such agitation is reflected in the downward trend of farm land values.

Farm conditions are much better than they were five years ago, and they are

community and having vision enough to know that it will all come back to us in the way of a better job—more pay—and in the increased value of our properties.

ASKING FUNDS FOR REPAIRING MISSION

"Our beloved mission, an historic monument dear to the hearts of Americans of all creeds, is so badly damaged by earthquakes as to need almost complete rebuilding," reads an announcement made by Father Augustine, O. F. M. of the Santa Barbara mission.

"The services of God, which have never been interrupted for a day since the mission was established by Father Junipero Serra, in 1786 are now held in our gardens, where many of the fathers, whose quarters have been destroyed, are compelled to sleep. We hope to rebuild the mission of the same ancient materials—tiles, bricks and beams—that were made by the Indians and the first fathers in California. Also we hope to see it built so strongly as to be proof against earthquakes and time."

The cost of this plan, I am told, will exceed a half million dollars. This is a large sum until I read of the millions that Americans spend for amusements every day.

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MORE OPTIMISM NEEDED

It is generally agreed that the economic condition of the farmers is not what it ought to be, and that it should be improved, for the general welfare of the country. The farm is the backbone of the nation. The influence of a depressed agriculture is certain to be injuriously felt by every element in industry.

Excessive farm pessimism, however, is harmful to agricultural interests. The constantly proclaimed theory that farming has become an unprofitable industry, a "dead end," has served to depress farm values and restrict farm credit. If it were constantly proclaimed that banking, merchandising, publishing, the number of bankruptcies in these lines of activity would be greatly increased."

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Farm conditions are much better than they were five years ago, and they are

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

JULY ECONOMIC DAYS

SEE WINDOWS FOR PARTICULARS

FAIKENSTEIN'S

Jimenez, Jose Aguilar, Tomas Ramos, Francisco Bohasquez, Senorita: Eugene Aree, Victor Manriquez, H. V. Fredell, Guadalupe Combs, Vincenta Ruiz, Vincente Olivares, Jose Lora, Pluena Rios, Miguel Aguilar, Rodolfo Yorba, Alberto Sepulveda, Senorita Altuagracia Yorba.

The Horsemen—Frank A. Forster, Ubaldo Manriquez, Ambrosio Valenzuela, Stephen Ercortre, Robert Callis, Tomas Ramos, Tom Ramos, Jr., W. J. Callis, Jr., The People of San Juan Capistrano—Dick Jordan, Frank Copeland, Lawrence Olivares, Daniel Rios, Romualdo Lopez, Earl Stanford, Leonard Lopez, Dan Garcia, Lillian Aree, Elizabeth Niblan, Sara Ross, Clotilde Garcia and Myrtle Combs.

President Calles says that the government of Mexico has been insulted and a lot of folks will be surprised to know that it could be done.

If the league of nations isn't real busy just now it might start to work on Algeria and China.

Score one for Secretary Kellogg. He isn't going to let the trouble with Mexico develop into a note-writing contest.

Britain, France and Germany are trying to get a peace agreement so that they can wind up the watch on the Rhine.

What the country needs is more golden wedding anniversaries.

No. of Bank 571

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

The Southern County Bank

at Anaheim, California, as of the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1925.

