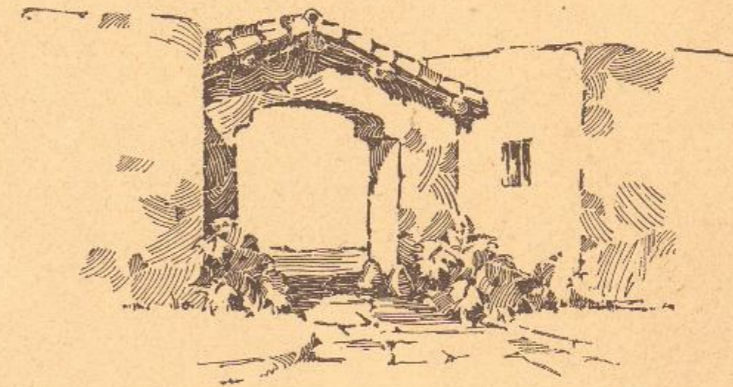


RANCHO SANTA FE  
DEL MAR, CALIF.  
DS. LETTERS (CIRCULAR)

*Editorials*

RANCHO  
SANTA FE



CALIFORNIA  
Yesterday—  
Today

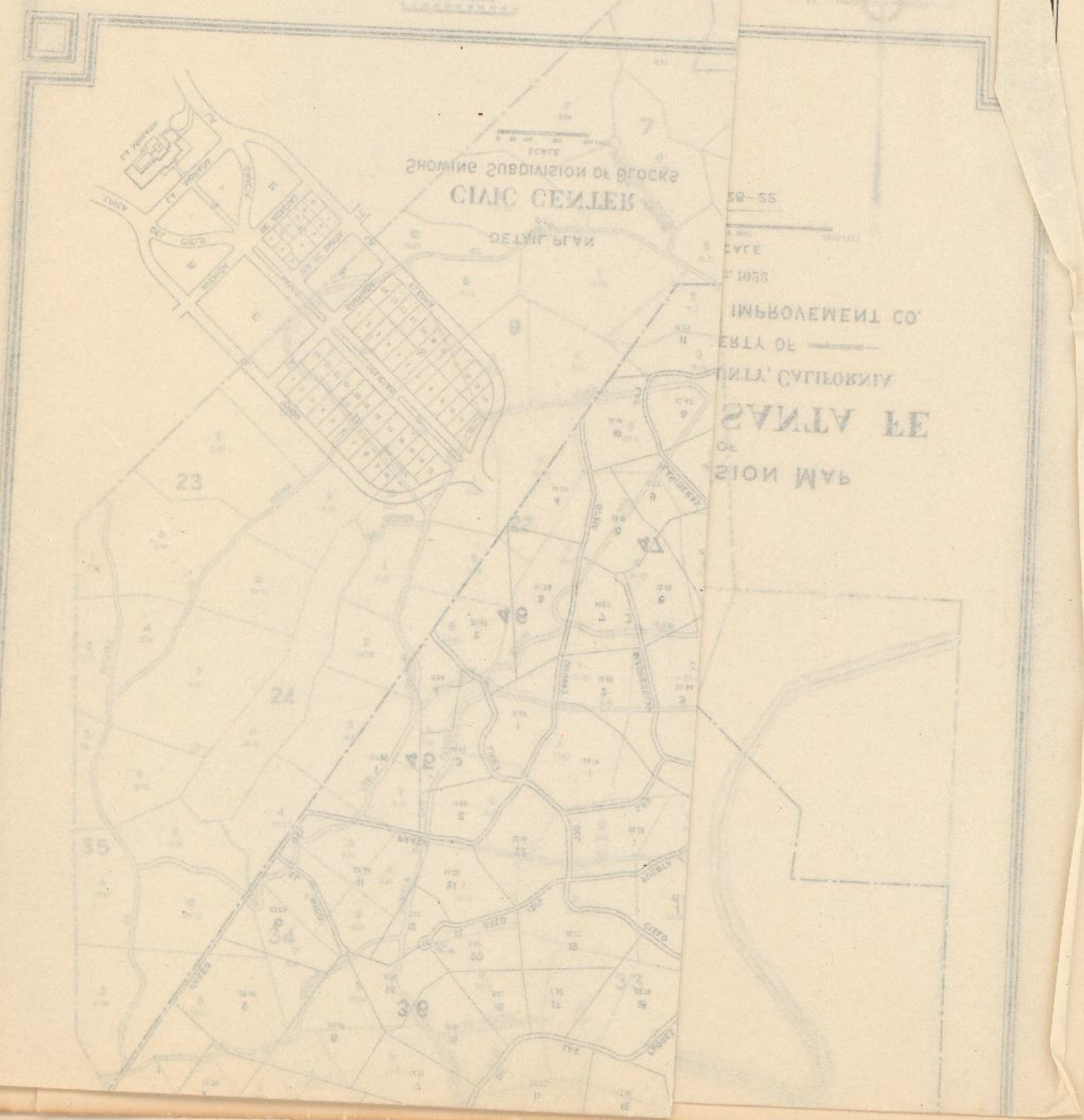
...product of California's richest...  
...they also...  
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...mines, after traveling...  
...through Log town...  
...of California...  
...the face of...  
...from Great Britain...  
...reported at Montefiore among...  
...workers...  
...dilapidated ownership...  
...Saw Woman...  
...pirit Hovering

# RANCHO SANTA FE

of ASURE



for investment  
sound, conservative  
of population and  
Deciduous Fruits,  
demands of practical  
of California homes



Fletcher Company  
FLETCHER BUILDING  
920 EIGHTH ST.  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

*Letter "A"*  
*mailed with booklet and map*

AGENTS  
PINE HILLS  
DEL MAR  
GROSSMONT

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find literature covering the first unit of the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company properties now on the market.

The Santa Fe Land Improvement Company has completed the construction of over 50 miles of new highways thru the property.

The lands have been included within the boundaries of an irrigation district known as "The Santa Fe Irrigation District". 25 or 30 year bonds will be issued for the cost of the distribution system and these lands will get a bountiful supply of water both for irrigation and domestic purposes from Lake Hodges water system, owned by the Santa Fe Railroad Company, at the lowest price for impounded gravity water of any system in San Diego County, the rate to the district being 4 cents a thousand gallons for irrigating water, and 10 cents a thousand gallons for domestic purposes. In addition to the above should be added the cost of distribution by the district.

Competent engineers have made soil analyses and a determination as to what each tract is best adapted for. Some of the land is ideal for walnuts, other land is better adapted for citrus or deciduous fruits and vines. Practically all of the land is ideal for winter vegetables, as the land is as near frostless as any land in California, and for several years past the tenants on the land have produced wonderful crops in December, January and February of peas, string beans, chilli peppers, eggplant, etc. for Eastern markets.

A most beautiful hotel of Spanish design has just been completed in the civic center; also a number of stores, office buildings and garage. The Rancho Santa Fe has the advantage of electricity both for heating and cooking. The property has reasonable restrictions and conditions protecting all intending settlers.

It is not the intention of the company to sell any lands for speculation, and those who buy must agree to either build or plant to vines or orchard an agreed percentage of the purchased acreage within a certain specified time.

This land will be sold on easy terms, with 6 percent interest on deferred payments, and a 5 percent discount for cash.

reported at Montaleno among dock  
PINE HILLS  
DEL MAR  
GROSSMONT  
Saw Womar  
Spirit Hovering  
before the matter had been laid  
fore President Harding, with whom  
also rests the final decision as to  
whether the United States should  
go ahead with the modernization  
program authorized by congress in  
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The Civic Center is located within approximately 5 miles of the completed concrete highway connecting San Diego and Los Angeles, and is reached by two well graded county highways which we hope, sometime in the near future, will be paved.

The property is located approximately 30 miles from San Diego, and approximately 5 miles from Del Mar.

There is no more equable climate in the world, and anyone desiring to come to California should inspect this property before buying elsewhere.

The Santa Fe Land Improvement Company which owns this property, is putting it on the market with one idea in mind, to be fair to intending purchasers, making terms and conditions as easy as possible and at the same time insist upon early planting or construction of homes.

For further information write to Ed Fletcher Company, San Diego, California, Sales Agents.

Yours very truly,

ED FLETCHER COMPANY

By

Manager

EF:KLM

LETTER "B"

Offer of commission to real estate men  
Carbon copy made of each letter

March 13, 1923.

Mr. N. I. Blom,  
1362 Ninth Street,  
San Diego, California.

Dear Sir:

Sometime ago you made inquiry of us in regard to selling the Rancho Santa Fe lands which have been subdivided by the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company. Under separate cover I am sending you price list, map and booklet describing same, together with copy of circular letter which gives a few additional facts.

Regarding commissions on real estate, and assuming that you have the legal authority to sell real estate, will say that I will pay a commission of five percent on all sales made by you direct, or two and one-half percent on all sales made to parties that you send to us with a letter of introduction. I only receive nine percent from the Santa Fe and you can readily see that I cannot pay any more, but I would like to have you work on this proposition.

I have many other outside properties adjoining the Santa Fe ranch on which I will pay a larger commission, among them Solana Beach, a townsite with a mile of ocean front, cut up into town lots, west of the track, and East of the track into acre tracts. I will furnish all information to you on Solana Beach later, if you desire.

Yours very truly,

ED FLETCHER COMPANY, Sales Agents.

By

Manager

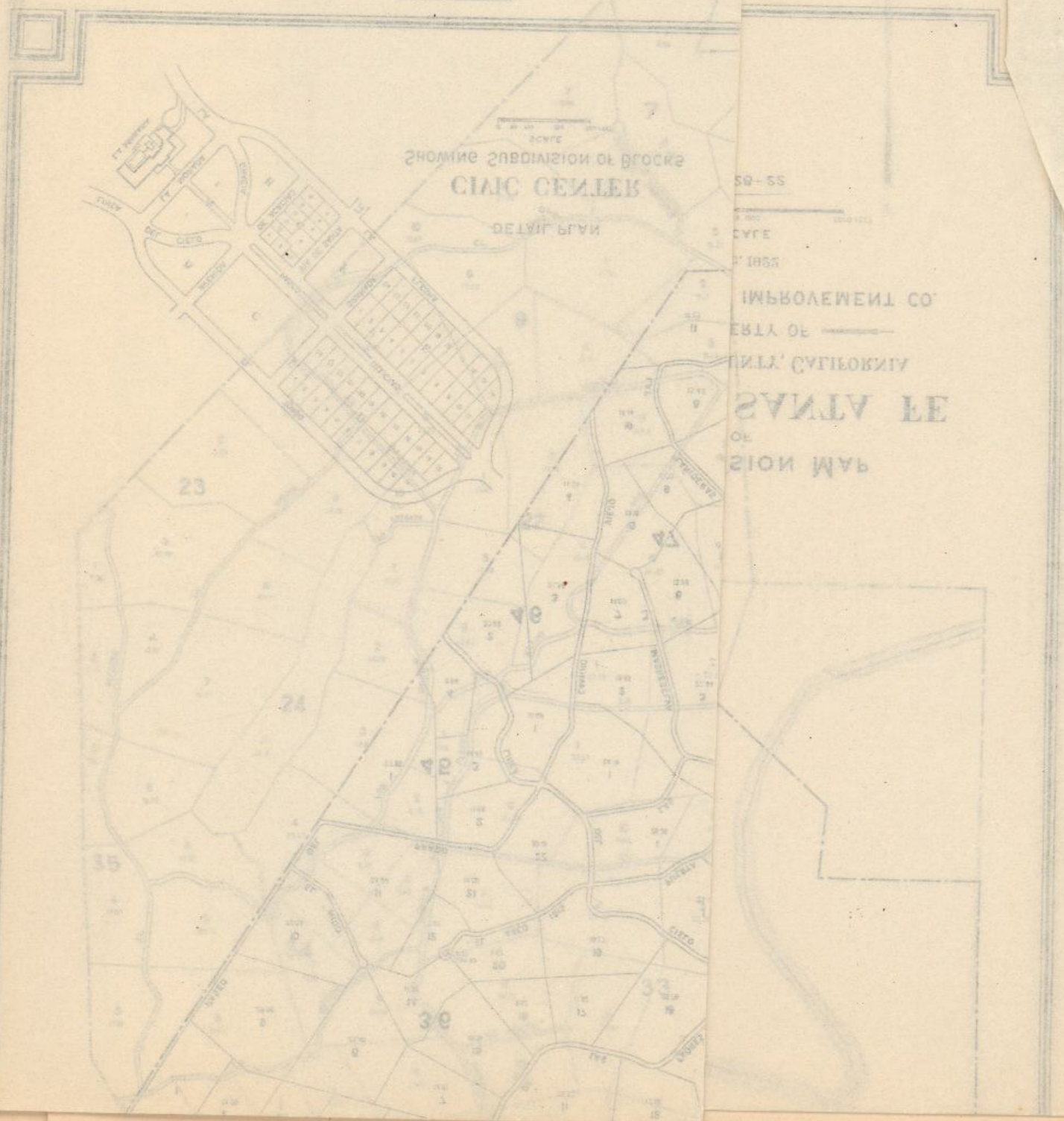
EF:KLM

# RANCHO SANTA FE

of  
MEASURE



for investment  
sound, conservative  
of population and  
Deciduous Fruits,  
demands of practical  
of California homes



Issued March, 1923

## PRICE LIST

Lots in First Unit of Subdivision of

# Rancho Santa Fe

SAN DIEGO COUNTY  
CALIFORNIA

*Ed Fletcher Company*

SALES AGENTS  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.  
DEL MAR, CALIFORNIA  
OWNERS

Rancho Santa Fe  
 Agreement Cancelled  
 Sept 1, 1923.

PACIFIC OCEAN

**SOLANA**  
(SUNSHINE)

**BEACH**

*The Neck of the Bottle*

**Santa Fe Irrigation District**

10,000  
Soon Under

**RANCHO SANTA FE**

6,000  
Now Being

**ED FLETCHER CO.**  
San Diego, Cal.  
Agents

**E. C. BATCHELDER**  
Del Mar, Cal.  
Agent

ESCONDIDO HIGHWAY

Santa Fe R. R. Santa Fe R. R.

STATE HIGHWAY STATE HIGHWAY

San Diego Del Mar George's Los Angeles

Depot

Escondido

First pamphlet  
 published on  
 Solana Beach  
 January 1923.



SOLANA BEACH WATER SUPPLY  
 Lake Hodges Dam in Flood, Capacity 40,000 ac. ft.











roads and beauty  
territory afield. You see  
the score these days mo-  
ving to distant points when they  
have it all here at home. Only  
they don't know it. Neither did I.

Ten days ago I visualized San Diego as a small city hemmed in by arid hills, the end of a good highway to Los Angeles. Then the Escondido flurry lured me to an inland motor trip in that direction. I have been traveling in San Diego county ever since.

I have learned what I never believed, that San Diego has a real back country and also scenic trips. In the last week, right here at home, I have traveled on mountain grades that are excellent practice for the high Sierras. I have ascertained through experience that the word "scenic," used in connection with the newspaper descriptions of San Diego county roads, means 10 percent grades and horseshoe curves—adventure plenty. In short, I have received a most favorable opinion both of the extent and beauty of our own county.

#### FERTILE VALLEYS WAITING

But I have received more and this is why I urge San Diegans to learn more about their back country. I have seen fertile valleys awaiting only water to transform them into high income for thousands of new San Diegans. The territory bounded by San Diego, Oceanside and Escondido alone will shortly support 50,000 additional folk. I have seen enough land to support the sons and daughters of this generation, so San Diego's worry about where to send its children when they grow up is largely cleared away.

For instance, there is the Rancho Santa Fe project. I believe few San Diegans know of the existence of this development. I base my belief on the fact that until recently I did not know and I read religiously.

Twenty odd miles north of San Diego on the coast highway is a sign by the wayside. As few people believe in or stop for signs these days, most miss the text of the sign, which is that Rancho Santa Fe lies six miles east and is "the most perfectly planned land development in the world." A curiously large claim, you will say, away off down here.

#### FAIRY FRUIT NEAR SURF

Why not investigate, as I did? Thirty minutes of your time is not too much to expose the "falsity" of the claim.

Only you will not expose the falsity because there is none. A minute or so after leaving the coast road you dip into a valley which you did not suspect existed. It is the beginning of a series of valleys and cross valleys and mesas which lead to the ranch and which, with water from Lake Hodges now on them, constitute a new agricultural domain for San Diego of 20 square miles. At a glance you can see the rich fertility of the soil and know that here is a new Escondido or El Cajon valley at least.

The instant transition from ocean to fertile, frostless inland valley is forcibly demonstrated by the fact that in this neighborhood citrus and deciduous fruits are successfully grown within a few hundred yards of the Pacific ocean. Weather chill cannot leap the ridges which form the valleys. Hence, in many parts of the Santa Fe and San Dieguito irrigation districts, a man can own a valley warm enough for the most delicate growth and yet walk to surf in a few minutes.

The story of Rancho Santa Fe would require a book. Its history

battles and authors of standing are using its locale for novels. A dozen years ago the Santa Fe railroad rescued it from tradition only, to the surprise of all, to accentuate its tradition, for the ranch is becoming a perfect specimen of old Spanish California, with the decree that no house can violate the old California traditions of beauty. Not even a gasoline tank can be erected, the architectural scheme of which is not in strict harmony with the whole development. To preserve a true atmosphere, all the buildings on the plaza or civic center are composed of genuine adobe, not imitations.

Rancho Santa Fe is subdivided for orchardists and farmers who wish beauty in their surroundings. The determination is that every resident in the 20 square miles may look out of any window of his home, in any direction, and see nothing but beauty. Combined with this a well defined production plan is offered to assure high income for the residents. Horticultural and agricultural experts are employed on the ranch, and it is their sole purpose to help the owner to greater profits from his acres. To demonstrate the absolute fertility and frostlessness of the upper lands, avocado pears have been set out and are thriving.

#### PLACE FOR TRANQUIL LIVING

Back in New Hampshire I recollect an art colony which is a financial success, and the thought occurs that Rancho Santa Fe constitutes an ideal location for all the genuine artists of America. It has everything in its favor for their inspiration, plus productivity. The man who establishes his home on the project is leaping many degrees upward in the beautifying and tranquilizing of his life, for the serenity of the old Greeks is in this sub-drenched spot. Rancho Santa Fe is San Diego's most important contribution to the establishment of an entente cordiale with Los Angeles. One realizes that many Los Angeles men will establish homes here.

Announcement that the Santa Fe railroad has established a townsite at Solana beach, gateway to the Santa Fe and San Dieguito irrigation districts lends strength to this belief that the two chief cities of southern California are growing together both physically and in spirit. When you stop to realize that daily commuting is a part of life in many sections of the United States, attaining its climax in the east where poultry men daily travel from Philadelphia to New York, 91 miles, it is not difficult to see the day when Los Angeles residents, as well as San Diegans, will live all the way up and down the picturesque coast line between the two cities and inland at such places as Santa Fe Ranch.

For the average San Diegan, seeking fertile land in California to support him and his children, I see no reason why upper San Diego county is not precisely the place. Here is a great new agricultural empire, the importance of which has been ranked second only to the construction of the Los Angeles aqueduct (which "made" that city) one hour from our door, within commuting distance, but better still, both home and income. Here is a district so new that it has just announced a new townsite—and every pioneer knows what that means. To be able to buy near a new city is to reap all the rewards that go to the first on the ground.

Travel at home, San Diego!

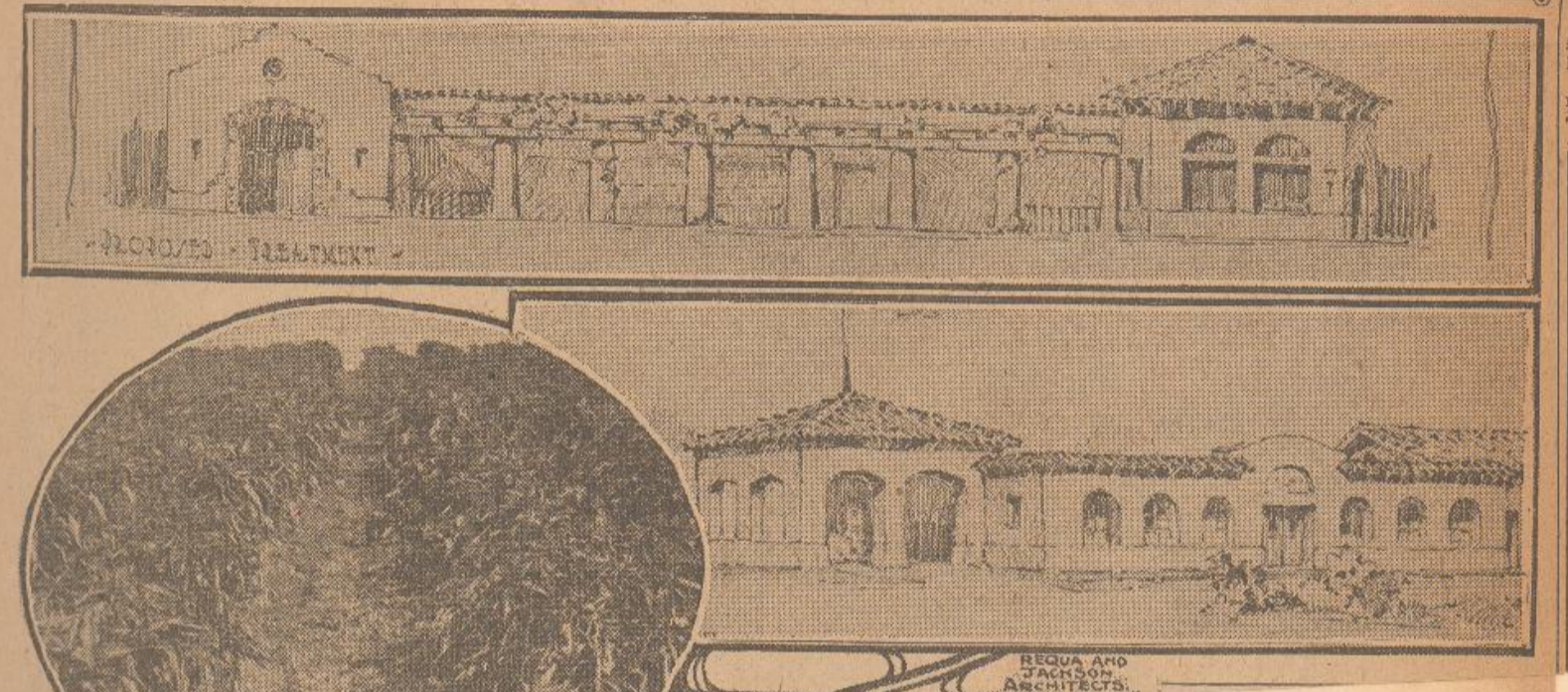
## Steady Progress Made in Building Solana Beach

Solana Beach, the new town on the coast highway and Santa Fe railroad, is fast being created. The accompanying photographs show some of the building phases in the erection of the beach city that will be a gateway for more than 20 square miles of San Diego county land, including the Santa Fe and San Dieguito Irrigation districts. Upper left, storage tanks of the Standard Oil company at Solana Beach. Upper right, workmen laying water mains in the new town. Center, right, road-building scene. Below, building sidewalks near Solana Beach's proposed civic center.