RESOURCES	COMMERCIAL SAVINGS COMBINED
1. & 2. Loans and Discounts (including Redemptions)	\$495,772.29 \$276,409.24 \$ 752,446.53
3. Overdrafts	125.39 125.39
4. United States Securities Owned	15,755.36 75,755.36
5. All Other Bonds, Warrants and Securities (including Premium Thereon, less all offsetting Bond Adjustment Accounts)	33,802.00 33,802.00
6. Bank Premises, Furniture and Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	3,500.00 2,000.00 5,500.00
7. Due from Other Banks	88,224.52 20,891.32 109,116.17
8. Actual Cash on Hand	30,381.10 7,691.18 38,272.74
9. Exchanges for Clearing House	6,882.03 6,882.03
10. Checks and Other Cash Items	2,013.53 2,013.53
11. Other Resources	573.81 573.81
Total	\$627,430.30 \$416,809.60 \$1,044,239.50
LIABILITIES	
12. Capital Paid in	\$ 70,000.00 \$ 70,000.00
13. Surplus	7,000.00 7,000.00
14. All Undivided Profits (less Expenses, Interest and Taxes Paid)	29,252.91 29,252.91
15. Bills Payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank, including all Obligations Representing Money Borrowed (other than Redemptions)	26,000.00 26,000.00
16. Dividends Unpaid	119,339.67 119,339.67
17. Individual Deposits Subject to Check	230,118.12 230,118.12
18. Savings Deposits	251.94 251.94
19. Demand Certificates of Deposit	12,691.18 12,691.18
20. Time Certificates of Deposit	50.00 50.00
21. Certified Checks	6,156.71 6,156.71
22. Cashiers' Checks	58,000.00 58,000.00
23. State, County and Municipal Deposits	2,575.00 2,575.00
Total	\$627,430.30 \$416,809.60 \$1,044,239.50
Interest Earned but not Collected (not included in Resources or Liabilities)	2,575.00 2,575.00 6,825.00
STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
COUNTY OF ORANGE	
I, A. NAGEL, Vice-President, and H. A. Hawley, Secretary (Cashier) of The Southern County Bank, being duly sworn, each for himself, say he has a personal knowledge of the matters contained in the foregoing report of condition and that every allegation, statement, matter and thing therein contained, is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.	
A. NAGEL, Vice-President.	
H. A. HAWLEY, Secretary (Cashier).	

Severally subscribed and sworn to before me by both deponents, the 14th day of July, 1925.

ROGER C. DUTTON,
Notary Public in and for said County of Orange, State of California.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
A Truly Irresistible

Dress Sale

100 COOL, DAINITY SILK FROCKS
At Prices That Will Impell You to Buy Four Special Groups

\$4.95, \$9.95, \$12.95 and \$17.95

JUST THINK!

—of all the happy times ahead for these gay, little silk frocks—whether they go vacationing or stay at home! Styles supremely smart—but, ah! how comfortable. Better quality, too, which means service!

—bright Silk Prints
—flowered Georgettes
—flat Crepes in solid colors
and contrasting shades;
tucked, flared, lace
trimmed, embroidered.



THE S. O. R. STORE

ANAHEIM

CALIFORNIA

PROGRESS

OIL PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA

Old-Timer Tells of Discovery and Development

If the student of history, and of the history of California in particular, were asked the question, which great discovery did most to develop the state, he would find it difficult to give a correct reply. The choice would, of course, be between the discovery which gave California the name of the Golden State, and that made it a great oil producing state. Later, when Leland Stanford had tunnels drilled into the mountainside at Sulphur Mountain, Ventura county, with the idea of intercepting the oil sands visible in an outcropping at the base of the mountain. The tunnel, which was 80 feet long, produced a few barrels only of oil, but it was enough to demonstrate that California was rich in oil. During the next few years, 21 of those tunnels were sunk and they produced from one to 20 barrels of oil a day. Those crude tunnels were the inception of the oil industry in California, and the progenitors of the oil fields and derricks now so common in California from Newport bay to Sacramento.

The first producing oil wells in the state were drilled in the lower Ojai Valley during the latter sixties, by an eastern syndicate headed by Thomas H. Ward, who was later to become a very influential and widely known citizen of Ventura county. This syndicate drilled six wells between 1866 and 1870. Several were failures, and the best one, which was 800 feet deep, produced but 10 barrels per day.

The prospectors spent \$200,000 on the venture, and although they had developed oil, they felt that the vast oil sand beneath had been vain, for it, there was no market for kerosene.

At this time, kerosene was the only element of the product for which there was any demand, the lighter fractions of the oil, from which was made gasoline, being considered of no value.

The general use of gasoline brought a change which may be summed up in a measure by quoting the quantity of gasoline used during the past year by Orange county alone. From George McChes, dealer of weights and measures for Orange county, we learn that it is estimated that Orange county last year had 35,000 automobiles, excluding trucks and trailers. These 35,000 cars are estimated to use 1 1/2 gallons of gasoline per day each, or over 60,000 gallons of gasoline per day used in Orange county alone.