## Spanish Type of Building Give New Beach Town Magic Charm of Early California Mission Days

Detail of portion of the proposed plaza at Solana Beach, new town on the Santa Fe railroad, one hour north of San Diego, and serving a new irrigation district more than 20 square miles in area. The restriction of the edifices to the appropriate pre-American type of Californian architecture will create, it is said, a quaint and unique small-town development. Upper views show north and south sides of plaza, and insets demonstrate the winter-garden abilities of Solana Beach. Requa & Jackson are general architects of the development.



### Equable Climatic Advantages Utilized in Plans Worked Out by Architects.

Architecture reflects the living conditions of a people and is shaped by climate, personal habits and the individual genius of the different races. It should always adapt itself to these elements.

The flamboyant dome and turret are as truly expressive of the Turk as steep roofs and pointed arches denote Goth. The soul of Greece is in her architectural chastity and the more florid Roman has left many structural mementoes of his temperament.

San Diego is turning to the Spanish type as best embodying the architectural requirements of this southern land. Why this is so appears evident on analysis. Visit the fine homes at La Jolla and one is struck by the fact that many residents substitute dwarf shrubbery and flowers for trees, having none of the latter on the grounds.

**PORCHES UNNECESSARY**

This is evidence that the cool climate of San Diego requires neither shade nor porches, which leads at once to the Spanish home as logical, that type permitting a maximum display of shrubbery and flowers against the plain background of the walls. The patio or inner court of the Spain and Mexico are desirable, but not essential for the equable temperature of San Diego. Pergolas are a partial substitute.

The Solana beach and Rancho Santa Fe projects of the Ed Fletcher company of San Diego are the first local ones to embody in a large way the architectural spirit and design introduced into this part of the country by the Mission fathers and early Spanish settlers. Solana beach, one hour north of San Diego on the coast highway, may even become unique for this factor. In the words of Requa & Jackson, architects for the development:

"The general style of the plaza buildings and others contemplated at Solana beach is to follow the spirit and design introduced into

this part of the country by the Mission fathers and early Spanish settlers. There is a charm in the simple, honest buildings erected in southern California by these early inhabitants that is absent in the more pretentious and ornate work of their own native lands. This style seems particularly suited to the broad mesas of this section, especially near the sea coast, and therefore has been adopted as the general design of the entire development of Solana beach. As far as is practical, even the construction methods of these early builders will be followed, and the windows, doors and wall surfaces will be colored and treated to resemble their early prototypes. A generous use will be made of shrubs and brilliant flowering plants to give additional charm to these groups of interesting buildings.

**PLANTING IN PLAZA**

"On the south side of the plaza will be located a filling station, auto supply store, garage, etc., the north side having been given over to stores, shops and amusement buildings. Additional stores and offices, are to be later designed for the west side of the plaza. The east side, which faces the state highway, will be left open for general entrance and exit. A large planting area will be provided in the center of the plaza, similar to

the treatment used in Spanish towns.

"It is the intention of the Ed Fletcher company, promoters of the Solana beach property, to strictly conform to this type of architecture in additions to the business center and in the construction of the cottages and homes, so that this little beach town will grow into one of the most quaint, picturesque, interesting small town developments in America."

reported at Monticello among dock changed occupants, and 400,000 W  
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 whether the United States should  
 so ahead with the modernization  
 program authorized by congress in  
 1916.  
 from Great Britain



# AVOCADO PEAR LIKENED TO GOLD AND GEMS NEXT FORTUNE RACE TO CENTER ON FRUIT

## Carlsbad Man Becomes King of Industry

Just a plain horticultural product—the avocado pear—has become an affinity to gold, precious gems and oil in mind of man in his everlasting race to corral the greatest flock of wing-footed dollars.

In San Diego there is one tree, whose crop is valued at \$900. Every 14-ounce pear on the Carlsbad trees of J. R. Newberry will bring \$1.25 f. o. b. Carlsbad.

From the Newberry orchards this most expensive food will be shipped to a famous San Francisco restaurant for an exclusive clientele. Fabulous prices are paid for this choice San Diego county product when it finally reaches the epicureans.

And while horticulturists are striving for perfection in the growing of the new semi-tropical fruit, the department of agriculture has several plant experts touring the world in an effort to bring facts to light that will assist in the experiments under way in America.

**"AVOCADO KING"**  
Mr. Newberry, who at the age of 74, has earned for himself the sobriquet of the "avocado king," has declared that his health today is due solely to his subsistence on the fruit that he has spent the major part of his mature years in developing.

He experimented with the product in Sinaloa, Old Mexico, for a number of years and has made an intensive study of 13 varieties of the avocado. At present the Carlsbad producer is co-operating with Wilson Popinoff, assistant in the department of agriculture, in experiments.

And rather than devote all his time to the avocado pear business as such, he is stripping trees of their fruit, and sacrificing profits to help bring the marvelous food to its maximum American productivity.

### U. S. HELPING

With the experts of the department of agriculture, he is striving to bring the Fuerta variety to efficient pollenization, as he believes this species is best adaptable to the United States. It is the highest ranking in butter fat content and nutritive value and by a great margin the richest food known to science.

The ace of the Carlsbad trees is Newberry's Dickenson trees, now holding 1054 pears. Already more than 3000 undersized pears have been picked and discarded in order to insure proper size in the finished crop. This tree is four years old.

And while the work of bringing the avocado to a state of perfection that will make quantity production possible, fortune seekers are ferreting out information about crop conditions, climatic peculiarities, best suited land for the "temperamental fruit."

### RUSH PREDICTED

A grand rush to grab up avocado lands is predicted for the time when plant wizards announce success of their experiments.

Not one person in 10,000 has tasted this "mystery fruit," whose growth and development is commanding the attention of hundreds of America's foremost researchers.

Its production is a tedious process. More than \$225 per acre annually is spent by Newberry on each acre of avocado land for fertilizer alone.

Considering that the product is highly nutritive, Newberry believes the price will never drop to a small figure. He believes it will always demand at least 50 cents on the market because of its great food value.

And the northern San Diego county lands are particularly well adapted to its growth, as well as adaptable to the growth of almost any product of the soil.

### NEAR OCEAN

Newberry's lands are within a "stone's throw" of the pounding



**HERE WE HAVE THE OUTDOOR MINT**—The avocado pear of Fletcher Co. of San Diego is recommending for growth at Rancho Escondido. Inset, J. R. Newberry, 74-year-old avocado pear grower at Carlsbad. Inset, J. R. Newberry, 74-year-old avocado pear grower at Carlsbad, whose trees, which he estimates will return \$900 profit this fall, are the richest food known to science.

surf. He grows walnuts, peaches, figs, grapes and other products. Development of the Carlsbad district has taken a spurt in recent months. Among the larger efforts to bring this section to the attention of the world for its wonderful products of the soil is the Fletcher Co. of San Diego, which is opening 20 acres of irrigated land in this district. All of this tract is either growing or will grow, in Newberry's belief, the prize fruit of the age and the newest element to spur the natural desire of mankind to garner the world's richest goods for himself.

### Invite Brisbane

An invitation to visit San Diego while on his vacation in California was sent Arthur Brisbane, noted journalist, by the chamber of commerce today. Brisbane is now at San Simeon.

Acorn Gas Ranges are America's very best. L. H. Wright, the Stoveman, Sixth and G Sts.

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before the matter had been fully reported at Montalcom among dock workers' ownership, and 400,000  
Saw Woman  
Spirit Hovering

respect—demand the protection of the law and its agencies.

I do not ask the question in the sense of "How are they going to help themselves?" for I am not speaking from the standpoint of a crusader floating over the plight of vanquished opponents.

When I say, "What are they going to do about it?" I put a question for the purpose of trying to help find an answer.

Can any such citizen say, "I will pay a bribe to any one who will violate this law of my country?"

Let's carry the matter a little further. If he does say that or, saying or not saying or thinking it, does offer and pay the bribe, and so induces some one to violate the law and make a forbidden sale to provide what he desires to drink, can that citizen logically find fault with the man he has bribed when that man in turn offers and pays part of his bribe to some one to violate another law to get something he wants, or to enable him to escape the consequences of the unlawful act the citizen has paid him to do?

What but logic is there in the mental processes of a man who has been paid a reward for lawbreaking by substantial, wealthy, respected members of the community in thinking and saying: "They pay me to commit crime. I will get more pay for committing crime by robbing them of their money and jewelry. They are willing to pay me for the bribery, perjury, violence, and murder I must commit to get to them what they want; why should I hesitate at violence and murder to get from them what I want?"

Is it any wonder that banditry, murder, bribery, and corruption flourish? That the morally deficient, the

criminally inclined more and more boldly go about taking what they want, where they can find it, by any means necessary to get it, when they have constantly before them the spectacle of the very class of people whom they despoil, and kill if necessary, offering to pay and paying them and others to take the risk of breaking other laws?

Let me suggest to you an economic view of the situation.

Without counting the time of judges, district attorneys, marshals, and other salaried officials, most of whose time and strength is needed for other purposes, the Federal Government expends nearly \$30,000,000 a year upon suppression of the liquor traffic; State governments as much or more.

Every dollar, every cent of this comes, must come, from taxation.

Saying nothing of the loss to the community in earnings of those serving sentences in jails and penitentiaries, \$12,000,000 in fines and forfeitures are collected in the Federal courts; in the State courts as much or more.

This, besides the fee and expenses of counsel and the bribes paid dishonest officials, all paid out of the profits of the business, and therefore all paid, in the last analysis, by the ultimate consumers, all a part of the bribe paid for the commission of the offense.

Is what they get out of it worth it? Could they not put the money to better use?

And every dollar of this tremendous outlay, every occasion for its expenditure, every reason for the tax to raise it, will cease the minute the market for the product ends; for no one sells liquor from motives of revenge, of

jealousy, of anger, of ill will, but only for the profit offered by those who tempt him to violate the law.

Have I made myself clear?

I am sure this audience understands and I hope our clients have heard and understand, and am sure that when you advise them about it.

What are such of the substance of the respected taxpaying members of the community as are directly responsible for this situation, who help to create it by patronizing the bootlegger, going about it?

What are their attorneys going to advise about it?

Think this over, and answer each to yourself and to your neighbor: Is any course open to the man or woman who believes in law and order and their enforcement except to refrain from paying others to violate the law?

Is any course open to those who demand the protection of the law other than to aid and support its enforcement, instead of abetting and paying for its violation?

Is any course open to any right-minded individual, to any section, any State, except to stand solidly for the observance of all the law, instead of flouting a part of it and asking for the enforcement of the balance?

If the views I have suggested are sound, can any one without menacing the safety of society maintain an attitude as to the observance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act different from that he maintains as to the observance and enforcement of the law against counterfeiting, against larceny from the mails, against robbery and crime generally.

wife and children better housing, more clothes, shoes, food, books, entertainments, insurance, automobiles, and comforts generally than formerly when a large part of such moneys was spent for drink which did the drinkers no good, but debauched and brutalized them and unfitted them for their business; whether these advocates in speech and writing have truth and reason or only cant and sophistry with them; whether in these times when every avenue of highway traffic in the country is filled to capacity, or more, with heavy, powerful, and swift-moving vehicles, each an engine of destruction to everybody and everything in its vicinity unless guided and controlled by the hand of a driver with the steadiest nerve and quickest and surest judgment, the absence of anything that will weaken that nerve, slow up and becloud that judgment, is a public necessity—none of these things do I here attempt to discuss. They are for other forums and other speakers to deal with according to their individual conviction or interest.

In this country the will of the people, expressed at the ballot-box, creates the duty of the citizen upon the subject voted upon.

The people of this great country, of which not only your city as well as every other city within our borders, but also the great spaces from ocean to ocean, from Canada to the Gulf, are a part, have said of the liquor traffic, to put it in the words of Scripture:

"And the Lord said unto Moses, Write this for a memorial in a book, and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua: for I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven."

There isn't any temporizing, any ambiguity, any half-way place, in the expression of the supreme lawmaking power, both direct and representative.

Now what is the situation? I want to discuss this thing with you as lawyers, and in the hearing of your and my clients, in plain and simple language, that they as well as you can understand.

We hear and read just now a great deal about crime waves; law violations and the way to suppress them; the success or failure of the law enforcement agencies; the necessity for more or less prosecutions; the need of greater penalties; of more courts and more laws; of the formation of many associations, groups—by whatever name they may be called—to study the question of alleged breakdown of law enforcement; but in all of it but little, if anything, is said of what I regard as the real root of the trouble.

I say this to you here, not only because you by reason of your training will understand my lawyer's language and detect the force or lack of force of the suggestions and their application, but also because I hope for the benefit

to our National life of your presentation to such of our clients as may not hear or read or understand clearly my views.

Many offenses against the law are committed from motives of jealousy, of anger, of revenge, of passion, and ill will toward society.

With offenses inspired by such motives we have here nothing to do, further than to note that in our training as lawyers, our conservatism, it has long been settled that it is the duty of every citizen to do what he can to repress the commission of such offenses



(C) Harris & Ewing

John G. Sargent

shall not injure themselves, and therefore no one may decide for them whether the use of liquor is or is not injurious.

In this connection I am reminded of a case I once tried, in which the State Board of Health sought an injunction against the use for drinking purposes of the water from a stream polluted with typhoid germs. Counsel for some of the defendants used this same argument and said: "If I choose to drink this water, and take the risk of sickness and death, that is my affair. It's a personal choice which neither the State nor any representative of the State can lawfully make for me or interfere with when made."

I presume when applied to the use of typhoid-polluted water instead of whisky the argument sounds differently to many; but let that pass.

The proposition here is: "There is no right to interfere with my choice of what I shall drink. Therefore I am justified in drinking what I please, law or no law."

"I am justified in drinking what I please, law or no law. Therefore I am justified in bribing another man to violate the law in order to furnish me the means of drinking what I please."

I respectfully submit the syllogism is unsound, the conclusion does not follow.

That a traffic which for generations has been recognized and discussed and written about by economists, sociologists, and jurists as an evil, may be marked for extinction by the lawmaking power and agencies of the country is not only settled law, settled beyond the stage of even being longer open to question, but it has been settled and rests on foundations of soundest reasoning.

Whether the policy of invoking and exercising the power in this particular matter, when and as it has been exercised, was wise or unwise is no longer open to discussion. It has been done. It is an accomplished fact.

In the words of that great Democratic President, "It is a condition, not a theory," which confronts us now.

Not only is the law settled, but to all appearances, if we can judge of the minds of the people of the country by the votes of their Representatives in Congress, the determination that it shall remain settled and be obeyed is hardening day by day.

Now, what are the portion of the community who would prefer a different policy, a different law, going to do about it? When I ask this question I refer to that portion of the substantial, self-respecting, decent citizenry who in all other things are law-abiding; the citizenry who have the welfare of orderly and well-ordered society at heart; the citizenry who in all other matters—and, indeed, in many things which flow from their conduct in this

by aiding, so far as his knowledge goes, in the direction and punishment of the offenders, and in correcting the conditions which make them offenders.

No one engages in the liquor traffic from any such motive.

Every person who sells liquor does it solely and only because some one will pay a price high enough to make a profit sufficient to offset the chance of detection, conviction, and punishment.

To put it differently, every such sale is the direct result of the offer and payment by the purchaser of a bribe to commit the offense. Is there any escape from this as a logical conclusion?

Now, why do otherwise decent, respectable citizens engage in such bribery?

Because, they say, the law interferes with their personal liberty, in that they have an inherent right to drink whisky or any other liquor if they choose; that it is nobody's business but their own whether they shall or

## The Farm Problem in the Open Spaces

By H. J. SAWTELL

How Don Seitz's plan for farm relief looks to a citizen of Montana<sup>1</sup>

THE agricultural problem is more than the local problem which Mr. Seitz intimates in his article. We who live in eastern Montana are interested in the marketing of the products raised by our farmers and are dependent to a greater extent for our own welfare upon the prosperity of the farmer than most other sections because we are purely an agricultural section. We have practically no manufacturing industries, so it behooves us to see that the farmer and live-stock man receive all the assistance it is in our power to give.

<sup>1</sup>In The Outlook for December 30, 1925, Don C. Seitz published an article entitled "The Kind of Co-operation that Will Afford Farm Relief."

We have had our periods of prosperity, depression, and prosperity again. During the period of prosperity credit was easily obtainable, and we had the resultant expansion and speculation. In the period of depression we had our share of pet schemes to bring prosperity to the farmer, including Government aid, by the National and State Governments, and marketing organizations operated by the farmers themselves to get away from the middleman's charges. However, those who have watched these developments do not give much credit to any of the emergency measures for any great amount of assistance in recovering the farmers' prosperity. We had our spell of bank failures and bankruptcy, and then

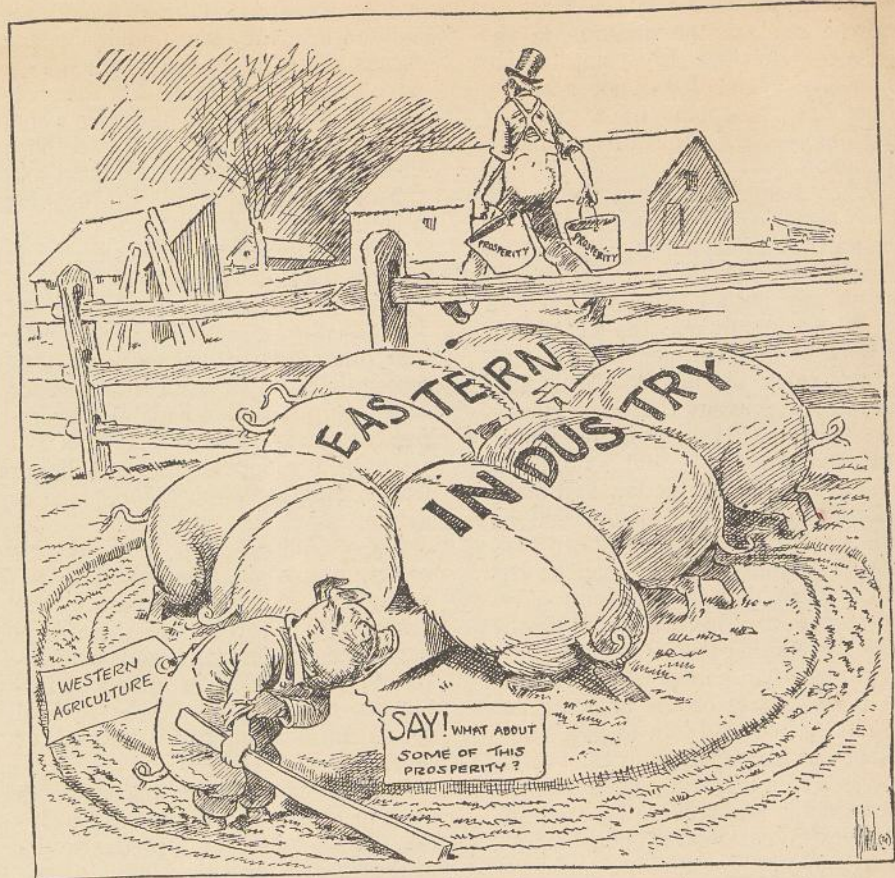
we started all over again to build up on a solid foundation. Our farmers are again prosperous and the fellows who plugged along, lived within their income, and kept their feet on the ground from a credit standpoint are not complaining, and they have very little sympathy for the present movements to help the farmer through legislative enactments. All they want is to be let alone and have the freedom of the markets, without arbitrary control by any set of commission men or wholesalers.

The man who can look at the Governmental activities with any business judgment realizes that the Government in lending cheap money to the farmers is only increasing the farmers' competition.

se who make it possible for a man to locate on a farm by making a small down payment and the balance over a period of years at a low rate of interest. Increasing the number of farmers, and hence the production of farm produce. During the period of low price of wheat we had many among our farmers who advocated the Government price-fixing program. They didn't realize the difficulties it contained or the obligations the farmer would assume in such a program. We had a very successful marketing organization among the wheat growers, which carried on for four years, but discontinued operations a year before the contracts expired. They have a surplus of \$125,000 to be distributed among their members, so it wasn't a case of mismanagement or financial failure; but the last year they were in business the members sold less than a million bushels of wheat through their organization which was less than a fourth of what they had marketed the year before. This was not because of a shortage of wheat, but largely because the farmers who used their own judgment in selling their wheat and were not tied up with any selling agency, but could turn loose when their judgment told them it was the best time to sell, made more money than the fellow operating through the pool.

We have also experimented with other marketing organizations, but we generally come back to the old-established methods, because we find when we get a little experience that the average retailer or distributor fulfills a more important function than we anticipated, and that when we try to replace him we have to pay some one else to do the work, and the cost is about as great and generally the service a lot poorer.

Mr. Seitz suggests we help the farmer by providing a local market, but the farmer needs more than a local market. We have tried to help the farmer by providing a local market in our town. Let me illustrate what happened with the hog production a few years ago. The only outlet for pork was the local butcher or a pool car shipment made up by farmers in some community. A farmer would probably not have enough to make a car-load and would not be in a position to see enough of his neighbors to make up a car-load shipment, so he would wait until freezing weather, kill his hogs, and bring them in to sell to the local butchers. It was the easiest way to haul his pork—much easier to load a few frozen hogs in a car and run to town than to load the live hogs on a truck or wagon; but when he would get to town he would find the shops loaded with pork, for so



Losing his patience

From F. M. Kendall, Columbus, Ohio

many other farmers were using the same methods of marketing that the local market was flooded. The town wasn't big enough to absorb the product. And this is how it worked out: We found that the car-load shipper made more money than selling to the local butchers, so a shipping association was formed to accumulate the necessary number to make up car-load lots. This worked very well. Then the business developed to the point where there was sufficient volume to pay a hog buyer to come in, and now we have no complaint from the farmers about hog prices. The hog buyer goes direct to the farm, pays cash for the hogs, and hauls them to the railroad. He is providing a real service for which the farmer is willing to pay.

Mr. Seitz says something about the meanness of the farmer. It seems that some one denied him a drink of water. The farmer as a class is not different from any one else. The farmer who refused him was probably mean, but possibly only temporarily so. He may have had a reason. The wayfarer or tourist is not the easiest individual to get along with. We have had our share of mean travelers too. For instance, I remember one individual who stopped at our ranch one day to get some water for his car. The house and well were located some dis-

tance from the road, and, instead of driving in, this traveler left his car at the road and walked to the house. He asked for a bucket to get some water, which was given to him. He carried the water out to his car, filled his radiator, tossed the bucket over the fence, and sailed blithely away. Of course, the next fellow suffered. I think Mr. Seitz himself would have kicked the next fellow out if he had been the farmer who had such a trick played on him. It is one of our peculiarities to try to find some individual characteristics among certain people engaged in some other business or living in different sections of the country, and occasionally you find an original bit of logic coming from an unexpected source, which explains our attitude in a very refreshing way. I have in mind a certain incident when a couple of lady tourists were visiting at a ranch and one of them felt very queer because she was forced to eat with the ranch hands. She asked her companion if it didn't seem funny to be eating at the same table with a lot of cowboys, and one of the cowboys spoke up and asked her if she didn't think it peculiar that they sat up and looked around just like other people.

Every one just now wants to help the farmer. The city man who has loaned money on a farm mortgage wants to see

Catherin Open file for editorials  
Separate file in more to follow

# RECORD EDITORIAL — AND — MAGAZINE

... to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty

## And Now It's the Bread Trust

**A** BREAD trust is with us. The penny or two or three of profit on each loaf of bread you buy will eventually reach the same pocket that received the pennies from bread buyers in most other American cities. Converging pennies flow from all corners of the country into the coffers of the Continental Baking Corporation.

Twenty years ago a bread trust was held up as the ultimate of monopoly. Today it is here. There is no mystery about it. By merger and absorption the big baking companies have been drifting into the hands of one set of owners. The Continental Baking Corporation will operate 110 bakeries and these are bakeries of enormous size, really immense industrial plants, each capable of supplying the staff of life to the population of a large territory.

What is to be done about it? Well, nothing will be done about it immediately, if the established policy of the national government is followed. The very fact of the new trust's arrival would have been suppressed by the Federal Trade Commission had not two minority members defied the commission's rule and announced the fact. As for the Department of Justice, it has not yet taken official cognizance of the existence of the aluminum trust, controlled by the bread of the United States treasury.

What can be done about it? Should this new trust be busted and the companies forming it be forced to compete with one another? Is there any agency of the government sufficiently powerful and sufficiently determined to compel competition? Probably not.

Mellon, if he ever makes a success of prohibition enforcement, might be the man to undertake it. He knows the ins and outs of corporation practices and he might have real incentive in this case, for the more the baking business is monopolized the fewer of his aluminum pans will he sell.

Seriously, it is yet to be shown that business men who do not wish to compete with one another can be compelled to do so.

What then? None will deny that having the one most important element of life, aside from air, in the complete control of one group of men is not an encouraging situation from the standpoint of national welfare.

The price of bread may show no change—for the moment, at least. But it is in the power of this small group to make the price what it pleases eventually. The men in the merger already have taken large paper profits and some cash profit out of the transaction. Only the price of bread can finally make their paper profits good. Bread consumers will some day have something to think about in this connection.

Another interested party is the farmer who raises the raw material of which bread is made. With one customer taking the place of many, who will dictate the price of wheat?

What is to be done? The country in general and the administration in particular is not in a trust-busting mood. Has either the country or the government any other means in mind for protecting the million bread eaters?

### TOM S

The trouble with you must do is you usually do something you must not

Secrets are hardest to keep no one knows you have them

Being down in the fine way to get yourself the air

A fool and his job are soon parted

Men never know what in restaurants, yet they know the food served them at

No man thinks a woman enough for him unless she is good.

### PUZZLE A D



### PLAN OF C

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# The City Manager Plan in California



A Master's Thesis

BY RANDALL M. DORTON  
City Manager  
Monterey, Calif.

*Marked Copy-*

## Charter Prepared and Proposed For the City of Monterey By the Board of Freeholders Elected on the 28th Day of October, 1924.

Section 1. NAME: The municipal corporation now existing and known as "The City of Monterey" shall remain and continue a body politic and corporate, as at present, in fact and in law, by the name of the "City of Monterey," and by such name shall have perpetual succession.

Section 2. BOUNDARIES: The boundaries of the City of Monterey shall continue as now established until changed in some manner authorized by law.

Section 3. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES: The City of Monterey shall remain vested with and continue to have, hold, and enjoy, all property, rights of property, and rights of action of every nature and description, now pertaining to said municipality, and is hereby declared to be the successor of the same. No right, liability, pending suit or prosecution on behalf of, or against, the city shall be affected by the adoption of this charter. All contracts entered into by the city prior to the taking effect of this charter shall continue in full force and effect.

Section 4. POWERS: The City of Monterey, by and through its Council and other officials, shall have and may exercise all powers necessary or appropriate to a municipal corporation and the general welfare of its inhabitants, which are not prohibited by the constitution and which it would be competent for this charter to set forth particularly or specifically, including all powers now or hereafter granted to cities of the sixth class and boards of trustees thereof, and all lawful powers conferred upon the city by the former charter not inconsistent with the provisions hereof; and the specification herein of any particular powers shall not be held to be exclusive or any limitation upon this general grant of powers.

Section 5. ELECTIONS: General municipal elections shall be held in said city on the second Monday in May of each odd-numbered year under and pursuant to the provisions of the general laws of the State of California governing elections in cities of the sixth class, so far as the same may be applicable, and except as herein otherwise provided. The first gen-

eral election in said city under this charter shall be held on the second Monday in May, 1925. All other municipal elections that may be held by authority of this charter or of general law shall be known as special municipal elections, and shall be held substantially as in this charter provided for general municipal elections; provided, however that special elections to authorize any municipal or local public improvement, or the levy of assessments therefor, or to create a municipal bonded indebtedness, shall be held in conformity with any general law of the state relative thereto under which any such proceeding is instituted by the Council, in case such general law provides for the procedure and manner of holding elections thereunder.

Section 6. CANVASS OF RETURNS: The Council of said city shall meet at its usual meeting place on the first Monday after any municipal election, duly canvass the returns and declare the result thereof, and install the newly elected officers, if any.

Section 7. INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL: Ordinances may be initiated, or the referendum exercised on ordinances passed by the Council, under and in accordance with the constitution and general laws of the state, and any elective officer may be recalled from office under and in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution and general laws; provided, however, that in no case shall candidates be elected to fill the place or places of any officer sought to be recalled, but in case of such recall such office shall be deemed vacant and shall be filled by appointment like other vacancies in elective offices; provided, further, that should a majority, or more, of the Council be recalled, the City Clerk shall call a special election to fill such vacancies, which shall be held within sixty days of the existence thereof. Petitions for exercising the initiative, referendum, or recall, shall not be circulated, but shall be deposited for signatures in not less than three public places in the city to be designated by the Council. Notice of the deposit thereof shall be given by publication three or more times in one or more newspapers published and circulated in said city. The Council shall provide

by ordinance the detailed procedure for carrying out the provisions of this section.

Section 8. ELECTIVE OFFICERS: The elective officers of the City of Monterey shall be a Mayor, four Councilmen and an Auditor, who shall be elected from the city at large at a general municipal election therein.

Section 9. ELIGIBILITY OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS: No person shall be eligible for election to, or to hold, any elective office of said city, unless he shall have been a resident and elector thereof for at least three years next preceding his election thereto, or his appointment to fill a vacancy therein.

Section 10. THE MAYOR: A Mayor shall be elected at each general municipal election and shall hold office for the term of two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, commencing with the first general municipal election held under the provisions of this charter. The Mayor shall receive no compensation and shall be ineligible to hold any other office or employment with the city, except as a member of any board, commission, or committee, thereof, of which he is constituted such member by general law.

The Mayor shall be the executive, head of the city. In case of riot, insurrection, or extraordinary emergency, he shall assume general control of the city government and all of its branches, and be responsible for the suppression of disorders and the restoration of normal conditions. In the name and on behalf of the city he shall sign all legal instruments and documents to which the city is a party, except where otherwise provided herein or by general law. He shall represent the city in all ceremonial functions of a patriotic or social character when it appears to him desirable that the city be officially represented thereat, and shall, consistent with the provisions hereof, possess such other powers and perform such other duties, as may be prescribed by this charter, by law, by ordinance, or by resolution of the Council.

During the temporary absence or disability of the Mayor, the Council shall choose one of its members to act as Mayor pro-tempore who shall, during such absence or disability only, exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Mayor. In case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, a Mayor pro-tempore, chosen as aforesaid, shall act as such Mayor until the vacancy in said office is filled as provided in this charter.

Section 11. THE COUNCIL: The Council shall be comprised of the Mayor and said four Councilmen, and shall be the legislative body of the city, each of the members of which, including the Mayor, shall have the right to vote upon all questions coming before it.

Two Councilmen shall be elected at each general municipal election and shall hold office for the term of four years each from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; provided, however, that four Councilmen shall be elected at the first general municipal election held under the provisions of this charter. The two Councilmen receiving the highest number of votes at said first election shall hold office for the full term of four years each, and the remaining two Councilmen elected thereafter shall hold office for the term of two years each, from and after the Monday next succeeding the second Monday in May, 1925, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The Councilmen shall receive no compensation, and no Councilman shall be eligible to hold any other office or employment with the city, except as a member of any board, commission, or committee, thereof, of which he is constituted such member by general law.

All powers granted to and vested in the City of Monterey by law or by the provisions of this charter shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be exercised by the Council, to be designated the "Council of the City of Monterey." The Council shall be the governing body of the city and, subject to the express limitations of this charter, shall be vested with all

# Recent Irrigation Development in California

By J. B. LIPPINCOTT, in the *California Cultivator*

[*Mr. Lippincott is one of the most noted engineers in the United States, with an international reputation. He served as engineer with the U. S. Geological Survey many years, and later was engaged in some of the largest problems which confronted the reclamation service. As chief assistant engineer, he had much to do with bringing the great Owens River aqueduct to a successful conclusion. During the war, Mr. Lippincott carried out several important federal contracts, since which time he has been engaged in private practice, planning and developing some of the largest water control and conservation projects built on the Pacific Coast.*—THE EDITORS.]

IRRIGATION development has been more rapid in California during the past few years than at any other time during the history of the state. These projects have been based mostly on operations under the California irrigation district act, commonly known as the Wright act. Originally this act was not adequately supervised by state authority and in the early history of its operations many districts were improperly formed, resulting in failures both from an agricultural and financial standpoint. The Allessandro and Morena districts were examples of this in Southern California. This put their bonds in bad repute.

However, the act has been substantially improved by a generation of experience and the district affairs now are subject to intelligent and strict supervision. When the preliminary petitions for the formation of a district now are presented to the county board of supervisors, before any action is taken by them the state engineer is required to review the situation, and there is no procedure without his approval. As the plans of the district are developed for construction purposes all the physical features, such as available water supply, capacity of the conduits, estimated costs, quality of lands, and so forth, are carefully scrutinized by him.

After the bonds are voted it is practically essential that they be submitted to the state bond commission before approval. This commission is composed of the superintendent of banks, the attorney general and the state engineer. An inspection therefore is made from a financial, legal and engineering basis. Bonds when so approved become legally available for trust fund purposes and their market value thereby is greatly improved, if not established.

Acting under the provisions of this revised law, numerous districts lately have been formed for the purpose of consolidating and improving old canal systems and the building of storage reservoirs for the impounding of the floods.

The streams originating in the high Sierras of Central California normally are low in winter, rise to a peak with the melting of the snow in May and June, and fall to extreme low stages in August and September. In Southern California, where the

mountains are lower and warmer, erratic and violent floods usually occur during the winter and early spring, and extreme low water conditions prevail in mid-summer. Unregulated streams of this character are unsatisfactory for the irrigation of the orchards and vineyards. With storage for the regulation of floods, their efficiencies are greatly expanded.

Without attempting to review irrigation developments in Northern California, the following notes relative to the San Joaquin and Southern California situations may be of interest:

On the Tuolumne River, the city of San Francisco has built the Hetch Hetchy reservoir, primarily for domestic water supply for the city of San Francisco and, incidentally, for the development of power.

This reservoir is to have a capacity of 113,000,000 gallons, or 350,000 acre-feet. Its present capacity is about one-half this amount. It has been completed during the past year to the lower level. The city of San Francisco has expended on this reservoir and power project well on to \$40,000,000. The waters ultimately will be conveyed across the San Joaquin Valley in large pressure pipes and combined with the waters from the Calaveras reservoir, which now is under construction by the Spring Valley Water Company on plans approved by the city of San Francisco. This Calaveras reservoir is for the purpose of impounding the flood waters of one of the principal tributaries of Alameda Creek in Alameda County.

The Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts, which also obtain their water supply from the Tuolumne River, serve 260,000 acres of land in Stanislaus County. They lately have completed the Don Pedro reservoir, with a storage capacity of 270,000 acre-feet, at a cost for the dam alone of about \$6,000,000. These two districts are striking examples of the successful operation of the California irrigation district act. The storage at the Don Pedro reservoir will be for the purpose of supplementing the later summer water supply. The two districts are coöperating in this enterprise.

On the Merced River, the Merced irrigation district has been organized to take over certain old canal systems and expand the irrigated area

to 180,000 acres in Merced County. The Exchequer dam has been authorized and work started. It will have a storage capacity of 280,000 acre-feet, and it is estimated that the work will cost about \$12,000,000. An additional outlay of about \$3,000,000 is to be made for the installation of a power plant. The surplus power is to be sold to the San Joaquin Light and Power Company.

The next large stream to the south is the San Joaquin River. The Madera irrigation district has been formed for the purpose of supplying water to 650,000 acres of land in Madera and Fresno counties. The Edison Electric Company is building and has planned for the construction of high mountain reservoirs to be used for the generation of power in the basin of this river with an aggregate storage capacity said to approximate 500,000 acre-feet. This regulated water when released will be available for the benefit of the irrigation district. In addition the district proposes the construction of the Friant reservoir with a capacity of 575,000 acre-feet for the purpose of reinforcing the late summer flow available for the irrigators.

This Madera irrigation district is taking over extensive canal systems and water rights of the Miller and Lux estate. The estimated cost per acre to the district for this development, depending upon the plans that are ultimately adopted, will vary between \$50 and \$80 an acre.

After long negotiations and many complications an arrangement has been reached for the consolidation of these various irrigation waters. The directors have been elected and a construction program will probably be initiated during the present year.

The irrigation development on Kings River is greater than any other stream in California. Approximately 800,000 acres are now being served by more than twenty different canal systems, the newer companies having water rights which are quite defective during the summer months. An organization known as the Pine Flat Association has been successful in reaching an agreement between all of these diverse interests and has agreed to a definite schedule for the division of the water of Kings River, and has placed a water master in charge of all the head gates on the river for the purpose of carrying out this schedule.

It is proposed to build a dam at a point known as Pine Flat, with a storage capacity of 600,000 acre-feet at an estimated cost of \$12,000,000, and to supplement this with a power plant below the dam at an additional cost of \$3,000,000. It is believed that the earnings from the power plant will carry approximately one-half the cost of the dam and in addition insure cheap power for pumping for the underlying lands.

A conservation district has been defined so as to include 1,000,000 acres and the petitions now are under way to the state engineer for the approval of this project. It is estimated that approximately 400,000 acre-feet of water annually can be pumped, which, when added to the stored flood waters and the natural flow of the stream, will give an adequate water supply for the 1,000,000 acres. During the present year this organization probably will be completed.

On Kern River a district has been formed embracing 202,000 acres, which proposes to build a storage reservoir at a point known as Isabella, with a capacity of 300,000 acre-feet, and it also is proposed to utilize the Buena Vista Lake for the

impounding of an additional 100,000 acre-feet. This project will take over the canal systems of the Kern County Land Company and possibly some of the canals of the Miller and Lux estate. It is estimated that it will cost approximately \$50 an acre.

It will thus be seen that all the great rivers of the San Joaquin Valley, from the Tuolumne south to the Kern inclusive, have definite plans for water conservation and improved irrigation service.

In Southern California the principal irrigation development is occurring in the northern portions of San Diego County. The Hodges reservoir has been built on a stream known as the Santa Ysabel, sometimes called the San Dieguito, to a capacity of 37,000 acre-feet, by the San Dieguito Mutual Water Company. The waters from this reservoir will be delivered to the Santa Fe irrigation district, which has been formed during the past year to supply lands near the coast some three or four miles northeast of Del Mar. Another portion of the water has been sold to the San Dieguito irrigation district, which embraces some 3,200 acres in the neighborhood of Encinitas, which is between Del Mar and Oceanside. Another portion is sold to lands in and around Del Mar. This water will serve about 10,500 acres of some of the most beautiful coastal lands in the state.

On the San Luis Rey River the Henshaw Dam has been built on the Warner ranch, with a present capacity of 164,000 acre-feet. It is proposed ultimately to raise the dam so that the capacity will be increased to 203,000 acre-feet. This reservoir was completed in the spring of 1923. Five thousand acre-feet of water from it have been sold to the Escondido Mutual Water Company.

The Vista irrigation district, comprising 17,000 acres, situated between Oceanside and Escondido, was formed during 1923, and water for it also will be supplied under contract from the Henshaw reservoir, which is owned by the San Diego County Water Company. Negotiations are pending for the supply of additional water to an area along the coast extending from the San Luis Rey district at Oceanside to a connection with the San Dieguito irrigation district near Encinitas. Ultimately between 40,000 and 50,000 acres of land will be served by these two systems in the northern portion of San Diego County. These San Diego County lands are unusually attractive and are suitable for the growth of avocados and citrus fruits.

On the Mojave River, the Mojave River irrigation district has been formed for the purpose of irrigating some 26,000 acres of land on the east side of the river, southeast from the town of Victorville. Agreements have been reached with the Arrowhead Lake Company for the acquisition of a reservoir site on the west fork of the Mojave River and for certain water rights held by the company. The preliminary surveys now are complete and the sale of some of the bonds of this district is being negotiated for the purpose of initiating a construction program for the West Fork reservoir which will have a storage capacity of 85,000 acre-feet. The lands of this district are suitable for the growth of deciduous fruits.

On Littlerock Creek the Palmdale irrigation district, near Palmdale, containing 4,700 acres, and the Littlerock irrigation district east of Palmdale, containing 3,000 acres, have united for the purpose of building a storage reservoir on Littlerock Creek, to have a capacity of 7,500 acre-feet. This dam is of the multiple arch type and will be the highest of its kind in the United States. In addi-

now lines itself up with 360 "manager-plan" cities in this country. In particular, says the *New York Times*:

"There was the example of Cleveland, a still larger city, with almost a million population, to point the way to liberation. City Manager Hopkins controlled the spending of \$40,000,000 and directed the work of 7,500 employees. He brought the Police and Fire Departments to a high state of efficiency, paved the streets at a lower cost, improved the parks, developed a satisfactory traffic and transportation system, and yet increased the balance in the Treasury by hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Two years ago, we read in the *Springfield Republican*, "no one would have believed possible this departure from 'gang' rule in the metropolis of southern Ohio":

"To-day the local government is composed of a council of nine, elected on a non-partizan, proportional representation basis. The council has elected as Mayor one of its own members, Murray Seasongood, who was the leader in the reform movement that swept out the old model of local government. To him was delegated the task of finding a city manager who will be the chief executive officer under the new charter.

"Mr. Seasongood went to Washington and selected an able soldier, Lieut.-Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, for some years superintendent of public buildings in the national capital and military aide to the President.

City Manager Sherrill is a German and too much respected of him. But with the backing of the city council he should make a record of which Cincinnati will be proud, if civic pride is not dead in the community. In Cleveland, the city manager is reported to be making unmistakable progress in redeeming the city from low political standards of administration. If the two largest urban districts in Ohio try out the manager plan successfully in a five-year or, better still, a ten-year period, the revolutionary effects upon all municipal government in America will be far-reaching."

"Cincinnati caught the inspiration from Cleveland," says the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, and the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* is convinced that except for Cleveland's example

set two years earlier, "Cincinnati would not have been likely to adopt the manager form when it did." Another Cleveland daily, *The Press*, remarks that "Cincinnati, once a Hadleyburg of corruption, seems to be purged at last of the menace of crooked politics and partizan intrigue." "Watch Cincinnati, unless we are mightily mistaken," predicts the *Columbus Citizen* in another Ohio city, "you'll see that city take some forward steps in the next few years." *The Citizen* suggests that what is really important is the arousing of a new civic spirit in Cincinnati, which will mean honest progress for the city as long as it lasts—"credit probably will be given to the form of government when it should be given to the civic spirit, and it later may be seen that the form doesn't matter much, if the spirit dies out."

THE SHENANDOAH VERDICT

A "COAT OF WHITEWASH for the Navy Department" is the conclusion the country will reach regarding the "unconvincing" report of the Naval Court of Inquiry which investigated the *Shenandoah* disaster, in the opinion of the *Hartford Times*. And while this may be said to represent the views of a portion of the country's press, there are numerous editors who believe that the accident to the *Shenandoah* was unavoidable, and that, to quote the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, the findings of the court were "sane." After three months of

hearings, the court holds that this tragedy of the air, which cost the lives of Lieut.-Com. Zachary Lansdowne and thirteen other officers and men, was due to a great storm, one of the inevitable hazards of aviation, and not to any defect in the *Shenandoah's* construction or fault of commander or crew. The disaster, the court asserts in its report, "is part of the price which must inevitably be paid in the development of any new and hazardous art."

To the *Washington Star*, three conclusions stand out clearly in the court's decision: "The reduction of the number of gas-valves was a mistake; the meteorological service of the Government is inadequate; and the sending of aircraft on other than strictly military missions is unwarranted." The verdict of the naval court, thinks the *Boston Herald*, "will be accepted as a just and well-considered conclusion clearly based upon the facts," and the *Providence Journal* agrees that "if we insist on progress in aviation, we must pay the price." The outstanding "opinions" of the court are to be found in the adjoining "box".