So much for the quantity of gasoline used in Orange county. Now let us see as to how much is used in the state and the value thereof. This can readily be done, as the state collects a special tax on gasoline sales and, from October 1, 1923 to October 1, 1924, according to statistics furnished by the state board of equalization, there was collected from the gasoline tax, \$55,012,583.88. This amount was collected on a levy of 2 cents per gallon, making the total quantity of gasoline consumed, 55,012,583.88 gallons, or a daily consumption of 1,744,556 gallons.

But this is a digression. Let us go back to the early history of the oil industry in California. Early production was limited to oil, well known districts, the northern group, which included the San Joaquin valley, Kern river and Central valley, and the southern group composed of Newhall, Ventura county, Los Angeles and Orange counties.

Kerosene was the biggest factor in the oil industry; refining facilities were relatively crude and the incentive to active prospecting, production grew slowly.

But suddenly all this was changed. All Southern California was talking oil and the most of it was pumping oil. From a production of 100 barrels in 1881, the harvest mounted until it reached over one million dollars in 1895. From that point, it continued to mount until the turn of the century, when the automobile may be said to enter upon the economic stage. In 1901 production was 7,700,000 barrels, and in 1902, the following year, and increased, by 1910, to 77,000,000 barrels. It gained gradually to 1921, in 1922 and 1923 big things were again doing in the California oil fields, and as usual, Orange county figured largely in the development.

Within a distance of 30 miles, three great new fields were opened. Huntington Beach in Orange county, and Santa Fe Springs and Long Beach in Los Angeles county. During 1923, these fields alone produced 181,000,000 barrels of oil—more than the entire state had recorded in 1922.

The present state of the industry in Orange county may, perhaps, be best given by a recapitulation of some official figures furnished by James Steeper, county assessor of Orange county, whose official figures as to the amount of oil produced by this county during 1924 are as follows:

Number of barrels of oil produced by Orange county during 1924: 22,000,000; value, at \$1.15 per barrel, is valued at \$25,300,000; gas and gasoline, \$5,000,000; total value, \$30,300,000.

These figures show that Orange county continues to do a big share of the oil development, which has made California the biggest oil producer in all the states of the union.

In 1923, the state produced 253,000,000 barrels of oil and Oklahoma, next in rank, produced only 109,000 barrels. In 1924, California produced 230,000,000 barrels, and in 1925, it is expected to be close to 200,000,000 barrels, with the industry hoping that it may keep under that figure, rather than exceed it.

Governor Sillars of New Jersey says Americans are getting to be spineless and covetous in asserting their rights. We suggest that he go out to the ball park some afternoon and listen to them raising the umpire.

According to the Chicago Tribune, the people of the Windy City are rapidly moving into the suburbs. This will give the motor bandits more room to operate in.

PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

According to the Declaration of Independence, one of the three inalienable rights of mankind is the pursuit of happiness. But the treasurer of the Atlantic Monthly, in a recent address, remarked that the American people do not have a happy nation, because they overlook the greatest sources of happiness. He thought that even the masses of Europe beat us in securing happiness. He suggested as one of the ways through which one can gain a knowledge of books, through which one gains a higher wisdom and broader conception of human experiences.

There is no doubt a great deal in a philosophy like that. The general popular impression is that happiness is to be had by obtaining money. But there is not much to make one think that people who have wealth have any more than their share of happiness. They are freed from the anxieties carried by those who suffer from poverty. Yet there are many people in very humble circumstances who have little more than the average of all, who somehow have arrived at that secret of obtaining happiness, which so many of us are seeking in vain. The trouble with money as the creator of happiness, is that people commonly believe that it will buy happiness. They may think that they would be happier if they dwelt in a larger and more comfortable home, but they are able to have it, they may not really be as happy as before, because that which they desire is not more comfort and anxiety.

Two of the best means for attaining happiness are first, books, and second, association with like-minded people by which one makes warm friends, association with which is delightful. Second, appreciation of the finer things in life, such as good books and music. Things like that do not cost a great deal, but they enlarge the sphere of enjoyment that happiness grows.

CAN YOU PASS THIS EX?