Captain Heinen, the German dirigible expert, has insisted upon several occasions since the *Shenandoah* was wrecked that the change in the valving arrangements constituted the

primary factor in the tragedy. But, points out the *New York Times*, "the conclusion of the naval court that this change was 'inadvisable' does not sustain Captain Heinen's view." In fact, declares the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*, "the Heinen contention can not be substantiated unless there is some means of proving that, with the original allotment of valves intact, the airship could have withstood the violence of the storm in which she was wrecked." On the whole, believes the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*:

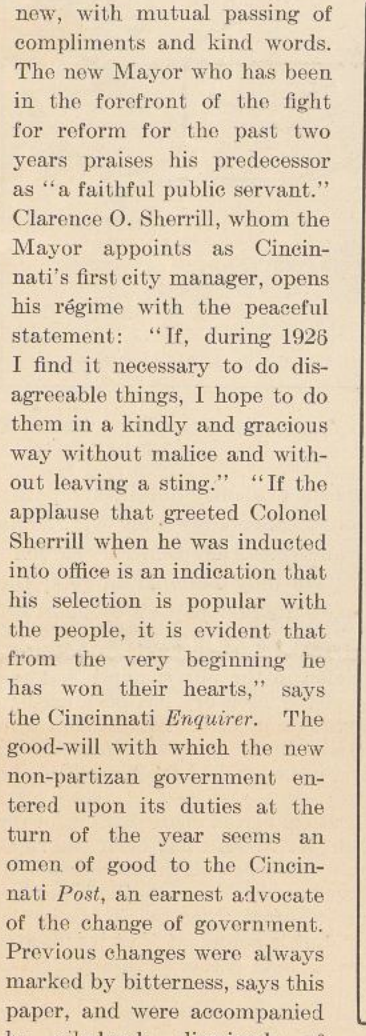
"The court's verdict is a sane one. Airships are made to navigate the air, and thunder storms are an incident of aerial navigation, just as great storms at sea are incidents to marine navigation. Modern ships are constructed to ride out any marine storm, unless something goes wrong. Something does go wrong occasionally,

CHIEF FINDINGS OF THE SHENANDOAH COURT OF INQUIRY

1. The *Shenandoah* represented the best practises in design and construction at the period of its building.
5. The operation of rigid airships over land, as well as over the sea, is a proper and powerful function of the Navy.
6. The commanding officer of the *Shenandoah* was fully consulted and given every opportunity to state his views in regard to the Mid-West flight.
7. The commanding officer of the *Shenandoah* did not at any time express opposition to or any reluctance in undertaking the flight beginning September 2 on the ground of possible adverse weather conditions.
10. Deterioration of structural material was not a direct or indirect cause of the loss of the ship.
14. The court concurs in the opinions of all qualified experts in the operation of rigid airships, who appeared before it, that the wearing of the present type of parachutes would add to the general risks and hazards of handling such ships.
15. None of the [structural] changes referred to in *F-26* were contributory to the loss of the ship.
22. . . . The commanding officer showed skill, courage, and fine qualities of leadership. All other officers and men showed an intimate knowledge of their duties, fine discipline and morale and great courage.
26. The final destruction of the ship was due primarily to large, unbalanced, external, aerodynamic forces arising from high-velocity air-currents. Whether the ship, if entirely intact and undamaged, would have broken under the forces existing, or whether prior minor damage due to gas pressure was a determining factor in the final break-up, are matters which this court is unable definitely to determine.
27. The change resulting in a reduction of the number of gas-valves was inadvisable. The initiation and urging of this change by the commanding officer of the *Shenandoah*, the recommendation for its approval by the commanding officer of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, and its final approval as an experimental installation by direction of the Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics appear, in the light of subsequent events, to have been errors of judgment, but were arrived at after full and careful consideration by the most expert officers of the Navy in the operation and design of rigid airships, and do not in any way involve negligence or culpability.

CINCINNATI—REFORMED AND CONTENTED

"CORRUPT AND CONTENTED," was the epithet applied to a great Pennsylvania city in the heyday of muckraking. But Cincinnati, so the papers of the city are now remarking, is "reformed and contented." To insure against corruption the citizens adopted the non-partizan city manager plan of government, and the new reform administration took charge at the turn of the year with everybody in Cincinnati apparently contented. At least such is the burden of the song from the newspapers and the outgoing and incoming office-holders. After so bitter a political fight editors find it passing strange that the members of the old administration should dine the members of the new, with mutual passing of compliments and kind words. The new Mayor who has been in the forefront of the fight for reform for the past two years praises his predecessor as "a faithful public servant." Clarence O. Sherrill, whom the Mayor appoints as Cincinnati's first city manager, opens his régime with the peaceful statement: "If, during 1926 I find it necessary to do disagreeable things, I hope to do them in a kindly and gracious way without malice and without leaving a sting." "If the applause that greeted Colonel Sherrill when he was inducted into office is an indication that his selection is popular with the people, it is evident that from the very beginning he has won their hearts," says the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. The good-will with which the new non-partizan government entered upon its duties at the turn of the year seems an omen of good to the *Cincinnati Post*, an earnest advocate of the change of government. Previous changes were always marked by bitterness, says this paper, and were accompanied by wholesale dismissals of employees, but now "tho a revolutionary change has taken place in the form of government and in the personnel of the elected officials thereof, business at the City Hall goes on as usual, no changes whatever having been made in the hired working personnel of the government"; and civic organizations "vie with one another" to extend greetings to the new councilmen, mayor, and city manager. Such, continues *The Post*, "are the effects of the spirit of non-partizanship that has taken hold of the public, the new government, and even of the officials of the old government who were seen to break bread with the new; never before have the people of the city been so well united in support of an administration." This Scripps-Howard paper briefly recalls how Cincinnati turned over its new leaf:



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood  
 "THE BEST CITY MANAGER TO BE OBTAINED IN THE UNITED STATES"  
 Is Lieut.-Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, according to Mr. Murray Seasongood, the new Cincinnati reform Mayor who appointed him.

"When at length Cincinnati determined to reform it reformed from the roots up. It tore out the old form of politician government and in its place established a government by a city council of nine men elected by non-partizan ballot and decreed that thenceforth the business of the city was to be administered by a city manager. This the city did in 1924.

"Last November it elected nine councilmen to occupy the new structure of government that had been erected. Formerly the councilmen of the city were, in the main, ward politicians, often saloonkeepers. The new non-partizan form of government attracted able men to the service of the city. Two of the new councilmen formerly were judges of the high courts of the county; one is an outstanding business man, two are distinguished in the practise of the law, one is a trades union leader. These six were the candidates of the 'better government' elements of the city. The proportional representation method of voting enabled the old political machine to gain minority representation in the new government, three of its candidates having been elected."

And *The Post* believes that:

"Already the people observe the benefit of the thing they did when they upset the ancient government and put in its place a non-partizan government, to be organized and conducted like a business concern.

"Tho a revolution of government has taken place, there is no crippling of the business of the city as the old government passes and the new enters. The workers in the City Hall are in their places as of old, and none will be disturbed by reason of politics, as in former times when administrations changed. The public job has become a public service and no longer is private-party spoils."

That "the new government is an expression of the desire and the will of a great majority of the electorate of Cincinnati," is the editorial assertion of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. It sees the future brighter for Cincinnati than at any time in many years. "Cincinnati has the opportunity, as it were, to rise on the wings of the morning." The new city manager who came to Cincinnati from the post of Director of Public Buildings and Parks in the national capital—where he was called "the czar of Washington"—seems to *The Enquirer* to be "equipped with unique

experience in administration." In fact, *The Enquirer* says he "is probably the outstanding American citizen who could have been chosen for the post." And Mayor Murray Seasongood, who appointed Colonel Sherrill, declares: "We have the best city manager to be obtained in the United States; it will be our endeavor to uphold him and to regard ourselves as directors of this corporation with him as general manager, and in which all our citizens are, so to speak, stockholders."

Of the new Mayor, who has been the leader in the fight for the new charter, the *Cincinnati Times-Star* says: "Mr. Seasongood is a man of great intolerance and high prejudice in his personal relations." Yet *The Times-Star* feels that he has a sort of background which will enable him to make good appointments. This *Cincinnati* daily "has never questioned the good intentions of the new Mayor." On the whole, "it will be rather pleasant" to *The Times-Star* "to see him removed from the rôle of critic and bearing some of the responsibilities of city government."

Outside of Cincinnati the newspapers recall that the Ohio city

and then there is a wreck. Marine navigation is as old as civilization, while aerial navigation is in its infancy. Unquestionably airships have not yet been constructed strong enough to live through storms of great power.

"The loss of the *Shenandoah* was an incident in the advance of the science of air sailing. From the lesson of the *Shenandoah* considerable valuable information should be gathered. The death of Lansdowne and his thirteen companions should serve to make the lives of other air men more secure. It is by such lessons that progress is made. They are tragic and shocking, but they seem to be unavoidable."

The New York *Herald Tribune* also considers the court's findings "sober and practical." According to this paper:

"The *Shenandoah* was lost through such an external mishap as may befall any ship, at sea or in the air. She was not sacrificed to bad handling. Nor is her type discredited."

The court's findings come in for a great deal of criticism, however, because, as the Newark *News* puts it: "In the findings there are abundant facts to justify a conclusion which it fails to register." "The report, of course, is a Navy Department report," remarks the Indianapolis *News*. "And, being a Navy institution, the court set out to determine the truth about the *Shenandoah* disaster from the Navy point of view." As a result, notes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "everybody, from the Secretary of the Navy down, is dealt with gently; the best light is turned on the disaster." The Boston *Transcript* regrets that the court of inquiry "was unable to clear up the question of ultimate responsibility." "The record in the case is fairly plain, and whatever the court of inquiry may say, the Navy Department can not escape culpability in the public mind," asserts the Hartford *Times*. Another New England paper, the Providence *News*, lays the blame for the fiasco squarely upon Secretary of the Navy Wilbur's shoulders. Furthermore, we are told in the New York *World*:

"Secretary Wilbur, in a statement issued on September 9, declared that 'Commander Lansdowne never protested against the flight in person or by communication to me or to any one in the Department.' The board of inquiry now states that Commander Lansdowne did protest against the timing of the flight, and protested twice.

"The court of inquiry now states, in regard to the business of displaying aircraft at State fairs, that the movement of such ships should henceforth be limited 'to essentially naval and military operations in so far as possible, especially in the case of new and experimental types.'

"That, possibly, is as near as a bureaucracy often comes in administering a rebuke to its own personnel."

It is recalled that Commander Lansdowne did not take the advice of the *Shenandoah's* aerologist to change the course of the ship so that she would escape the center of the Ohio storm of September 2-3, 1925. An Ohio paper, the Columbus *Dispatch*, has this to say regarding the commanding officer's decision:

"The court admits that it would have been advisable for Commander Lansdowne to change his course, shortly before the disaster, in order to avoid the threatening storm area, but does not criticize him for not taking the aerologist's suggestion to do so.

"Let us consider the situation at this point. The destruction of the *Shenandoah* was itself the only evidence left that any dangerous storm had occurred. There was no blowing down of trees, houses, or fences on the surface; no injury to crops. If Commander Lansdowne had turned southward, clear out of the thunder-storm area existing that morning, the chances were that the State fair exhibition program would have been irreparably broken; and as there would then have been no evidence that a really dangerous storm had existed, the further chance is that Commander Lansdowne would have been severely criticized for running away from a purely imaginary danger, and his demotion might easily have followed. For certain high officials were very firmly set upon the carrying out of the exhibition schedule.

"Zachary Lansdowne knew all this, and took his chance. It may not have been the highest wisdom, but the highest unwisdom lay in the original planning of the flight, and the determina-

tion of high officials that it should be carried out, according to a schedule determined, not by naval considerations, but by the dates set for certain State fairs."

Some of the important and fundamental facts which aided the court in reaching its verdict follow:

2. At the request of the Bureau of Aeronautics, the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics appointed a technical committee of five, composed of scientists and engineers of national reputation, to examine the . . . design of the *Shenandoah*. This committee, after prolonged study, completely approved the design of the airship as prepared.

3. The airship was built at the United States Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey.

5. The only major casualty suffered by the *Shenandoah* prior to the start of the Mid-West flight occurred in January, 1924, when it was torn from the mooring-mast at Lakehurst by stress of weather. The ship was thoroughly inspected and repaired after this accident.

6. Prior to the Mid-West flight, the *Shenandoah* had cruised a total of approximately 25,835 statute ground miles, including a transcontinental flight.

7. A majority of the officers and crew had served in the *Shenandoah* continuously from the time of commissioning up to and including the flight of September 2, 1925. Many of these had received previous training on rigid airships abroad.

20. The ship was fully manned and equipped in material readiness for flight.

21. Frequent and careful inspection of the entire structure of the ship had been made throughout its life.

25. In a letter dated September 16, 1924, the commanding officer of the *Shenandoah* first proposed certain changes in the system of gas-valves of that ship, and subsequently renewed his recommendations. The commanding officer of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, concurred in this recommendation. Altho the Bureau of Aeronautics at first questioned the advisability of this change, it finally approved it.

26. Certain other changes, not contemplated in design, including removal of No. 6 engine, installation of recovery apparatus, and other minor alterations subsequent to the completion of the *Shenandoah*.

27. The *Shenandoah* was equipped with only two parachutes which were carried for the purpose of landing personnel in order to make ground preparations in case it became necessary on any flight to make an emergency landing. . . . The established practice at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, on both the *Shenandoah* and the *Los Angeles* was to carry only two parachutes.

Have dirigibles been discredited by the court's findings that the *Shenandoah* disaster "is part of the price which must inevitably be paid in the development of any new and hazardous art?" Shall we cease to build airships because we have lost three—the British-built *ZR-2*, the Italian-built *Roma*, and the American-built *Shenandoah*? "No," replies the Boston *Herald*. "Had such a decision been made in consequence of ships being wrecked when men began to navigate the seas, there would have been no Navy to-day, and countries and even continents would have remained strangers to one another." "It would be poor policy to let the danger of a disaster like that of the *Shenandoah* deter us from future experiments with lighter-than-air machines," agrees the Pittsburgh *Post*.

The Philadelphia *Record*, on the other hand, reminds us that "these huge and too often unwieldy machines accomplish little that is valuable in peace times, and in war they proved of no great value to Germany." In fact, says the Springfield *Union*:

"The development of lighter-than-air craft has caused so many disasters and has resulted in the deaths of so many skilled aeronauts that it is pertinent at this time to question whether the work of further development should be continued under governmental auspices. What is the dirigible good for? What did the *Shenandoah* ever do that was worth doing, and what is the *Los Angeles* capable of doing now?"

"The whole history of the lighter-than-air craft has been one long story of disaster. A dozen or more of the biggest and best of these ships have fallen to the earth or into the sea and the smaller ships have fared no better. The dirigible is dangerous, expensive, clumsy, and well-nigh useless."

# Chicago Shop Safety Committee Wins Record and Dinner

**A** TRIUMPHANT group of safety first boosters assembled in the Fred Harvey dining-room in Dearborn Station, Chicago, on the evening of February 27, and, with more modesty than one might have expected considering their achievement, sat for the photograph which appears as the frontispiece of this issue. They were guests of Isaiah Hale, safety superintendent, who recently proclaimed them—the Chicago Shop Safety Committee—the holders of the best record on the system for attendance during 1923.

Early in January last year Mr. Hale issued a general letter to the chairmen of all safety committees, requesting them to keep their attendance at the fullest strength throughout the year. To assist in bringing about the desired result, he furnished each committee a list of all meetings scheduled during the year, and asked that the lists be not thrown away, but that they be preserved as constant mental ticklers. As an incentive, and to create wholesome competition, Mr. Hale declared his intention of giving a dinner at the most convenient Harvey House to the committee showing the best attendance record.

Mr. Hale's communication was read before the members of the Chicago committee at the January, 1923, meeting, and from the enthusiastic manner in which it was received it was quite apparent the Eighteenth Street group intended giving a very good account of themselves. They did, an almost perfect account, but they were closely pressed by several other committees, especial mention being made of the Dodge City shops, the Albuquerque roundhouse and the Amarillo shops committees.

The dinner was a success from every viewpoint, and was truly in keeping with Santa Fe standards. Mr. Hobbles' arrangements were faultless, and they were carried out in skillful fashion under the supervision of our most genial Fred Harvey manager, Louis Feichtmann, a past master of the art of cuisine.

Master Mechanic McDonough, chairman of the winning committee, acted as master of ceremonies, and expressed the pleasure of the committee members in having the other guests of the evening join them in their love feast. The attendance consisted of the members of the victorious 1923 committee, the 1924 committee who intend to emulate their predecessors, and the following specially invited guests: G. W. Lupton, assistant to vice-president; C. E. Taylor, superintendent of terminals; J. H. McGoff, mechanical superintendent; F. A. Hobbles, safety supervisor, and Herbert Deeming, assistant editor of THE SANTA FE MAGAZINE. All complimented the winners on their splendid accomplishment, and urged them to continue their interest in the safety movement.

Mr. Lupton delivered the principal address of the evening, in which he dwelt upon the importance of the safety movement and what it means to humanity. He spoke of the tremendous number of accidents which result in the loss of life and limb, particularly at grade crossings. Two maxims offered in his remarks were strongly impressive, and were carried home by everyone. They were:

"The man who gives, gets."

"The thrifty man is the safety man."

Mr. Lupton advised all young men to be thrifty,

to cultivate the desire to save, if for no other reason than the independence it affords them. The thrifty man always is a safe bet, he said, and spurred the ambition of those present by giving words of encouragement to those who had not enjoyed the benefits of an extensive scholastic education. He brought out particularly the importance of mixing with others and developing friendships. In this way the other fellow's viewpoint is obtained, thereby broadening one's own vision, which, in itself, is a liberal education. The man who draws too closely within himself usually is a failure; his outlook on life becomes stunted and his mind selfish and narrow.

A glowing tribute was paid Messrs. Hale and Hobbles for their earnest efforts in behalf of safety, Mr. Lupton mentioning among other things how many a wife and mother have cause to give thanks at the very mention of their names. He concluded his remarks by telling the 1924 committeemen he doubted their ability to win this year's prize, because competition is going to be keen in this year's campaign.

Mr. Taylor made an interesting talk on safety. He referred to it as a safe and sound investment, which costs nothing but a little thought, but pays big returns. He accepted Mr. Lupton's challenge, and said his faith in the Chicago Shop Safety Committee is stronger than ever and that he looked for them to again carry away the honors this year.

Mr. Howett expressed his gratitude for the opportunity of being a member of the winning committee and for the privilege of attending such an enjoyable dinner. He said he felt the committee had won through its teamwork and good-fellowship, everyone putting forth his best effort toward a common goal.

At the conclusion of the program, the following telegram was dispatched to Mr. Hale:

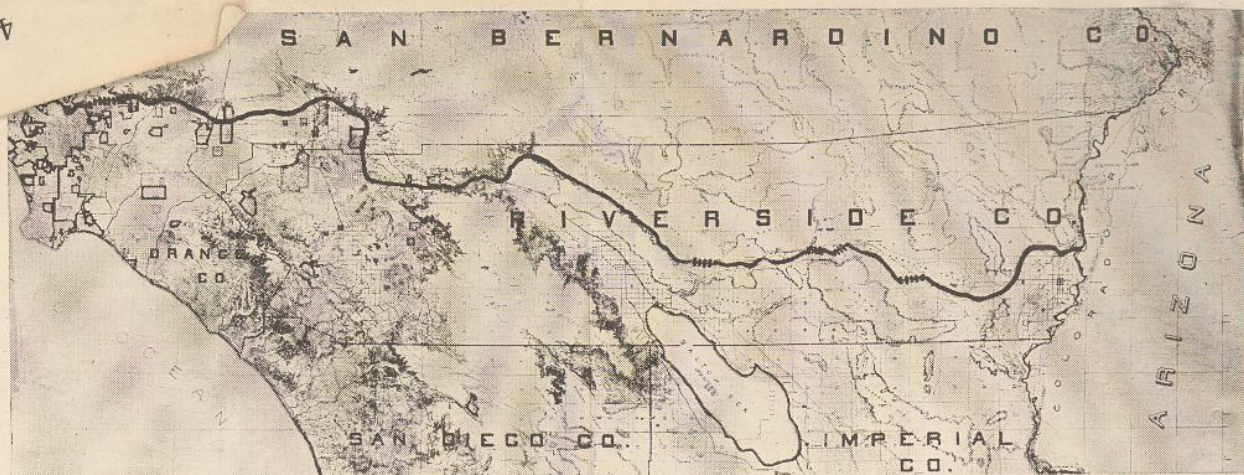
"Hail, Hale, the gang was all there. Dinner a splendid success. Only regret your absence.—McDonough and Hobbles."

Mr. Lupton, the guest of honor, personally congratulated each committee member as he left the dining-room, and all went home imbued with the feeling of good-fellowship and safety-first, and with a determination to lead all contenders for first place during the present year.

## IT COULD BE WORSE

I think I had rather keep doing  
A small but a useful part  
Of the work on a wonderful railroad  
And sing when a song fills my heart,  
Than have to wake up every morning  
And know I must sit down and write  
A verse, that was new and impelling,  
Before the sun vanished that night.  
For it must be a terrible feeling  
When one always and ever must grope  
For some great and inspiring quotation—  
For a word filled with courage and hope;  
When one knows he must write with a feeling  
That, no matter what subject is run,  
He must dash off a line that is deep, broad and fine,  
And before night have a masterpiece done.

Los Angeles, Cal. —ROBERT E. GILLULY



Courtesy of the Bureau of Water Works and Supply, City of Los Angeles

Map showing location of proposed aqueduct to carry Colorado river water to Los Angeles. Laterals would be built to connect other Southern California cities with the new source of water. The proposed aqueduct would be 258 miles in length and would take water from the river about sixty-five miles below Needles, Cal. It would be necessary to lift the water 1700 feet so it would flow to Los Angeles. Power, developed at Boulder dam, would work the pumps. The heavy black line shows the location of the proposed aqueduct

## Southern California Needs Colorado River Water

WHEN there is not a sufficient supply of water to support both agriculture and human beings in a given area the former must do without water. That is a law of life, and the thickly populated section of Southern California is developing a condition which will test that law unless protective means are adopted.

The conflict of urban interests and country interests is already a fact down there. So those who understand the situation are in deadly earnest in their efforts to hasten settlement of the Colorado river controversy so some of the millions of gallons of its water, now wasted, can be used to permit the natural development of that section.

The coastal plain extending from the Pacific ocean to the base of the Puente hills and Santa Monica mountains and from the mountains to the San Joaquin hills, covering an area of 775 square miles, was originally saturated with ground water, held back by the coastal barriers. Most of that water has been used.

Orange county employed J. B. Lippincott, a Los Angeles engineer, to make a survey of the situation, and his report on water conservation and flood control of the Santa Ana river revealed astounding facts. His investigations proved that during the ten years preceding July 1, 1925, the amount of water pumped from the underground basin of Orange county had increased 300 per cent!

In 1888 the total artesian area in the entire coastal plain was 315 square miles. In 1904 it had been reduced to 206 square miles. At the beginning of 1925 it had nearly disappeared, the total area being only 55 square miles.

One test well was put down in Southern California in the late nineties and it has been watched carefully in the study of the underground water supply. At the start there was sufficient pressure to raise the water 60 feet above the ground surface. In the summer of 1924 the water level had dropped 50 feet below the surface, a total decline of 110 feet since the well was first observed!

With the population in the cities gaining rapidly and steadily, and with demand for water for domestic purposes growing in proportion, it is inevitable that horticultural and agricultural interests will suffer unless the total water supply can be increased.