It is within the jurisdiction of the motor vehicle department of the state of California to require an examination of applicants for a license to drive a motor vehicle, on and after the twenty-fourth day of July, the date for newly enacted legislation to the effect that one of the most important acts of the last legislature was the enactment of this new statute governing the licensing of motor vehicle operators. The existing motor vehicle act was amended so that applicants for operators' licenses may, in certain cases, be required to submit to an examination. The experience of several eastern states indicates that some 15 to 25 percent of those who apply for a license are not qualified to do so, and their applications are rejected. It has been estimated that in California, where we reduced 50 percent through examination of drivers. It is held by proponents of the measure that if it is true that one-fourth of the operators cause one-half of the motor vehicle accidents, it is the duty of the authorities to require that those who constitute the one-fourth.

The new law provides that those who apply for a license after July 24 must answer certain questions, which are designed to reveal whether the applicant is physically and mentally fit to operate a motor vehicle and to understand highway warning and direction signs.

Should a person apply for an operator's license who has never before operated a motor vehicle, the law provides that at the discretion of the department he may receive a temporary license to operate a motor vehicle, on condition that he hold the license for 30 days following the date which marks the close of the examination, and he will be valid only while driving on the public highways. Such licenses are sometimes called "pupil permits."

The person applying for an operator's license reveal in his application a limited experience as an operator of a motor vehicle, the department may require that he submit to an examination as well as a demonstration of his ability to handle a motor vehicle under driving conditions.

Among the questions which will be asked an applicant is one which relates to his hearing, eyesight and whether the applicant has normal use of both hands and both feet. There have been cases where persons afflicted with epilepsy, paralysis, insanity or other disability or disease which might affect him as an operator and whether he is able to understand highway warning and direction signs.

ORANGE COUNTY BEANS

The big cannery plant of the California Packing Corporation, on East First street, Santa Ana, is now canning Kentucky Wonder beans, grown locally.

It is announced that the company has employment at this time of 200 women and 75 men, and is distributing in wages daily a sum in excess of \$500.

According to a statement by W. H. Nelson, manager, the cannery will continue this month to be kept open, followed by the canning of chilies, this vegetable being ready about August 1. Pineapples will follow chilies and will be available for canning until the first heavy frost.

Officers of the plant has made work available to a large number of women and the influence of the pay roll will be felt in business circles throughout the period of operation.

While the company is growing most of its beans in handling, it is buying some from individual growers and is paying 4 cents a pound. It is said that the crop this year is very good, in both quality and quantity. The average production is around four tons to an acre.

Products of the local plant are distributed by the corporation to all parts of the world.

MILLIONS USERS OF HIGHWAYS

More than a million Californians own automobiles. If all of these cars were motor vehicles were under way at once, nearly five million people would be traveling the highways of the Golden State. Those who attempt this pleasurable experience of driving a motor vehicle will testify that, seemingly, few persons have been left at home. The roads are filled with whirling engines and wheels.

Granting that only one-fourth of California's automobiles are away for extended trips on a given day, this places one million persons on the open road. If the automobile had never been invented, and if one million people in California desired to take an outing on a sunny holiday and had no other means than trolley cars and railroad trains for such purpose, how many such trains would be required to carry the crowd? If all of these people were to take an interurban system, and if each car could be made to hold one hundred persons, 10,000 five-car trains would be pressed into service on that occasion. Or, if half of them traveled by trolley, and the other half by automobile, 100 five-car electric trains and 500 ten-car steam trains would furnish the means for the trip. It is not hard to imagine what would happen on the railroads in the way of congestion, admitting that the roads would be physically unable to supply the rolling stock to the extent of a call so heavy.

The automobile has created for itself a unique position. Nearly every family has such a car. Nearly every family during their travels on a motor car, instead of motor, travels from one place to another, perhaps 30 miles perhaps 100 miles, and on less frequent occasions goes on our long distances, it may go throughout the length and breadth of the state, or across the country.

It is not only the national parks or other points of interest. In addition to these private pleasures, the automobile has become a larger part in the scheme of transportation. These means of conveyance cannot wholly displace the railroad, but they have made it possible for the railroad to carry a larger number of passengers, and to carry them more quickly and more cheaply.