"We need the Colorado river water," declared J. P. Baumgartner, publisher of the Santa Ana Register, to the

writer of The Pulse department of SUNSET MAGAZINE. "Unless a new supply of water is brought in, you will see orange groves chopped down. The fight between the farmers and the cities of Southern California for water is already in progress."

It is generally taken for granted by those without specific knowledge that the Owens river and the famous aqueduct built by the city of Los Angeles are capable of supplying all future needs. There is also a common belief that Los Angeles is using its source of water as a club with which to force neighboring cities to ask for annexation.

"Neighboring cities have been knocking at the doors of Los Angeles for water," declared W. W. Hurlbut, office engineer for the Los Angeles Bureau of Water Works and Supply. "But the growth of Los Angeles has been so rapid that it can not spare water for the future. This department, consequently, sent a resolution to the city council suggesting that any city joining Los Angeles be required to take care of its own water needs until a supplementary source is developed. By the time the Colorado river can be dammed and an aqueduct can be built to Los Angeles, this city will be ready for the additional water."

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, the water department installed 20,000 new services, and the 1920 Federal census proved that there were 5.4 inhabitants per service!

The water department now gives service all the way up from sea level to 1450 feet above sea level.

If a dam is built in the Boulder or Black cañon of the Colorado river, water for Los Angeles will be taken out sixty-five miles below Needles, Cal., and raised 1700 feet to the aqueduct! Power for the pumps will be generated by water falling over the dam.

The aqueduct will be 258 miles in length, 20 miles longer than the present one from Owens river. It will be three and three-fourths times as large as the Owens river aqueduct. But though cost of material and the wage scale have greatly advanced since the latter was built and though the cost of the new aqueduct has been estimated at approximately \$150,000,000, the per capita cost will not exceed that of the Owens river project, so rapid has been the population increase.

(Continued on page 98)

known individuals who won admiration by their display of courage while overcoming adversity, and who later disappointed us by a display of weakness in character when abnormal prosperity suddenly came their way. It seems easier to fight obstinately against obstacles than it is to hold one's head when dazzling success is attained. And, of course, a nation is in a similar position since it is but a large group of individuals.

The nation that is called the U. S. A. stood the shock of war in an admirable manner but completely lost its place in the wave of prosperity that resulted in this country while proving a catastrophe elsewhere.

Then came the headache that invariably follows all successes, and again the United States displayed the finest sort of spirit by combatting the discouragements of 1921. Now it is experiencing the highest standard of living that ever has been known by the human race. There is so much money available that every worth-while stock or bond issue is oversubscribed many times before books can be closed. Fewer persons are unemployed than in any other country. About eight out of ten automobiles in the world are owned by Americans. There is more food and better food here than anywhere else on the globe. There are more comforts for persons of small incomes than kings and queens enjoyed in olden days. Radios, phonographs and moving pictures are among the pleasures enjoyed regularly by the masses.

This nation can continue to be prosperous, if it will guard against the temptation to become greedy. If it forgets all the finer things of life in its orgy of success, it will have to pay the penalty later. There are plenty of warnings from the past to guide it. Will it heed them?

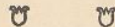


**Senate Scored by Lawyers for Blocking Reform** With the American people discussing the law's delays more than any other subject, with all intelligent and observing citizens recognizing the fact that most of the blame can be placed on the methods of procedure and with the Vice President attacking Senate rules, it is interesting to know that the Senate of the United States is charged with delaying reform. The committee on uniform judicial procedure presented a report to the American Bar Association at the annual convention, the summary of which follows:

"If representative government still exists in America the Bar Association's determination to simplify, expedite and reduce the expense of the courts can no longer be suppressed by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The law forbids the President to hold a bill but ten days, yet a senate committee can hold one forever. It has suppressed the procedural bill twelve years. A two-thirds vote will overthrow a Presidential veto, but no power on earth except a righteous public indignation can overcome a senate committee hid behind the power of senatorial courtesy. The crying need of simplifying court procedure is an illuminating example. In spite of the President's recommendation and the agreement in writing of 82 senators and over 80 per cent of the house to vote for the bill, a bare majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee refused to allow a vote. It is serious food for thought, that a few men militantly led by Senator T. J. Walsh under

present rules of the senate were more powerful than the whole senate, the President and a unanimous organized bench and bar. They did not simply delay needed legislation; they deliberately suppressed it. Old Russia could not have been much worse. The American press has grasped the truth which is all that is necessary."

If any one has evolved a plan for simplification of the American legal system, the American public will not be tolerant of any deliberate efforts to delay its adoption.



**Why Discriminate Against Dumb Beasts of Prey?**

Relentless warfare is waged by the Federal government against predatory animals. A report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that the number of wolves, coyotes, mountain lions, bobcats, Canada lynxes and injurious rodents has been materially decreased by paid hunters and poisoners. As a general rule these

animals menace only domestic livestock, grains and grasses in the West. The predatory beasts that walk like men and menace human life are permitted constantly to increase in numbers. There is no relentless warfare waged against them. Only sham battles are fought for the protection of human society. When a slinking coyote is caught and killed we reward its destroyer with a bounty. When a man-killer is accidentally captured the sob staff begins to work and we seek the florists for tokens of our sympathy. When a wolf, that might make a meal of a sheep, comes within the range of a rifleman, it is dispatched. When we catch a burglar who enters our homes with loaded revolver and all natural restraint nullified by dope, we send him to comfortable quarters in a prison where he is fed until the parole board can prepare the papers for his release.



Carte, in the Los Angeles Times

"Watch Your Step!"

The bobcat, that follows the course laid out for it by Nature, hasn't a chance when it is cornered by the agent of the Government, but the bootlegger, who sells mislabeled poison to high school boys and girls, can find a thousand loopholes in the net of the law.



**Over \$13,000,000 Federal aid for road building has been apportioned for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1926, and of the total sum of \$73,125,000 to be spent the eleven**

Western states will receive \$13,641,900. It is estimated that at least 10,000 miles of roads will be completed throughout the United States during the year with Federal aid.

The new apportionment for the West follows:

Arizona.....	\$1,055,908	Nevada.....	\$ 948,318
California.....	2,484,907	New Mexico....	1,187,264
Colorado.....	1,380,384	Oregon.....	1,182,945
Idaho.....	936,589	Utah.....	848,251
Montana.....	1,551,660	Washington....	1,130,080
Wyoming.....	\$935,594		

In states of large area but small population, where much of the land is owned and held by the National government, it would not be possible to construct modern highways without financial assistance. These highways are used by taxpayers of other states and their improvement helps break down sectionalism and promotes national prosperity.

Handwritten scribbles at the bottom of the page.

NEW HARBOR BUILDING PLANNED HERE

Water Users Flay Council

WETS PILING UP MIGHTY U.S. VICTORY

Newspaper Ballots Show But 460,645 Dry Votes As Against 2,285,823 for Rum Law Change

(Copyright, 1926, United Press) NEW YORK, Mar. 19.—Returns in more than 425 prohibition polls conducted in newspapers throughout the country were around the 3,000,000 mark today, with but two more days of balloting, before most of the unofficial referendums are closed.

WETS STILL LEAD Voting within the past 24 hours, the United Press' tabulation today showed, fell off considerably from the records set the earlier part of the week. Less than 200,000 votes have been added since Wednesday's figures were announced, but the average percentage of five to one in favor of repealing the prohibition laws continues to hold throughout the country.

Results of three large nationwide polls conducted through groups of newspapers today show: Newspaper Enterprises' association, with 875 newspapers co-operating; For prohibition, 278,592; for repeal, 474,067; for modification, 731,795.

WETS MAJORITY Hearst newspapers and others co-operating. For prohibition, 159,993; against prohibition, 773,335; for wine and beer, 879,032; against wine and beer, 142,810.

IMPROVEMENT COST IS HEAVY

City's Expenditures for 1925 Almost \$2,000,000, Report of Auditor Shows

Almost \$2,000,000 was invested in San Diego improvements during 1925, according to a report compiled by the city auditor's office.

On the Corner

By the Man in the Street What a strange thing is fame! Three years ago there walked into the spotlight on the world's stage two men, side by side. One, a lean, sandy-haired Yankee, took the oath of office as president of the United States, standing in the yellow light of an oil lamp in a little house high in the Vermont hills.

Southern California Won't Lose Its Brand Of Climate Just Yet

(By United Press Leased Wire) PASADENA, March 19.—Heat, light and climate, including the famous southern California brand retailed by chambers of commerce, will last another 15,000,000,000,000,000 years, according to Dr. C. E. St. John of Mt. Wilson observatory.

BORDER PLAN TO SMUGGLE ALIENS HIT

Mexicans Illegally in Imperial Valley Given Chance to Evade U. S. Law, Says Congressman

By RUTH FINNEY Washington Correspondent The Sun WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.—Plans under consideration by the U. S. Customs and Border Patrol of commerce and Labor Bureau of Immigration have aided smugglers in the installment plan and escape deportation may lead to probe of Immigration department following denunciation of the plan before congress Thursday by Rep. John C. Cox, Texas.

SMUGGLING PLAN

Box charges that I. P. Wilson, chief supervisor of immigration, was sent to Imperial valley last year to investigate complaints of labor shortages as a result of deportation of persons and that he outlined to chambers of commerce a plan by which smuggled Mexicans would register with chambers, pay head tax in installments and then be given a card wiping out illegal entry.

This is an outline agreement, says Cox. "There is no way to nullify the entire immigration law than to let it be known on the border and among smugglers that by slipping around consulates and entering fraudulently aliens can be aided to pay tax they could not otherwise pay and avoid examination many of them could not stand, being protected meanwhile from deportation.

California Leading Nation With Population Increase

Rate of Growth Is Greatest and State Is Third in Actual Numerical Advance.

California's population has a figure as attractive as a bathing beauty. That hokey word, "statistics," having been kept out of the first sentence, it may now be said that the United States department of commerce is authority for the foregoing statement.

'DAMN FOOLS' CHARGE MADE IN CONFERENCE

Normal Heights Thinks Fletcher Agreeable to Altering Lease for Pipe Line Sale

Two of the five members of the city council kept an engagement this morning and heard representatives of Normal Heights property owners declare that "something would happen," if the council didn't come to a decision on the question of purchasing distributing lines in Normal Heights owned by the Cuyamaca Water Co.

DRY CZAR TO TOUR BORDER

Plans Jaunt Over Coast and Gulf

(By United Press Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.—Asst. Secy. of the Treasury Andrews plans to make an inspection tour of the United States shortly after congress adjourns to determine whether his prohibition organization is making headway in enforcing the Volstead act.

APPRISALS TO START

The board of appraisal, appointed by the directors at yesterday's meeting, will start work Monday morning on a thorough investigation of all loans and an appraisal of the assets of the association.

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STRUCTURE TO HOUSE MANY PORT OFFICES

Completion of Details and Initial Work Expected Within Six Months; Site Selected

Construction of a two-story waterfront building for the offices of the harbor commissioners, harbor master and shipping firms is contemplated by the harbor commission, it was learned today. Further plans for the building may be discussed at a meeting of the commissioners this afternoon, it is said.

WILL PROTECT DEPOSITORS

Directors of Loan Company Give Assurance After Reorganization

Complete protection for depositors in the Community Building & Loan association was promised by the directors of the institution following a meeting today.

LABOR'S WARM GREETING TO 3 IS SIGNIFICANT

Royal Welcome Awaits Lt. Gov. C. C. Young at Hands of Delegates to State Convention

By MAX STERN San Staff Correspondent MARYSVILLE, Mar. 19.—A royal welcome was awaiting Lieut. Gov. C. C. Young candidate for governor at the hands of the State Building Trades convention delegates here.

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Coolidge Rites Tomorrow

JOHN CALVIN COOLIDGE



HISTORY RESERVES A SEPARATE NICHES FOR JOHN CALVIN COOLIDGE

During his life as a farmer, following the death of his father in 1878, John Coolidge was active in local and state affairs and held many political posts, the most important of which was that of state senator.

PRESIDENT AT PLYMOUTH ON SAD MISSION

Services for Colonel to Be Brief, Simple; Death Peaceful End to Brave Struggle

(By United Press Leased Wire) PLYMOUTH, Vt., Mar. 19.—A son stood today at the death bed of his father, who died as the son sped northward for a last farewell.

Local Showers May Fall Today

Light local showers are on the program for San Diego this afternoon and tonight, Dean Blake, local weather bureau official, announced.

FLACK DEATH PROBE TODAY

Autopsy on Boxer Knocked Out in Ring Battle Here to Be Held in Los Angeles

(By United News) LOS ANGELES, March 19.—An autopsy into the death of Harry Flack, 23, heavyweight boxer, will be held here today to determine whether his death was caused by blows he received in a fight with Charlie Bellenger, at San Diego, on March 5.

800 HOMES IN TOKIO BURNED

Flames From Fireworks Plant Work Havoc Over Big Territory; Ships Lost

(By United News) TOKIO, March 19.—Fire originating in a fireworks establishment in the Ryoan district of Tokio wiped out 800 houses in an extensive territory today. A number of others were badly damaged.

Repairs Hold Up Wilkins' Party

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Mar. 19.—Progress of the Wilkins-Detroit Arctic expedition temporarily ceased today while repairs were made on the monoplane Alaskan, one of the expedition's flying craft.

Barnes' Income To Be Studied

LOS ANGELES, March 19.—A special investigator will be sent here by David H. Blair, U. S. commissioner of internal revenue, to study the complicated income tax affairs of Al C. Barnes, circus owner, it was learned Thursday.

FRENZIED KILLER TAKES OWN LIFE AFTER MURDERING SIX PERSONS

Maniac's Sedan Plunges Down Embankment After Dramatic Suicide in Race With Officers

(By United Press Leased Wire) PLACERVILLE, Calif., March 19.—John M. Goins, 45, six times a murderer within the space of three hours, lay dead by his own hand in the Dilinger morgue here today, his brief career of maniacal slaughter ended after five women and one man were shot to death by the crazed man during a wild campaign of extermination yesterday afternoon.

Weather

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including Boston, Chicago, Denver, etc.

French Armies Routed

JERUSALEM, March 19.—Rebel Druse tribesmen have routed one of the French armies operating in Syria and are preparing for an attack on Damascus soon, according to reports from Arab sources.

Urge Nolen Plan Book

The city council is urged to find some means of publishing the Nolen city plan in book form, in a communication from the board of directors of the San Diego Realty board, filed with the city clerk today.

BOOZE BRINGS FINES

Three men, Al Holliday, Sam Holloway and J. Gano, each were fined \$50 in police court today on charges of possession of liquor.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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PACIFIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS

## WORLD ACCORD SOUGHT FOR BAN ON SUBMARINES

### Congress to Be Asked to Initiate Action Looking Toward Abolition

## SHOWDOWN IS SOUGHT AS TO THEIR VALUE

### Cost of Construction and Maintenance Outweighs Their Uncertain Use

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Definite action will be urged in the coming session of Congress toward limiting or ending the construction of submarines. Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, ranking Republican of the House Naval Affairs Committee, will introduce a resolution calling upon the Navy Department to show why future construction of submarines should not be limited or entirely abolished by international agreement. "The submarine is destructive, inefficient and dangerous in peace and war," Mr. Britten told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. He aligned himself with the previously expressed attitude of both the Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who have made known their full sympathy with the present British move to abolish submarines from the warfare of the future.

"I want to get a showdown from the Navy Department by my congressional resolution as to the real value of the submarine in warfare. I believe it is a greatly overrated weapon," Mr. Britten told the correspondent. "The United States could save \$20,000,000 a year and perhaps more by abolishing the submarine. I do not think the sums spent on this undersea weapon are justifiable.

### Dangerous to Operate

"Such craft are vulnerable, difficult to handle and dangerous to operate even in peace time, as recent disasters have indicated. In a calm sea a submarine can be defeated by a 15-foot launch and a one-pounder gun. The craft are not serviceable against warships and this means that they must always be outlaws and attack unarmed merchant vessels by surprise, thereby endangering women and children. Their use is practically banned in wartime to destruction of commerce of an enemy."

Britten considers that the essential difference between France and Japan

## Disarm to Pay Debts, Is Advice of Bishop

By the Associated Press  
Delaware, O., Nov. 20

"EUROPEAN nations could easily pay their debts to America if they would disarm," declared Bishop John L. Nuelsen, Zurich, Switzerland, in discussing religion and politics in central Europe before a mass meeting at Ohio Wesleyan University. "I do not believe it is fair to shift the burden of present militarism from the shoulders of European taxpayers upon the American public," he said.

## Italy Warns World Against Giving Offense

### Benito Mussolini's Utterance Supported by Signor Giunta in Chamber

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 20—After an adjournment lasting five months, the Chamber of Deputies reassembled on Wednesday. As soon as Benito Mussolini, the Premier, entered the house he was greeted with tremendous applause from the deputies, and from spectators in the galleries. After a few words, the Speaker, who congratulated the Premier on his recent escape, addressed the House.

The Premier began reviewing the work done by the Government during the summer months and paid a tribute to his collaborators in the Cabinet. Referring to the settlement of the Italian debt, he said it was a victory, for the agreement was most satisfactory to both sides from a material viewpoint. "The Italian state," Signor Mussolini proceeded, "is dominated by the Fascist Party—the rest does not matter. If a new attempt is to be repeated against me and succeeds, the situation would not be altered, for Fascismo is so strong in the conscience of the Italian people that it would get along all the same, even without me."

### Character of Fascism

Addressing himself to the whole world, Signor Mussolini declared that world public opinion was divided about the Fascist experiment. While the Fascist phenomenon could not be applied to other nations on the basis of their different conditions, he said, "I can conceive of a world in which the Fascist experiment would be a success."

## Beirut, Which Is Center of Interest Owing to Operations in Syria



Keystone View Co.

## MORE FRENCH LAND IN SYRIA

### Governor Asks Religious Leaders to Urge Moderation on the People

SIDON, Syria, Nov. 20 (AP)—French reinforcements comprising 1000 infantrymen, with a tank and armored cars, have reached this port. A torpedo boat destroyer has also arrived. The commander of the destroyer visited the Presbyterian mission schools and the Near East Relief orphanages, the staffs of which he requested to remain, promising them adequate warning of any danger from the rebels.

The French Governor conferred with the religious leaders of all denominations and asked that they urge their followers to remain calm and not to panic over the news of the French reinforcements.

## Will Mine Hard Coal In His Own Back Yard

By the Associated Press  
Shamokin, Pa., Nov. 20

ANTHRACITE mining suspension means nothing to Charles B. Zimmerman, a Shamokin manufacturer, who has sunk a shaft to mine hard coal in his own back yard. An outcropping of the celebrated red ash anthracite vein was discovered in Zimmerman's yard. The deposit was described as a "nest" of coal that lies over a limited surface in the flat section of the city. The mineral rights in the section are owned by the lot holders.

## City Manager Plan Rated as Forward Step

### Chicago Educator Predicts General Use of System in United States

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 20 (Special)—The manager plan may become the universal system for cities of the United States, in the opinion of Dr. Charles E. Merriam, director of the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago and formerly a member of the Chicago City Council, who addressed the International City Managers' Association here.

Adoption of the manager system by large cities, Cleveland, Kansas City, Cincinnati and more recently Rochester, seemed to indicate, he said, a decisive turn by the great centers of population with respect to government. He added:

### Brings Technical Administration

"The manager plan represents the most striking advance in government since the Nation was founded. Once the American cities were the dark spots of the country. Now they are becoming the centers of the greatest progress. I am all the more impressed by the city managers of the United States, because as go the cities so goes the Nation. Many of us are going to see two-thirds of the population of the United States under this method and the standards, customs and practices of the cities will be those of the entire country.

"The characteristic feature of the manager plan is that it separates the city government from the administrative or executive. The city manager is the administrator of the city, and the city council is the legislative body. This separation of functions is a great advance in city government."

## AID FOR EUROPE ENTRY IN COOLIDGE PLEDGE

### Pledges Government to Legitimate Business Commerce Speech

## ELIMINATING WASTE IN INDUSTRY URGED

### Sees American Business Disposed to Seek Correction of Its Own Defects

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Voiced the strongest plea that New York has heard—the strongest plea he himself has ever made in public for American participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice, President Coolidge addressed the New York State Chamber of Commerce at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here and pledged the fullest aid and co-operation of the Administration to the end that the business of this country continue prosperous and the Nation grow in wealth and understanding. He promised continued financial support of Europe and all the nations of the world so long as money advanced to them in loans was not used for war purposes.

"In our domestic affairs we have adopted practical methods for the accomplishment of our ideals," President said. "We have translated our aspirations into appropriate action. We have followed the declaration that we believe in justice establishing tribunals that would insure the administration of justice. What we have been able to do in respect in relation to the different states of our Union, we ought to do in courage and support in its proper application in relation to the different nations of the world."

### Increasing Interests Abroad

"With our already enormous constantly increasing interests abroad, there are constantly accumulating reasons why we should signify our adherence to the permanent Court of International Justice. Mindful of our determination to avoid all interference in the political affairs, which do not concern us, other nations, I can think of no more reassuring action than the ratification of America that would wholeheartedly join in the support of the administration of justice which they have pledged. I can conceive of no more effective way of combining our efforts with those of other nations in the support of the permanent Court of International Justice."

## TARIFF RIGHTS GRANTED CHINA

### Demand Is Agreed to Unconditionally—Likin to Be Abolished

PEKING, Nov. 20 (AP)—The powers represented at the Chinese customs conference have unanimously and unconditionally acceded to the Chinese demand for the enactment of a treaty giving China unrestricted tariff rights on Jan. 1, 1929.

China agrees to abolish the likin, or special tax imposed upon goods in inland transit, on the same date.

The action of the conference was taken at a joint meeting of the first and second committees, who had assembled from the various provinces to discuss the conference.

## Independent Oil Men Adopt Measure to Protect Public

The independent oil men have adopted a measure to protect the public from the effects of the oil shortage. The measure is a resolution passed at a meeting of the independent oil men held in New York City on Wednesday. The resolution calls for the establishment of a public oil storage fund to be financed by a tax on oil production. The fund would be used to purchase oil when the market is tight and to release it when the market is slack. This would help to stabilize the oil market and protect the public from price fluctuations.

# "SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW"

*Miss Keef  
May*

So much misinformation has been given in the "Independent," under the above caption, that the Herald has decided to copy the head-line—the only part that suggests anything,—even though that part is false. What follows under the headline in the Independent, given to the public as truth, is so palpably false that the Herald will use it for giving a few wholesome truths which they never find in the Independent.