It is doubtful if either the electric or the automobile has ever devised any system of travel which would have taken the place of the automobile. It is not only the automobile is to stay, and that its number will greatly increase from year to year, and the practice of touring long distances will become more and more common. It is not only the automobile is to stay, and that its number will greatly increase from year to year, and the practice of touring long distances will become more and more common. It is not only the automobile is to stay, and that its number will greatly increase from year to year, and the practice of touring long distances will become more and more common.

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FINE FOR SUBSTITUTING

Motorists in Southern California are to get the sort of oil they pay for. The Southern California Petroleum Protective Bureau and the newly enacted state law are as effective as a plan to which motorists may rely for protection. The bureau's department and the Automobile Club of Southern California are in the habit of substituting cheaper grades of oil for the brands demanded by motorists. A heavy fine may be assessed against the person guilty of substitution.

The Southern California Petroleum Protective Bureau is not interested in the business of any particular oil company, it is vitally concerned in cases where its members may be defrauded by being sold an article of inferior or cheaper quality than that which was ordered and paid for. It has the same interest in this as in other protective measures for motorists and is lending its support in the campaign designed to apprehend all dealers guilty of substitution.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The "Wheeler Defense Committee" is a heavily financed political organization which is engaged in flooding the mails with attacks on the Department of Justice because it proposed to bring Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana to trial on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government in oil land syndicates. The committee is composed of prominent radicals and radical sympathizers.

The "fundamental principle" which the committee alleges is that the federal law should be tried in their home state. In this particular case residents of several states are jointly named as participants in the alleged conspiracy. It is not explained how these residents of several different states could all be jointly tried in their home states.

Moreover, if this "fundamental principle" applies in the case of a senator charged with conspiracy to illegally acquire oil lands, why not to an ex-senator? Former Senator Fall might have been indicted in his home state

of New Mexico, but the government chose to indict him in the District of Columbia where the overt act in connection with the alleged conspiracy were committed. So far from protesting against this course it will be recalled that while the grand jury was in session considering the Fall case Senator Wheeler's attorney, Senator Wheeler, made an appeal over the radio for Fall's punishment. No unfair treatment of Fall is indicated by the government in the District of Columbia, instead of New Mexico, and no unfair treatment of Wheeler is indicated by the government's similar procedure in his case.

A fundamental principle overlooked by the radicals and radical sympathizers of the Wheeler defense committee is that criminal cases should be tried in the courts, and that rankly partisan statements in favor of a defendant, coupled with violent attacks on the Department of Justice and the courts, violate the properties. If Senator Wheeler is innocent, his trial in the District of Columbia will make that clear. The people of the country will have opportunity to read the evidence and to judge for themselves.

The People of the State of California are to read the evidence and to judge for themselves. While as to legal guilt or innocence a jury will be the decision maker, the results of the Wheeler defense committee to have the case tried in the courts rather than in the District of Columbia, and the case-already by partisan press agents through the mails, seems to indicate that they will be more than willing to have the case tried in the courts rather than in the District of Columbia, and the case-already by partisan press agents through the mails, seems to indicate that they will be more than willing to have the case tried in the courts rather than in the District of Columbia.

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shown on a Map recorded in Book 25, page 30 of Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County, California, being the property described in said Deed of Trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be sold to provide a sum sufficient to pay the total amount secured by said Deed of Trust.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Orange County Title Company has 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 6th day of July, 1925.

ORANGE COUNTY TITLE COMPANY.
By H. A. GARDNER, Vice-President.
By R. C. BATES, Secretary.

(Corporate Seal)
7-5-25
SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ORANGE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

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, Golden State National Bank, a corporation, Plaintiff.

WM. E. WRIGHT and WINNIE B. WRIGHT, Defendants.
The People of the State of California send Greetings to Win. E. Wright and Winnie B. Wright, Defendants.

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 above (replied to) the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages 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 County of Orange, State of California, this 15th day of April, A. D. 1925.
J. M. BAKER, Clerk.
(Seal) By A. L. HITCHCOCK, Deputy Clerk.

WEISSEL & STALK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51-21-25.

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