The hook-nosed paranoiac who paraphrases in the Independent, wouldn't tell the truth if he could, for fear he would get the habit. Being a libertine and a hypocrite, whose ambition is to pose as a christian and a moralist, in the hope of gaining the patronage of the moral element of the community, he denounces publicly the things he practices privately. It is rank hypocrisy for any one who is a friend of John Barleycorn to pose as a disciple of Volstead; it is also bad form for a regular patron of Tijuana to insist on early closing of the line, unless he wants to use it as an excuse for saying out all night; it is also an evidence of insincerity for a chippy chaser to constantly be preaching virtue, and it is hardly proper for a debauchee and general reprobate to assume the role of religious teacher.

These suggestions are made "so the people may know," and to serve notice on the perjurer who subscribes himself as "Editor and publisher," that if he ever again perjures himself to the injury of the writer of this article, that we will transgress a rule which we have long adhered to, to ventilate private affairs of private citizens. The Herald in its long career has never exposed the immoral acts of private citizens, but has unsparingly denounced the shortcomings of public officials. But our patience is exhausted to a degree where we may find it necessary, for the public good, and our own self respect, to break the seal on the package marked "private acts of private citizens." We have enough public records to make interesting reading, but if further provoked we will go the limit.

ferret and the odor of a skunk living near a slaughter house. But the Herald would like to know what a banker has in destroying

COL. HITCHING  
REVIEWS.



# Raid Breaks Up \$39,000,000 Narcotic Empire

## EIGHT MEN, ONE WOMAN ARE TAKEN

(Universal Service)

CHICAGO, March 31.—One of the most powerful drug syndicates in the United States was broken here tonight with the arrest by federal agents of eight men and one woman in a fashionable North Shore apartment.

The federal officials were able to ferret out the gang through the confessions of James V. Gross and John Harris, convicted here a fortnight ago for selling dope. The two men also implicated Will Gray Beach, former head of the narcotic division here.

The dope ring, the headquarters of which is said to be in New York, has done an annual business of nearly \$39,000,000, according to the federal officials.

The large sum was explained by officials, who declared the ring supplied drugs to 25,000 users of drugs in Chicago. Eighteen thousand of this number are catalogued by the government.

## HONOR POPE'S SISTER ON MUSSOLINI ORDER

ROME, March 31.—Royal honors were paid today by order of Premier Mussolini at the funeral of Anna Sarto, sister of Pope Pius X. The funeral of Miss Sarto, who died Monday, was escorted from the family home to the church of the Holy Spirit by hundreds of monks and nuns bearing lighted candles. They were followed by a battalion of soldiers representing all arms of the service, while princesses of the great houses of Orsini, Colonna and Barberini and many other representatives of papal and Italian nobility marched in the imposing procession.

## PLAN NEGRO FILM

HOLLYWOOD, March 31.—Plans for a motion picture, the cast of which will consist entirely of Negro actors, was announced today by the DeLoe H. de Mille studios. The cast has not yet been chosen, but efforts will be made to obtain the services of Negro actors who have scored successes on the stage, studio officials said.

## LA MESA DISTRICT WANTS HALF OF S. D. RIVER YIELD

(Continued from Page 1)

since it first came up, and that the thing for the city to do is to forget it. He presented a plan whereby the district would build at Placeres dam, South Fork and pump at El Monte, and the city build at Mission Gorge No. 2 and pump in the Mission valley. This would create a total expense of \$8,450,000, he asserted, and produce nearly 23,000,000 gallons of water daily, net safe yield. He estimated the cost of development as planned by the city at El Capitan and San Vicente at \$10,800,000, with a production of only 16,000,000 net safe yield daily. The plan he presented, he declared, would save \$5,450,000 of city money and get more water for both the city and the district, the district about 9,000,000 gallons daily and the city about 18,000,000. He said the city's plan meant a cost for 1,000,000 gallons daily, of \$850,000, and the cost under the district's plan \$151,000.

The councilman asserted that the figures presented by Crouch for El Capitan were for heavier construction than that may be used and that it is now believed a dam can be constructed there to the full 200 feet elevation for much less than originally estimated.

Crouch declared that under a ruling by Judge Conkling at Santa Ana, the city is not in a position to build a dam higher than 150 feet at El Capitan, without further condemnation proceedings later on.

The city officials clearly set forth that they do not intend to abandon El Capitan, as the people have approved such a program. Moreover, they asserted that they consider it the "key to the river" and the proper place to develop.

Crouch declared that under a ruling by Judge Conkling at Santa Ana, the city is not in a position to build a dam higher than 150 feet at El Capitan, without further condemnation proceedings later on.

## FIGURES PRESENTED

Figures presented to a committee of engineers placed the total daily net safe yield of the river, with everything developed, at 25,500,000 gallons.

There was a long argument between Engineer King for the district and Councilman Hetherington for the city as to whether building a dam at El Capitan would dry up the river sands at El Monte. King insisted that it would, and Hetherington declared that it would not.

When the district said it wanted 21,000,000 gallons daily from the river, and that its "superior offer," the state engineer, said that much was needed. Councilman Hetherington said: "I don't blame you folks for asking for all you can." He added that he thought the amount would have to be less.

Manager Rhoads declared that the state engineer had told him that he would approve a plan giving the district one-third of the water and the city two-thirds.

While both sides agreed that there should be a settlement and that a fair division of the water should be arrived at, neither side seemed to know just how this settlement can be brought about.

Crouch insisted that if El Capitan is abandoned and the Mission Gorge dam built, the city will have enough to build a new city hall. The city officials still stuck to El Capitan. Crouch said the subject should be discussed by the two factions as "one community" would discuss it, and the city forces asserted that the best way is to make it "one community" by annexation.

At the meeting were the mayor, the councilmen, the city attorney, the city engineer, the city engineers, the five irrigation district directors, their engineers and attorneys.

Attorney Crouch asserted that before La Mesa ever votes to annex, the city will have to do a little more "wooing." This was followed by a laugh, and when the meeting adjourned everybody was in a good humor.

## RELIEF TRAINS RUSH TO AID OF SNOW-BOUND PASSENGERS

(Continued from Page 1)

night and left large parts of the country nearly knee deep in snow and slush.

The storm of three days duration had partly paralyzed transportation in several states and had caused heavy property damage in the Midwestern section and resulted directly or indirectly in nearly a score of deaths and many injuries.

The middle western states received the brunt of the storm's fury and tonight it was moving rapidly eastward. Nebraska laid claim to the only spring weather in the region. Iowa and Illinois railroad and street car traffic was seriously handicapped, with street car traffic in some cities abandoned, while thousands of snow shovellers tried to fit out the drifts. Trains from Chicago westward were running

from an hour to a day late and some train schedules were scratched.

Chicago itself tonight presented a sorry spectacle. Its downtown business district was ankle deep in a mess of oozy slush through which pedestrians waded while the blizzard whipped about their ears. Motor cars became mired. Attempts to keep streets and sidewalks clear resulted in narrow traffic lanes flanked by water-high banks of snow. The snowfall here tonight had reached 11.42 inches with indications that it will be more than 12 inches before morning, within 2 inches of a record.

## CANADA HIT

MONTREAL, Que., March 31.—A storm of the like of which central Canada has seldom experienced, was sweeping over the territory around Toronto and eastward tonight, with the probability that it would extend to Montreal and Quebec.

The gale reached a velocity of 70 miles an hour, with snow, rain and sleet, and carried down in its track virtually all wire communications.

It was impossible to communicate direct with Toronto after 4 o'clock this morning, but meager reports from other parts indicated that great damage had been done.

## CLARK KIN DIES

KANSAS CITY, March 31.—Mrs. Anna Hamilton Pitzer of Colorado Springs, Colo., a sister of Mrs. Champ Clark, died here tonight at the home of her niece, whom she had been visiting. She was 86 years old, and had been stricken with pneumonia.

**Sure Relief**



**BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION**  
25¢ and 75¢ Pkgs. Sold Everywhere

**STOPS FALLING HAIR**



**LUCKY TIGER**

**THE ORANGE CANTIER**

**A Big Keno Dance Tonite**

Country Store Nite Tomorrow

Easter Dance Saturday Nite

First at "A"

## AGREE TO LIMIT DEBATE ON MOVE TO IMPEACH JUDGE

Profanity Alleged to Have Been Used by Jurist Basis Of Debate in House.

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House devoted its entire session today to debate on the resolution to impeach Federal Judge English of Illinois, without reaching a vote.

In an effort to expedite action, however, an agreement was reached to limit debate, and an adjournment tonight six hours remained for members to discuss the case.

Leaders hope that a vote will be reached by tomorrow night, although the probability of a succession of roll calls made them doubt whether the wind-up would come before Friday.

Although today's proceedings lacked the color of yesterday, members appeared to show a keener interest in the discussion, frequently interrupting to ask for additional information on points at issue.

Clear definition of the duties of the house as restricted to investigation, similar to those of a grand jury, was brought out by several members, as disputes over guilt or innocence of the judge developed.

Speaker Longworth's warning yesterday not to quote the profane language the judge is alleged to have used in court, however, did not prevent members from referring to the forbidden words by initial letters, word pictures and puns.

Representative Hayes, Democrat, Missouri, sponsor of the original resolution to investigate the judge's conduct, contended that "restoration of justice" should be the only object of the house, with no element of politics entering into the situation. He asserted the language Judge English is charged with using was indicative of the man.

## SWEDISH QUEEN ILL; REPORTS ALARMING

(Associated Press)

ANACAPRI, Island of Capri, Italy, March 31.—The alarmist reports regarding the health of the queen of Sweden, spread throughout Scandinavia, are due to the fact that the queen's personal Stockholm physician has visited her here despite the presence of Dr. Alunde, who has attended her during her usual annual visit to Italy for more than 27 years.

The queen is ill from chronic bronchitis; there is an incessant cough and other conditions for which little has been done by the physicians because of the fear that it would dangerously reduce her strength.

## NAMES ENGINEERS FOR COOLIDGE DAM

(Universal Service)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary of the Interior Work today cleared the way for construction of the \$2,500,000 Coolidge dam, designed to open to agriculture 150,000 acres of arid land in the Gila river valley, Arizona, by appointing a board of consulting engineers to pass upon specifications.

The board will comprise Maj. Gen. Lansing H. Beach, for five years the war department chief of engineers, now retired; Col. William C. Langhitt, chief engineer of the A. E. F. during the war, and Andrew J. Wiley, an Idaho irrigation engineer.

## BRIAND OBTAINS CONFIDENCE VOTE

(Associated Press)

PARIS, April 1.—The government of Premier Briand early today obtained a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies, the vote was 227 to 138.

The vote came on a motion to remove the clause in the government's financial bill increasing the turnover tax, which is the crux of the bill, for further consideration. The motion was opposed by Minister of Finance Sterck, for the first time since he accepted the portfolio he raised the question of confidence. The House gave him the unexpectedly large majority of 87.

## RETURNS TO LONDON

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Ambassador Houghton, whose recent report to President Coolidge regarding European conditions, started a furor in diplomatic circles, will leave New York next Saturday on his way back to his post in London. Instructions to the American delegates to the Geneva preliminary arms conference have been dispatched on the advice of the ambassador, who is said to see little prospect of European disarmament.

## HEARS FROM AIRPLANE

(Associated Press)

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, March 31.—Howard Mason of a Fairbanks Ranger said today that in a radio communication with the Alaskan, an airplane which left here this morning for Point Barrow, Capt. George H. Wilkins reports that he sighted Barrow at noon. The Alaskan was spending northward 100 miles an hour.

## TO COMMAND IN ISLANDS

(Associated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Maj. Gen. Fred W. Stearn, former superintendent at West Point, will sail from here on April 7, for Manila where he will command the Philippine department of the army. It was announced today at army headquarters. The general will be accompanied by his wife and daughter.

## RY'S BANK INTERESTS

(Associated Press)

PASADENA, March 31.—Purchase of a controlling interest in the National Bank of Commerce of Pasadena by the American Commercial corporation of Los Angeles was announced here today. The National Bank of Commerce was opened 10 months ago and has a capital and surplus of \$240,000.

## VOTES BOND ISSUE

(Associated Press)

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., March 31.—Santa Cruz yesterday voted a \$400,000 bond issue for construction of a sanitary sewer system. The vote was 3803 for and 520 against.

## OBREGON TO MAKE RACE FOR PRESIDENT, HE A

Opponent Probably Will Be Gen. Arnulfo Mexico Constitution Does Not Preclude For Second Term; Showdown of Fa

(Universal Service)

MEXICO CITY, March 31.—General Obregon threw a bombshell into the ranks of his political enemies within an hour after his arrival in Mexico City today with the announcement of his candidacy for the presidency to succeed Calles.

The announcement of his candidacy was prepared by the former president on board the train bringing him from his farm in Sonora to the capital. It was made public two hours after his arrival.

The announcement of General Obregon created intense satisfaction among his supporters and dismay among the ranks of those who have been hoping that some man like Gen. Arnulfo Gomez might succeed Calles. The fact that Gomez has declared repeatedly that Obregon cannot become president again without violation of the Mexican constitution, and that Obregon now stands unequivocally that he can, is expected to lead to a showdown between the two strong leaders and their supporters soon.

Obregon in a signed statement begins with the discussion of the immediate purpose of his visit, which is to organize genuine workers' organizations to fight lower prices.

Then, with the observation of the nation is entitled to know intentions politically, Obregon said that he must break the atmosphere which has been his policy since his exit of office. He asserts a stance might be considered a duty, thus giving comfort and encouragement to the conservative elements, which have been expected to get one of their number presidential chair for the purpose of undoing the work of the revolution. Obregon added:

"There exists legally no ob

**Free Citizen**

The Supervisors of the...  
The reason given for...  
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A fine of from \$25...  
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Thousands of you...  
you know that it is a...  
freedom and fair play.

Now is the time...  
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**DR. J. A. B.**

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Against the...  
TONIGHT

**KELTON ST...**  
(Lecture Room)  
Under the Auspices

Seats Free

**MEN'S**

Meeting Every S...

**Broadway**

**San Diego's**

**DR. JOHN B.**

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**Are You A Cave Man?**



Albert Leon Van Houtte, Ph. D., noted traveller, lecturer and teacher, begins his new series by public demand.

**The Cave Man Versus The Modern Free Lecture TONIGHT**

**Rialto Theatre**  
1140 4th Street

Motion Pictures 7:45  
"Brains and Personality"  
Lecture at 8:00

### An Apparent Sure Cure

One of the more reliable remedies for sickness contracted by prominent persons in penitentiaries is a pardon.—[Detroit News.]

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"The Old Testament  
wide divergence from the religious  
records of the years preceding  
compilation, just as the New Testa-  
ment shows that things were not  
the same when it was written as  
they were when the Old Testamen-  
was written.  
"The nearest approach to true  
facts, I believe, is by way of the  
old Greek and Russian bibles."

## START OF AQUEDUCT NEAR

### Construction of First Unit of Giant Ditch Bringing Colorado Water Here Begins This Week

Work on the construction of the first unit of the Colorado River aqueduct, designed to be the largest domestic water supply system in the world, is to be set under way by the Los Angeles Municipal Water Bureau early this week.

The first unit is to be a huge infiltration canal two miles long. Starting at a point sixteen miles north of the town of Blythe, 260 miles east of Los Angeles, the canal will extend parallel with the Colorado River and at a distance of approximately 500 feet west of the western bank of the river.

As planned by Chief Engineer Mulholland of the Water Bureau, the infiltration canal will not take water directly from the Colorado, but, as its name implies, will be filled by a process of infiltration, the water from the stream pouring into the channel after first passing through a deep stratum of sand and fine gravel.

It is by the use of the infiltration ditch that Mulholland proposes to solve the problem of desalting the Colorado River water. The area in which the canal is to be dug has deep deposits of sand and gravel which act as natural and highly efficient filtration beds, experiments conducted by Water Bureau engineers have already indicated.

A contract for the excavation of two miles of canal was awarded to the W. E. Callahan Company several weeks ago by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners. Equipment to be used in excavating the channel is now on the ground and being assembled at the site of the canal, it was stated yesterday; and the work of dredging the channel is scheduled to start within a few days.

The infiltration canal, according to specifications prepared by the Water Bureau, is to be twenty-two feet deep, thirty feet wide at the bottom and about seventy feet wide at the top. Approximately 500,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel are to be removed by the excavating company in dredging the two-mile-long ditch.

The Colorado River Aqueduct will be, by far, the largest municipal aqueduct in the world. It will be one-half again larger than New York City's famous Catskill aqueduct, largest of the eastern metropolis's three water supply systems. With a capacity of 1000 second feet and measuring 101 miles long, the Catskill is able to supply 5,000,000 people. The Colorado River Aqueduct will have a capacity of 1500 second feet, will be 260 miles long and will be able to supply 7,000,000 people.

In comparison to Los Angeles' present aqueduct, the Colorado River project, as now planned, will be almost four times larger than the Owens River watercourse, which has a capacity of 400 second feet and is capable of supplying 2,000,000 people.

In length, however, the Colorado River water line will be only a few miles longer than the city's present Owens River Aqueduct, which has its intake 250 miles north of the business district of Los Angeles.

In preparation for active construction work the Municipal Water Bureau, a few days ago, es-

Established general headquarters for the project at Beaumont. Under the direction of Assistant Engineer Bayley of the Water Bureau, all survey and other preliminary work is to be henceforth carried forward from the new headquarters, it was stated.

It is in the vicinity of Beaumont, present plans indicate, that the most difficult and spectacular engineering task connected with the Colorado River domestic water system is to be undertaken. This job will consist of tunneling for a distance of twenty-four to twenty-six miles under the San Geronio Pass in order to bring the water through the barrier formed by the junction of the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains.

Altogether, it is estimated at this time, the building of the aqueduct will require about fifty-five miles of tunneling. The longest of all the tunnels will be those which carry the water under San Geronio. Instead of constructing one continuous tunnel twenty-four miles long under the pass, Mulholland is now obtaining detailed data which will probably reveal that it will be more feasible to bore two tunnels, the longest being about thirteen miles from portal to portal. This arrangement will make it possible to cut the time of tunneling under the mountain barrier almost in half, it is believed, since it will enable the engineers to push forward their work from twice as many portals or shafts.

The greatest engineering difference between the Colorado River Aqueduct and the Owens River water course, completed under the direction of Mulholland in 1913, is in the fact that in the former the water must be lifted at several places, while in the existing aqueduct, the water comes from intake to Los Angeles entirely by gravity flow.

Colorado River water will be taken from the infiltration canal at an elevation of 289 feet and in the first ninety miles of its journey westward toward the cities of Southern California; it will be raised by a series of short lifts to an elevation of 1706 feet at Shaver's Summit—or a total distance of 1417 feet. From Shaver's Summit the water will flow by gravity to the various cities to be served, present plans now indicate.

Although the Colorado River Aqueduct is being planned to supply all those cities in Southern California which are in need of and desire additional domestic water, the project thus far has been financed entirely by the Los Angeles Municipal Water Bureau. Funds for the carrying forward of survey and preliminary construction work have been provided by two bond issues authorized by the people of this city. The first of these, a bond issue of \$500,000, was voted in 1924 and a second issue of \$2,000,000 was authorized in June of last year. Interest and principal charges on these two issues are being met entirely by earnings of the Municipal Water Bureau.

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MRS. BULLDOGS,  
ANY CUTE ONES.  
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W AVE., Highland  
Boston Terrier. "White  
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bet. 54th & Slauson.  
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Lennox, Inglewood  
17 mo., partly broke,  
COOLIDGE AVE., nr.  
iel puppies, small breed  
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CHO PK. AV. DR. 2152.  
pups, 1925 Pasadena win-  
2 FAIRVIEW BLVD.  
3 mo. old, \$10 & up.  
R ST., Bell, Cal.  
polic pups, reasonable,  
35-K-5, 8734 Hickory st.  
s, dark red, ped., reg.  
Fair Oaks, S. Pasadena.  
F hound, male, 10 mo.  
768-049.  
ottish terrier; must be  
broke. Ph. GR. 3387

**To Classify**

anted, lady, in a Gown  
Wear Style Shop, Beau-  
& good business. Will  
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red. OWNER, 1804 W.  
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**STRIKE NR. VICTOR-**  
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Get in on the ground  
our reports, mill tests,  
Address Y. box 10.  
ICE. Eve. Albany 2848  
or 1 or 2 ladies or man  
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51 W. 6th st.  
woman for general  
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VE. 2193, mornings.

...chair  
...station. It  
...story of a woman  
...deception.  
...kind, so gentle.  
...the best side  
...character. When I first  
...to work, he became friendly  
...me. He would leave his work  
...and come down and talk to me.  
...He bought me a stove to warm my  
...luncheon and finally began to  
...court me ardently.

"He took me home nights. He  
drove through the fields and whis-  
pered of love. Spoke of the little  
birds mating. How happy we  
would be when we could be mar-  
ried and have our own little love  
nest.

"I don't love my wife. She does  
not understand me. One moment  
holding your hands and looking  
into your eyes, sweetheart, and the  
world is mine," he used to say.

"Then I began to doubt him. I  
told him to go to his wife, and  
he said that he would do anything  
for love of me. Soon he came  
back into my office. He threw  
himself at my feet and pleaded  
for me to make him happy. I be-  
lieved him.

"Oh, God," the woman moaned,  
wringing her hands in hysterical  
grief.

"If I were a common woman,  
that kind, it would have been dif-  
ferent. But I was good. I had  
ideals and his courtship won me.  
I gave him everything. I gave up  
all for him and he told me not  
to distrust him. He would divorce  
his wife. Give her everything and  
then we would start all over  
again.

"It's our own little love affair,  
sweetheart," he would say. "It's  
nobody's business. Just our own  
little secret.

"And then another came into  
his life. She was a sweet girl of  
18, just a child. I feared it at  
first and then I knew it. He was  
taking her for rides. Telling her  
what he had told me. Suddenly I  
realized that he was playing oth-  
er women, many of them, all for  
one purpose.

"I realized I could not live with  
him as his wife and I felt I  
couldn't live without him. If only  
he had played square. If he had  
told me that he loved his wife  
and wanted to go back to her, it  
would have been different. But he  
always pleaded that he loved me,  
not his wife. He would not let  
the world know that he loved me.  
He denied everything.

"I was crushed. I didn't think  
I could stand it. All night I would  
sit with tears falling on the in-  
strument board and answer:  
'Southern Pacific, Southern Pa-  
cific,' when my heart was swell-  
ing up with grief.

"I followed him last night. Saw  
him take that child in his car for  
another little love affair, I thought.  
'Can a man like this live? God  
will be my judge even if I kill him.  
God will understand.'

"I knew he had a gun. He had  
showed it to me, maybe to fright-  
en me. My mind was clear and I  
tried to kill him. He would have  
shot me down there, but I had  
hit his arm. I woke up this morn-  
ing and the birds were singing and  
I thought of how he had made  
love to me, promised me happi-  
ness. But it will be worth while  
if the world knows of his decep-  
tion. The woman always pays. I  
will pay, but maybe I can save  
others.

"I did not love my husband. But  
I respect him now for the splen-  
did way in which he has come  
to my aid."

"Who knows, maybe, the woman  
said, tears dimming her eyes,  
"some day, when this is all  
threshed out, I can pick up the  
threads. Maybe learn to love Mr.  
Newman for the man he is."

#### The Current-Using Nation

The consumption of electricity  
in the United States, it is said, is  
almost exactly equal to the con-  
sumption in all the remaining  
countries of the world put togeth-  
er.

case was  
Sheriff's of-  
fice.

## Mother's Fails to Save Life of Baby

By a 'Times' Staff Correspondent  
SOUTH PASADENA, March 27.

A mother's sacrifice proved to be  
in vain when Donald Greuttner,  
18-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs.  
Eugene J. Greuttner, died today  
as the result of burns sustained  
yesterday when he overturned and  
ignited a can of gasoline while  
playing on the rear porch of his  
parents' home at 1419 Laurel ave-  
nue.

Mrs. Greuttner was severely  
burned herself when she rushed  
to the rescue of the infant and  
gathered him in her arms, attempt-  
ing to smother the flames which  
licked his gasoline-soaked clothing.  
Today she learned that the baby,  
who it was first believed would  
recover, had died.

The mother's life was saved  
when Melvin Randall, negro gar-  
dener, heard their screams, and  
rushed to the porch, turning a  
stream of water from a garden  
hose on them, and extinguishing  
the flames.

It is still believed that Mrs.  
Greuttner will recover, although  
she suffered second-degree burns.

## REDLANDS INTERESTED

Disappearance of Couple Topic of  
Discussion

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

REDLANDS, March 27.—Red-  
lands, which has been whispering  
for several days about the disap-  
pearance of Benjamin Ary, well-  
known accountant, and Mrs. Jewell  
Brown, wife of a successful orange  
grower, talked openly today fol-  
lowing the announcement that  
Sheriff Walter Shay has broadcast  
pictures of the two and they are  
being sought.

Mrs. Ary says that she can hard-  
ly believe that her husband left  
with another woman, for he had  
always been devoted and there had  
never been the least bit of trou-  
ble. She has been quite ill since  
he left. Mr. Brown could scarcely  
credit the fact that his wife had  
gone, for he says they never had  
any trouble.

Friends of Mr. Ary say that he  
left his desk in perfect shape,  
books of the Christian Church in  
one drawer, balanced perfectly,  
books of the transfer company bal-  
anced, check books in the safe  
and everything closed up to the  
minute. It is also said that Mr.  
Brown had given his wife \$250 just  
a day or so before he left and that  
she also cashed a check for a  
large sum that same day.

With two weeks' start, friends  
do not believe the couple will be  
found for they believe that by now  
they are safely in the East.

## ANAHEIM AFTER TRACTION LINE

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

ANAHEIM, March 27.—Steps,  
which it is hoped will ultimately  
result in bringing the Pacific Elec-  
tric lines through Anaheim by con-  
necting with the Fullerton and Or-  
ange terminals were instituted yester-  
day when the transportation  
committees of the chambers of  
commerce of the three cities held  
a joint meeting here. After con-  
siderable discussion a resolution  
was adopted indorsing the project  
and April 16 set as the next meet-  
ing when a special committee will  
be appointed to present the data  
collected by the proponents to the  
company's officials.

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## EXPEN

Alhambra Dr  
Look

[LOCAL  
ALHAMBRA

pretty young  
gratifying ma  
druggist a perfe  
cording to the  
woman hurried  
company by a  
ing to see the dru  
him effusively.  
course," she said,  
appear discourte  
smiled and acknow  
quaintance.

Then the woman  
sweetly, explained  
to purchase a pair  
child and that the  
the shoe store, not  
would not cash her  
"Would you, now  
enough—?"

The druggist would  
check came back. A  
J. B. Scullin of the B  
Association, is issu  
warning to all local  
be on their guard agai  
check artist.

## MONROVIA ELEC SCHOOL T

[LOCAL CORRESPON

MONROVIA, Marc  
cadia's effort to gain  
sentation with Monr  
Monrovia-Arcadia-Dua  
school district board  
day when P. A. Pitten  
candidate for the boar

Two Monrovia men  
retiring and Monrovia  
them. Dr. A. L. Smi  
of the board and cand  
election, and Rev. A  
will be the new memb

A. H. Upham, in A  
J. M. Bashor, in Du  
elected to grade-scho  
without opposition. R  
was also elected to the  
grade-school board from  
three.

## SAN GABRIEL EL

[LOCAL CORRESPON

SAN GABRIEL, Mar  
special school election  
yesterday George R. B  
elected school trustee  
margin over his oppo  
Shull. Bradbury recei  
lots and Shull, 154.

Bradbury will succe  
S. Hotchkiss on the  
latter having decline  
re-election.

## Southern California Needs Colorado River Water

*(Continued from page 50)*

Under the Colorado river plan, Los Angeles would receive 1000 second-feet of water and neighboring cities and towns would receive 500 second-feet. This would give Los Angeles an increase of 969,472,000 gallons a day as compared with 258,000,000 gallons a day now available, and with a per capita consumption of 148 gallons a day during the hot months of 1925 and with an average daily per capita consumption of 123 gallons during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.

Students of city development, with national reputations, freely predict that within twenty-five years the metropolitan area of Los Angeles will contain several millions of inhabitants. So when the magnitude of the Colorado river proposal is considered and the time required for completion is taken into account, the seriousness of delay is obvious.

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## The Book Corner

*(Continued from page 47)*

### Mr. Oppenheim's Intrigues

THERE'S a certain something about E. Phillips Oppenheim, no getting away from it. You may say that you know beforehand what his stories are going to be like.



ne Jr.  
LIMENT

# Washington

assembled, we went to the dining-room.

Well, you cannot imagine all there was on the table. Turtle, ducks, hams, roasted chickens, roasted beef and pork, custards, jellies, sweetmeats of various kinds, twenty different sorts of tarts and cakes, Parmesan cheese, wine, porter, beer, punch and two bottles of old French brandy for which the men could not find enough praise!

We got home all right and found the elder children well, although Marie had a big lump on her forehead, having fallen from the top of a tree. Our old *bonne* (or Mammy, as they call them here) gave Marie immediately a strong purge, so we hope she will not feel any bad result from her fall.

CHASTENAY MAUSSION.

*Madame found our fox-hunting "something wonderful." But the linen closet of one of her friends failed to impress her. It contained only twenty-five sheets and seventeen tablecloths—not nearly enough for a French family!*

10 August, 1786

MY DEAR MOTHER-IN-LAW:

IT IS true that the horses here are far finer than ours. Everybody seems to think of nothing but caring for them and hunting foxes with their help.

This hunting is something wonderful. You, who are so fond of dogs, would enjoy looking at the big, handsome ones we have here. They are called *hounds*.

When the hunt begins the huntsmen urge them to find a fox by cries of "Yoicks, Youckes, Yockie," or something like that—I never could catch the sound properly. When they really find a fox they are urged to chase him by another cry which is something like "Tallylop" or "Tallyhop" (these English words are too terrible).

If the fox knows the country well and is an old fox a whole day may be spent trying to catch him. When the huntsmen come home the first thing they do is to examine the dogs' feet. If they find thorns, these are carefully taken out and the feet washed. Peasants' children in France are not so well cared for as these dogs.

The other day we went to spend the day with neighbors named Weldon who seem quite rich. Imagine my surprise when Mistress Weldon offered to show me her linen closet, of which she was evidently very proud. It was all coarse linen, mostly homespun, and no damask linen to speak of—only twelve damask napkins, which she seemed to consider a great quantity.

Only twenty-five homespun sheets, nine fine ones, and just seventeen tablecloths. Compare this with your big linen chests and the dozens and dozens of articles you possess. When I told her that we only had two washings in a year in France, she evidently did not believe me. She asked how often we changed our bed linen, and when I replied usually once a week she nearly screamed out, and remarked that we must have many closets and cupboards to hoard so much linen.

It was my turn to stare when she assured me that she was not satisfied unless at the beginning of winter she had at least two thousand jars of preserved or dried fruit!

CHASTENAY MAUSSION.

*When you read this letter—written after Madame de MauSSION had been en-*

*tertained at Mount Vernon—you'll realize that, after all, George and Martha Washington were flesh-and-blood human beings, not just cold historic figures. The little visitor didn't miss anything—not even the famous false teeth!*

14 October, 1786

MY DEAR MOTHER-IN-LAW:

I KNOW how eager you have been to learn that I have at last been introduced to General Washington. Well, Mistress Nance has taken me to Mount Vernon for a visit.

This is the country *château* of the General and quite a famous place. I would have liked Gaston to come with us, but it was thought advisable for him to wait until this business connected with his disagreement with Monsieur de La Fayette had been cleared. So I went alone, and Mistress Nance, in asking permission to bring me, was careful to say that I had been Made-moiselle de Chastenay and the niece of Monsieur le Duc de Lorge.

Such an interesting day as it was!

The house is beautiful and has lately been much enlarged, a banquet hall having been built at one end of it and a library, adjoining the dining-room used on ordinary occasions, at the other.

The grounds are laid out with great taste and skill. They reminded me so much of some of our old French gardens and *parterres*.

General Washington himself met us in the hall and greeted me most cordially.

I don't know why, but I had expected to find him a severe-looking man. Far from that, nothing could have been kinder than his welcome, and his eyes have such a pleasant expression in them that they attract you at once.

The disagreeable side is the mouth, which, so far as I could see, is devoid of teeth, these having been replaced by clumsy-looking things which give the mouth a pinched, ugly look, and also prevent him from speaking distinctly—at least, distinctly to a person still so deficient in English as I am.

Mrs. Washington, whom we found in the salon, seems the kindest of human beings, and the most affectionate too. It is easy to see that she simply worships her husband, which, considering his eminence and qualities, is not surprising.

Mrs. Washington was dressed in a puce-colored silk, with some white lace on the trimming of the bodice, black mittens and an immense cap such as no one wears in France. The cap completely covered her hair and looked more like a nightcap than one people wear by day.

Dinner was served almost immediately after we arrived, and I sat on the left of General Washington, another lady, whose name I did not catch, being on his right. She must have been someone important by the manner in which he treated her and the way he helped her to the things she wanted to eat.

The General wore a dark-brown coat and breeches made out of another material than the coat, something silky and shiny. He had a nice cravat and lace jabot and his hair was powdered and gathered behind in a silk bag, the whole very neat.

The dinner was good but plain. We had some lamb and fowls, rather tough. The lamb was good. Then beef and artichokes, served together, which rather surprised me, and any number of

*The ladies did the spinning in those early days, and many a maid rose from her wheel to greet her stately lover*



Illustrated by Frank Godwin

different desserts, such as the terrible things they call puddings here, tarts, pastries, fruit, ices, nuts and preserves.

The wine was port and Madeira; the General, it seemed to me, partook very sparingly. Healths were drunk very solemnly and in a curious manner. When one wanted to honor a person one raised one's glass and said, "Health, sir (or madam)," and the person thus addressed made a solemn bow and replied, "Thank you, sir," or "Thank you, madam."

Mrs. Washington retired with the ladies a little ahead of the General and the gentlemen and talked to us in the salon. Before long her husband returned and asked his guests whether they would like to see his stables. He led us himself, Mrs. Washington remaining behind.

They are beautiful stables, exceedingly well kept, and they hold a large number of horses, among them one which carried the General all through the war and of which he is particularly fond.

The visit lasted about half an hour, after which we were taken for a stroll in the grounds and then back to the house where, with Mistress Nance, we took leave of the General and Mrs. Washington.

It was a wonderful visit which I shall never forget.

I almost omitted to tell you that the General inquired after Monsieur de La Fayette and a few of our friends, among them Monsieur de Voigny and Monsieur de Mauroy, both of whom he seems to like very much.

He seemed also interested to learn that we were living on a plantation and expressed the hope that I did not think the life too hard, adding that he would be glad if more Frenchmen had the idea to settle here.

"We want them," he remarked. "They would bring some French civilization to our native population."

He then wished us good fortune, and Mrs. Washington, before letting us go, made us a present of a few pots of preserves, and hers are quite famous.

Mrs. Washington is stiffer than her husband, but she is also kind and affable. She appears to love Mount Vernon very much.

My dear mother-in-law, I commend

myself to your kindness and remain now and always

Your dutiful daughter-in-law,  
CHASTENAY MAUSSION.

*If you marry these days, you go honeymooning at once. But in the early days, Madame tells us, the festivities lasted for three days or more. And, oh, how the punch did flow!*

6 February, 1787

MY DEAR MOTHER-IN-LAW:

I AM afraid you want to punish me for having left you without news for months. But time flies when one is busy the whole day. And our place is far from town. We only get supplies when we send for our mail, three times a month, when a list must be given to the messenger, embracing everything from a dress for me and a coat for Gaston to medicines and garden utensils.

We are almost self-supporting, but there are things we cannot produce and must import.

I am invited with Gaston to a wedding next month, the first I have been asked to. I am very curious about it. I'll send you a detailed account. Only think: wedding festivities last three days and sometimes more. A crowd invades the house of the bride's parents, and afterward her own and stays that time eating and drinking with the newly wedded pair. Punch is handed round the whole time! Of course Quakers do things in a more quiet manner; but with Virginia and Carolina planters everything must be on a grand scale.

I am having some clothes made and have ordered one frock and hat in Philadelphia. Gaston said this was a fearfully extravagant thing to do, but, then, my dear mother-in-law, I still had the five louis you gave me and I used them with the feeling that you would approve my wish to show people here how Frenchwomen can array themselves on solemn occasions.

Gaston saw me try the dress on and said that I reminded him of the lovely ladies at Versailles on their way to make their *cour* to the queen. (The dressmaker to whom I went is a little French girl who is patronized by all the *élégantes* of Philadelphia, and she was recommended to me by Mrs. Abel James.)

CHASTENAY MAUSSION.

Wilson's

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# Collier's

## THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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OCTOBER 17, 1925

## The Road from Rum and Ruin

**N**OT since human slavery threatened the very continuance of the American Union have the people of the United States been faced with such an emergency as that now presented by prohibition enforcement.

The integrity of the national government has been challenged as effectively as by armed rebellion. So complete has been the breakdown of prohibition enforcement that the capacity of the government to compel obedience to any law is being seriously questioned.

We are in the midst of a new nullification movement, a movement more sinister even than that attempted by the advocates of slavery. Sixty-five years ago the Southern States fought by honest force to establish their sovereign rights to manage their own affairs, whether for good or evil. They lost because slavery was an evil which transcended in importance all other issues. To-day, individuals and not states are seeking to ignore state and federal laws. They have chosen the method of bribery and corruption rather than that of frank discussion and open rebellion. The methods of nullification have not improved with time.

### A Losing War

The outstanding conclusion of more than a quarter of a million representative American citizens who were interviewed by Collier's representatives is THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS WAGING A LOSING WAR AGAINST ALCOHOL. THE UNITED STATES IS WETTER NOW THAN IT WAS THE DAY THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT WAS RATIFIED! States and communities which were dry five years ago are now dripping with the booze vended by bootleggers.

North, South, East and West the report is the same. With federal enforcement came the bootlegger and the breakdown of state and federal laws.

Opinions may differ as to the wisdom of prohibition but THERE CAN BE NO DIFFERENCE AS TO THE IMPERATIVE NECESSITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. The prohibition acts are not in

the category of the ancient blue laws which died because customs changed and the obsolete statutes were forgotten. Nobody has forgotten, nobody can forget, the Eighteenth Amendment. When the dry laws are flaunted all the laws are brought into contempt.

It would be unjust to underestimate the effort made by the national government to enforce prohibition.

It is true that a fundamental mistake was made when the Treasury agents charged with the administration of the law were made the sport of politics. Looking back five years, it is plain now that putting prohibition into politics was a blunder of the first magnitude.

It is impossible to say what would have happened if the enforcement officials had been selected on merit by the Civil Service method rather than because of their usefulness to senators and other political bosses. The fact is that many of the men chosen to enforce prohibition were opposed to the act. Many were unfitted by training to administer any law. Spoils politics appeared in its worst form and not in a generation has the country seen such a spectacle of corruption and of incompetence in office. The acts of some of the prohibition agents did much to sully the reputation for honesty and efficiency built up during many years by tens of thousands of honorable men.

Yet conceding the original blunder, which was inherent in the law and for which responsibility must be squarely laid at the door of Congress, both Presidents Harding and Coolidge made sincere attempts to dam the tide of liquor.

### Battles at Sea

Treaties designed to stop smuggling were negotiated with many foreign nations. International law was rewritten to extend the ancient three-mile limit out far beyond the American shores. A new police navy, equipped with various scientific weapons, was brought into existence. The silence of the peaceful waters of the Atlantic sea-

board is broken nightly by the rattle of machine gun bullets and the angry explosions of small cannon in action.

Still bootleggers have successfully plied their trade. The subtlety of government chemists has been matched by the ingenuity of illicit dealers who have "recovered" from industrial alcohol the basis of many strange concoctions.

THE PROHIBITION RECORD OF THESE PAST FIVE YEARS IS A TERRIBLE EXHIBIT. HUMAN NATURE HAS BEEN REVEALED AT ITS WORST. THERE ARE FEW DARKER CHAPTERS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

### Local Enforcement

But out of all the corruption, inefficiency and lawlessness one great fact stands out. It is this:

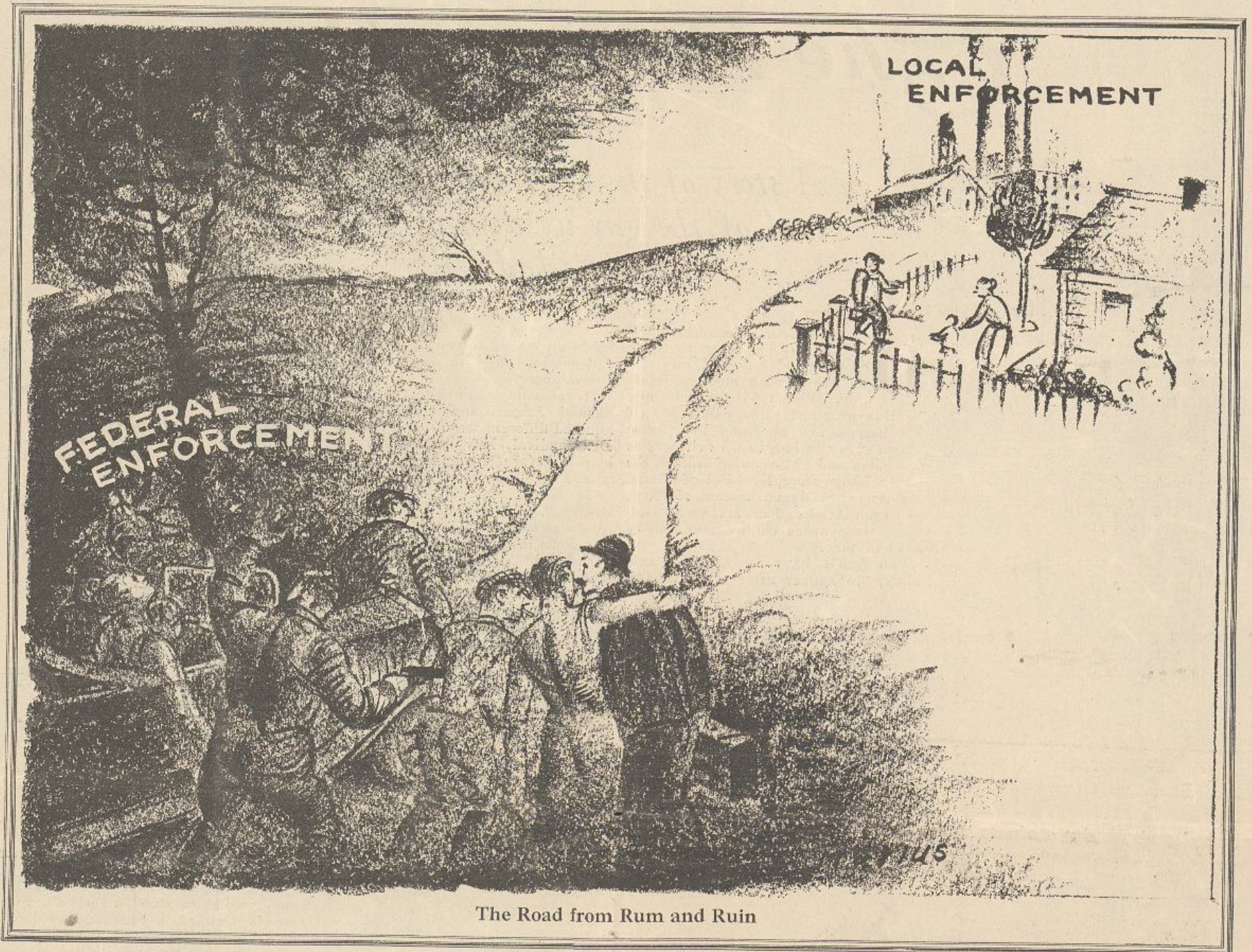
PROHIBITION WAS EFFECTIVELY ENFORCED BY STATES AND BY OTHER LOCAL AGENCIES; THE LAW BROKE DOWN ONLY WHEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTOOK TO DO FOR PEOPLE WHAT THEY CAN BEST DO FOR THEMSELVES THROUGH THEIR LOCAL, ELECTED OFFICIALS.

The American Republic is a union of states and the Union stands. This is one country and if there is permanence to any human institution it is fair to assume that the Union will endure. It is a century too late to talk about states' rights.

Nevertheless laws affecting men's behavior are only faithfully enforced by the police power of local groups. It has been the unbroken experience of the English-speaking race that every kind of offense, from minor infractions of highway laws to murder, can best be dealt with by local courts and police.

There is another system but it is not American. The old Russia of the Czars stretched the long arms of the imperial police across the vast territory to which the Romanoffs held title. Local self-government did not exist in the Russia of the Czars.

In our experiment with national prohibition we have drawn upon Russian precedents. We abandoned the familiar Anglo-Saxon customs and



The Road from Rum and Ruin

sought to enforce criminal laws through the machinery of a national police system. The prohibition agents of to-day are exactly comparable to the imperial police of Russia. They have no natural place in a country whose institutions are founded on the experience of generations with local enforcement of the entire criminal code.

What is the solution? Nullification of the Volstead Act? Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment?

### *The Practicable Remedy*

Neither of these suggestions offers any hope. We cannot permit any important act of Congress to be ignored and brought into contempt without stimulating disrespect for all other laws. Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is impracticable even if it were desirable. No one who considers seriously the drift of the past few years can reasonably expect any formal repeal.

THERE IS, HOWEVER, A WAY OUT. WE CAN RETURN TO AMERICAN METHODS OF ENFORCEMENT. WE CAN PUT THE BURDEN OF ADMINISTERING THE

LAW UPON THE STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL POLICE AUTHORITIES.

This does not imply the complete retirement of the federal government from the prohibition field. The Washington administration has permanent responsibilities in this field which cannot be delegated so long as the Eighteenth Amendment remains in the Constitution.

What can be done immediately is to place upon the states and the counties the full obligation of enforcing the dry law whenever and wherever local authorities show the capacity and the willingness to discharge the duty.

There are many precedents for such a step. The reconstruction period following the Civil War is rich in its suggestions. When the Union issue was determined at Appomattox, United States troops were sent to govern the Southern States.

The armies of occupation remained until Washington was persuaded that the seceders were willing to govern their states in accordance with principles approved by the majority of Americans. In a word, military authority gave way to civil rule and lo-

cal self-government was reestablished.

The administration of the prohibition law by federal agents is fairly analogous to the government of the Southern States by United States soldiers. Continued military rule is hostile to everything which Americans hold dear. That it should be a permanent system is inconceivable.

### *Let's Go Back*

Let us, then, start back to the sound American tradition of local self-government. At the outset the federal government might well withdraw its agents from those states which are now willing to enforce the law.

HERE IS THE ROAD FROM RUM AND RUIN. THE PRESENT CONDITIONS CANNOT ENDURE: THEY ARE INTOLERABLE SINCE CORRUPTION IS ALIEN TO THE AMERICAN CHARACTER. THE LAW MUST BE ENFORCED, AND THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF THIS NATION SHOWS THAT IN THE LONG RUN LAWS CAN ONLY BE EFFECTUALLY ADMINISTERED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

WHICH STATE WILL BE THE FIRST TO OFFER TO LEAD THE WAY?

# The Doctor's Harem

*A story of the night errant  
and of the gay wisdom of  
the knight's lady*

By  
JAMES  
OPPENHEIM

DR. SANDIVAL shut his office door behind him and ascended the stairs with much satisfaction. Which wife would Sally be this evening? She called herself his harem, and she was his twelve wives. They included such extremes as Cleopatra and Catherine of Russia, the lovely Lady Yang Keui-Fei of China, the renowned Manon Lescaut of Paris, and even Ariel and an actress who always wore men's clothes and smoked a small pipe.

"So you'll have no excuse," said Sally, "to hanker after other women.

I'll be all women to you; and when you fall out of love with one, I'll bob up—a stranger."

It was a quaint device. Sally was a natural actress and beautiful in a hundred different ways. And she knew Dr. Sandival, how quickly his heart leaped before feminine beauty and what a wanderer he was.

So as he went up the stairs, he wondered. The house, on Seventh Avenue, was quite still. The housekeeper was down in the basement, the doctor's bachelor brother was out, and Sally was doubtless awaiting him in the library. She had had over an hour after dinner to put Lawrence to bed and to sleep and to get herself up as one of the wives. On the second floor he walked to the front and opened the library door.

Sally was there. He stood and looked at her.

She had on a tight-fitting black dress; her hair, gold-glinting, was parted in the middle and hung in a low loop in the back, and she was seated in a deep chair, sewing. Her face, with its blue eyes and tilted nose and narrow, soft lips, had a look of simplicity and openness, demure and sweet.

"You're lovely," he commented, stepping forward and looking down upon her. "What are you?"

"Can't you guess?" she asked.

"No, I'm stupid."

"Why, I'm your old-fashioned wife."

He smiled a little foolishly. "What must I do?"

"Be sentimental, sweetest."

"You mean"—he bowed and kissed her hand and then her forehead and then the part in her hair—"and sing something? 'Oh, my darling?'"

"And 'Swanee River,'" she added, "and 'Old Black Joe'."

"Do we live in a cottage together, with sweet peas and mignonette in the garden?"

"Roses"—she sighed happily—"don't forget the roses."

"And you have a beautiful son?" he put in.

"OH, LET him be your son too," said Sally, taking his hand with both hers. (Sally, you may remember, was a widow before she married the doctor.) "Our boy," said the doctor. "Is he asleep?"

"Fast asleep, with Tum-tum, his black doll, in his arms."

"Perhaps we live in the South," said the doctor, lighting a cigar, "and it's before the war. We have Greek columns on the veranda and old darkies serving us. We're proud and aristocratic."

"No," said Sally, "it's a cottage, set out in a hidden place in the hills, with an old orchard in back and swallows flying about the eaves, far away from everything but the bees and the garden and the summer stars. . . . And we are very secret about each other and our boy; we all live in a mystery. . . ."

"What is the mystery?"

"Oh, Sid," she cried, "how slow you are! The mystery is the way we feel. . . . It's deep, you know; our home, our love. . . ."

He spoke reverently. "It is, Sally . . . or shall I call you Mary?"

"Mary," she smiled, "and you're John."

He took a seat near her, drawing close.

"I feel all peaceful already," he said, leaning back and puffing.

"Then sing me 'Swanee River'."

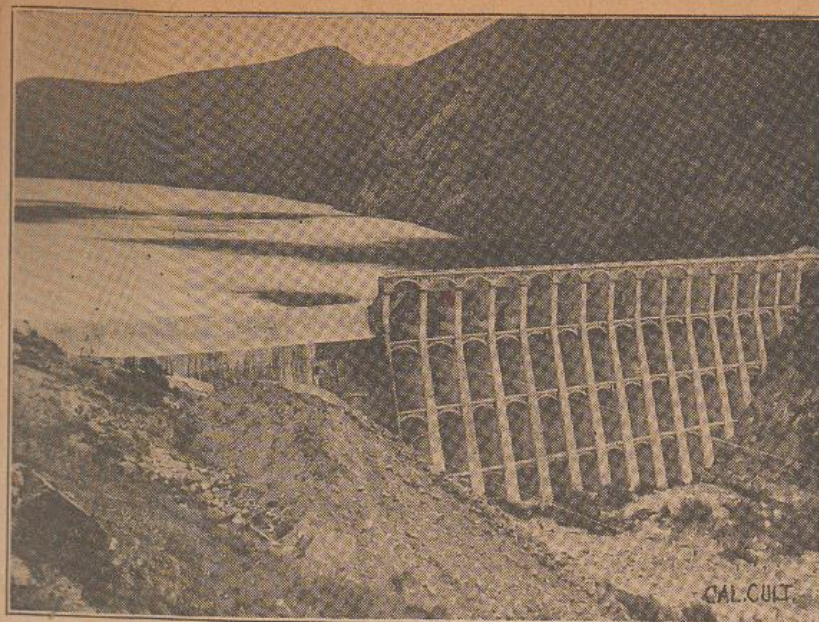
She sewed. He sang, in a rich, clear bass that rose and filled the room, the dark music of an old soil, the longing and love of an exiled people, slaves who worshiped their masters. . . .

Illustrated  
by  
Charles  
Lassell

The room was warm and strange with the woman who filled it with a poignant warmth of desire. She settled on the floor at his feet, her head against him

Lassell 25

625



Number Two of a Series  
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bricks worth \$50,000 each, the product of California's richest mines, after traveling over 1000 miles, to ease the danger from floods to points south of San Francisco. They also will visit Bunker Hill, Fremont and the Treasure Island, after traveling over 1000 miles, to ease the danger from floods to points south of San Francisco. They also will visit Bunker Hill, Fremont and the Treasure Island, after traveling over 1000 miles, to ease the danger from floods to points south of San Francisco.

Saw Woman's Birth Hovering

# California Cultivator

Vol. LX, No. 21

May 26, 1923

One Dollar Yearly

## "Beautifying Capital" at Rancho Santa Fe

By C. B. Messenger

**H**OPE the call of the open road has led many to this delightful garden spot. It is a section which is new to most of us. It is old in that the Camino Real was built across it late in the 18th century and the mission fathers were crossing it on the way from San Diego Mission to that of San Luis Rey. It is a part of the old Rancho San Dieguito. The grant was originally made to Don Juan Mario Osuna.

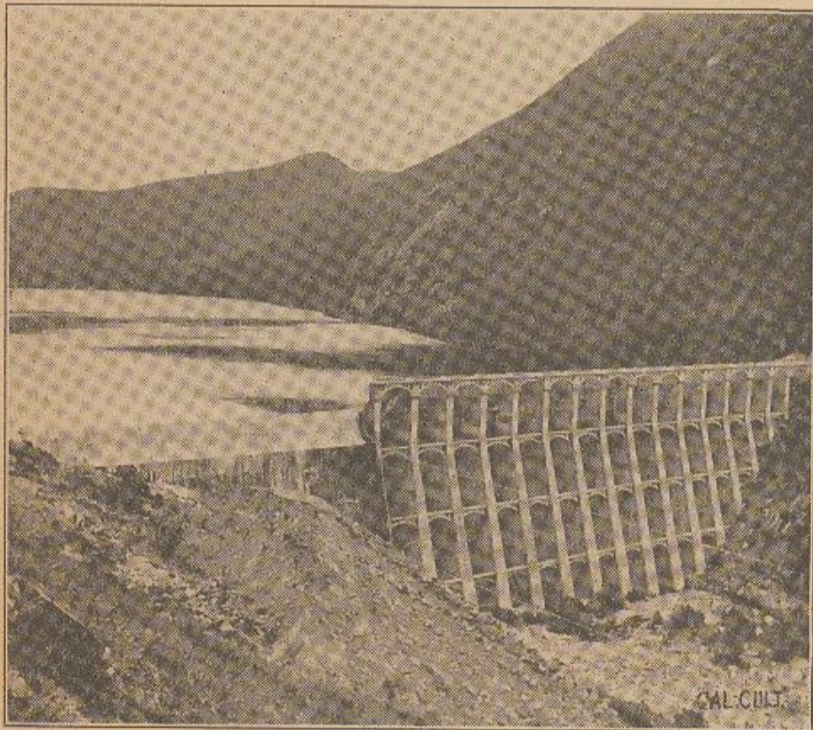
We drove to the south a hundred miles along the bluffs overlooking the Pacific and after crossing the San Dieguito and just before entering Del Mar turned sharply to the left, or away from the ocean, crossing the San Dieguito again and continuing on its

Rancho Santa Fe, by the way, is a name now something less than a score of years old, which has been given to the section formerly known as Rancho San Dieguito. This change of name was made at the time of the purchase of this tract of 9,000 acres by the Santa Fe Railway. The railway people have not been ignorant of the value of this great tract and been withholding it from the public. They have fully realized its worth and for some years have been taking steps to open up and make available all the lands of the rancho.

First in importance was the matter of water. The San Dieguito, gathering the storm water falling on the wa-

upstream, as is often the case, the Lake Hodges Dam is of multiple arch construction. Nearly a score of arches bound together in one complete whole make for a construction

The work of the big power ditchers, of which there are several scattered over the hills, is wonderfully interesting. More, it is instructive for it has opened up the hillsides and made possible easy investigation as to the soil situation. In some sections where the 'dobe' appeared uninviting a cut



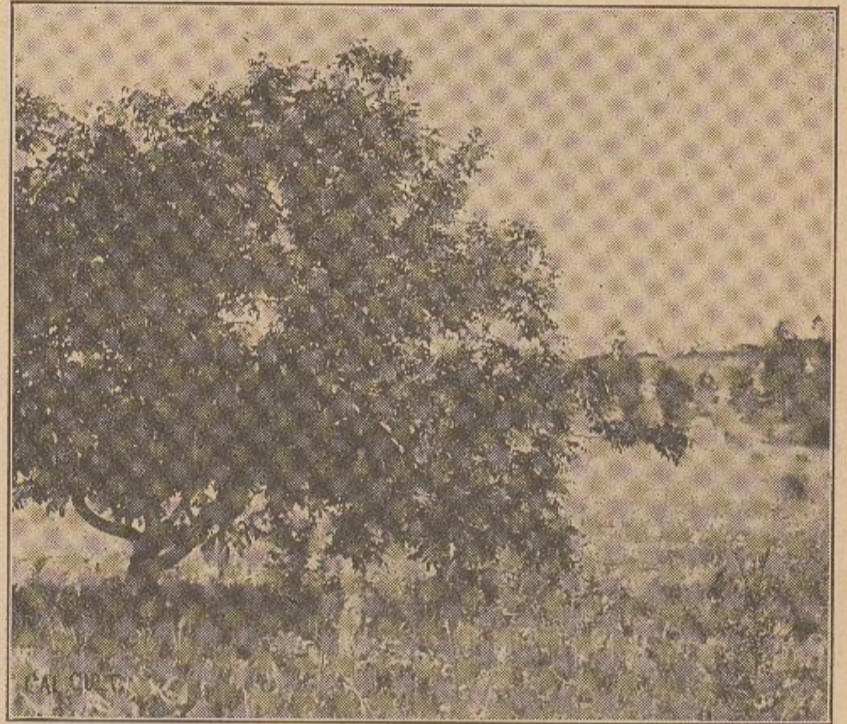
A Multiple Arch Dam Backing the Waters into the Mountains for Seven Miles. This is the Lake Hodges dam on the San Dieguito River in San Diego County. This dam towers for 157 feet above bed rock, is 750 feet across the top and holds back 37,700 acre-feet of water. Its cost was approximately a million and a half.

northern bank for five miles back from the ocean.

Rounding a eucalyptus covered hill we came directly in front of a low rambling adobe structure, La Morada, "The Home." It is strictly true to name for we are assured that in a sense it is not intended as a hotel but as a real homey place for those who are interested or hope to become interested in Rancho Santa Fe.

tersheds of the Palomar and Cuyamaca Mountains, carried past the lands all too great a flood to be usable in winter months and too small a quantity to be valuable in midsummer. So a great wall of concrete and steel was thrown across the canyon and Lake Hodges Dam stored the winter floods and created a beautiful mountain lake.

Instead of the dam arching slightly



Walnut Tree Never Cultivated Nor Irrigated

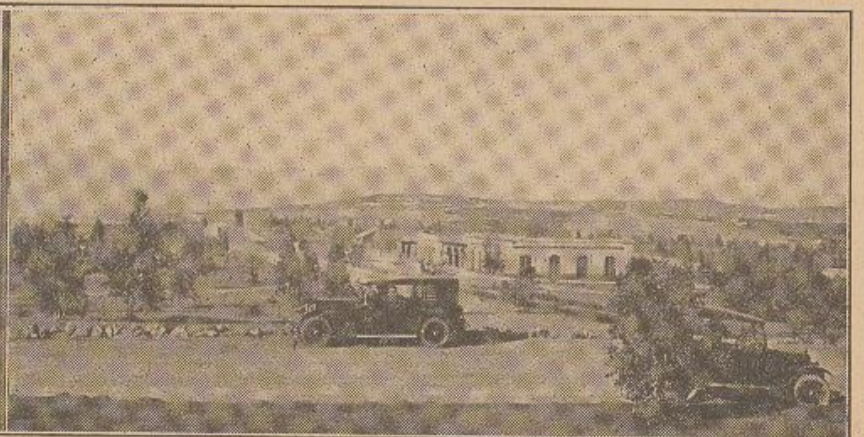
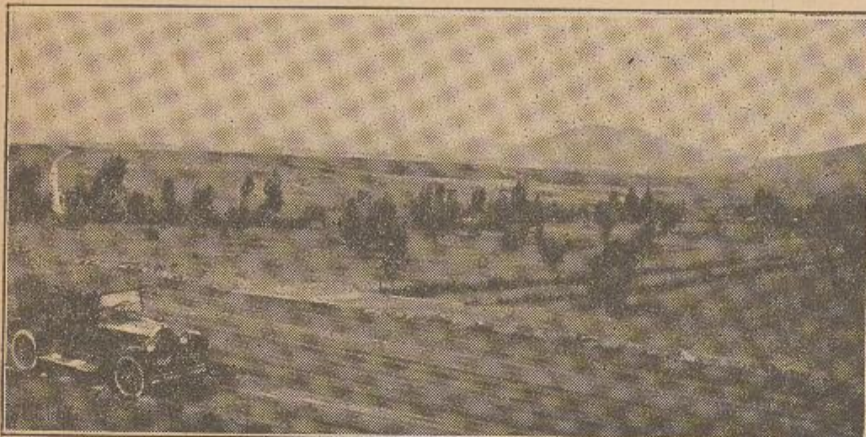
This tree is now well loaded with nuts, is nearly 25 feet high and approximately a dozen years old. It is in one of the richest little valleys of Rancho Santa Fe in San Diego County. It is one tree of several hundred which were planted in order to test out some of the fruit growing possibilities of the Rancho.

which has saved in concrete and steel and given even greater strength than would solid construction. This dam is the fulfillment of the dream of W. E. Hodges, vice-president of the Santa Fe Railway. It backs the waters of the San Dieguito a distance of nearly seven miles and into many little side canyons. It is now level full and even spilling slightly. In addition it is filling the aqueduct carrying waters to the lands now nearly ready for irrigation, and other portions of the water are going to Del Mar and to the city of San Diego.

Economy of water is secured and stability given to the great project by an underground cement pipe system the object of which is to carry the water to the highest point of each parcel of the 9,000 acres. Contours have been made and the entire tract plotted, but the present effort is to carry the pipe lines to the first unit.

through it to the sandier conditions below showed where roots of chaparral or even wild oats had easily penetrated and gathered from the lower depths nourishment which has made possible vigorous growth. These lands have been used in farming operations for more than a century without disturbing more than the upper few inches of the surface. Now comes the ditcher permitting delivery of water and the tractor with deep tillage tools which may change production from a total value of a few cents per acre to many dollars per acre. More, it will change the comparatively unproductive hillsides to homesites.

Those ditches, by the way, have been constructed until there are already nearly 50 miles of them. Some of the pipe lines have been laid and are almost ready for service. The ditchers are extending mileage daily. (Continued on Page 618.)



Scores of Beautiful Homes Will Soon Be Dotting This Landscape, the Rolling Nature of Which Makes for Wonderful Landscaping Possibilities. Two views from the terrace of La Morada showing civic center of Rancho Santa Fe. There is even greater unevenness of ground than appears in the photograph, which will make possible landscaping effects of great beauty. Palomar and Cuyamaca Mountains in the background. Photos by Cultivator camera.

# Agricultural News Notes of the Pacific Coast

## Northern California

Marysville reports fruit thinners asking 45 cents an hour.  
Glenn County estimates about 40,000 acres in rice this season.

Western Sonoma-Marín Dairy Cattle Show, June 1-3, Valley Ford.

Paradise, Butte County, is talking of holding a community fair in the fall.  
Sebastopol Apple Growers Union will build another packing house at Sebastopol.

Sacramento County farm bureau holds its annual picnic today, May 26, in McKinley Park.

M. Garnett of Willows reports receiving \$8.65 per head for 1200 lambs shipped to Omaha last week.

The River Farms Company near Knights Landing, Yolo County, is building a \$10,000 dehydrator.

The level of Lake Tahoe is higher than for four years. It is a foot higher than last year at this time.

Beginning in 1925 the department of agriculture will grant ten year permits for grazing in national forests.

"A cow for every farm" is the slogan adopted by the livestock department of the Placer County farm bureau.

Annual celebration of Strawberry Day has become an institution of the Happy Valley Farm Center in Shasta County.

Pacheco farm center in Shasta County has captured the \$25 prize for largest percentage of increase of membership.

Sutter County Almond Growers elected as directors of their association: H. C. McMahon, C. H. Hartwig, G. W. Parsons, Albert Leuth, and R. J. Miller.

Fruit-frost service has been maintained in the Winters district of Yolo County since March 6 by the U. S. weather bureau, Chas. I. Dague in charge.

Butte County orchardists have been spraying with nicotine preparations in fight against aphids which have been especially bothersome on prune and apple trees.

Happy Valley, Anderson County, is making heavy strawberry shipments to Oregon and points farther north. On Tuesday of last week 350 crates were sent out.

Butte County Beekeepers Association has set aside ten per cent of its membership dues to demonstrate to non-resident beekeepers the unwisdom of crowding bees.

United chamber of commerce of Sacramento Valley and many farm bureaus are cooperating in publication of booklet setting forth opportunities and resources of this section.

First straight car of California cherries to reach Chicago brought: for boxed Champmans \$4.71, lug Champmans \$5.44, boxed Purple Guigne \$2.96, boxed Burbanks \$4.81, lug Burbanks \$5.07 and boxed Tartarians \$6.02.

Santa Clara County Walnut Growers Association at its annual meeting last week elected: P. J. Martin, president; George C. Payne, vice-president; F. G. Wool, secretary-treasurer; Joseph A. Conner, manager, and John Hain, William Trenouth, D. W. Luther, Joseph A. Conner, F. G. Wool, George C. Payne and P. J. Martin, directors.

## Central California

Visalia and Hanford districts show heavy crop of apricots.

15,000 raisin growers signed the new association contracts.

Exeter's Valencia shipments will amount to between 200 and 250 cars.

George Turner of Hornitos sold 70 sacks of wool, 12 tons, at 46 cents a pound.

A. L. Cowell has been appointed secretary of the Merced irrigation district.

Porterville Cooperative Poultry Association in April handled a \$26,000 business.

As water recedes in Tulare lake grain district wheat and barley is still being sown.

Early peaches were expressed from Visalia orchards, May 14 to Los Angeles and San Francisco markets.

Turkey raisers of the Delhi settlement plan to have a killing and packing house ready for fall marketing.

Robt H. Klamt who has been assistant farm adviser in Kern County, will go to Sutter County as farm adviser.

Change in traffic control on Giant Forest road has been recommended by park officials to Tulare County supervisors.

The Lone Star district of Fresno County has formed organization of raisin growers under the Sun-Maid Association.

Dairymen of Lemoore district of Tulare County made observation auto tour of five dairies in the Corcoran section on May 8.

The California Prune and Apricot Growers Association reelected H. G. Coykendal vice president and general manager. Later it is reported that he has resigned.

Fruit growers of the Hollister section have started organization of the San Benito County Fruit Growers Association to aid in labor and marketing problems.

100 homer pigeons were released in Sacramento last week, the leaders making their home town, Hayward, in 27 minutes and 32 seconds. The air line distance is 60 miles.

Farmers and dairymen of San Luis Obispo County have organized a corporation to establish warehouses at San Luis, Edna and Templeton to mill and mix local grain for feed.

An open meeting of representatives of each district in the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association will be held at Fresno, June 1 to go into the new activities made necessary by reorganization.

The apple selling committee will present its plan to the various farm bureau centers of Santa Cruz County. It is composed of W. R. Radcliff, C. F. Langley, E. A. Hall, O. O. Eaton, C. J. Rodgers, C. H. Baker, A. G. Rinn and F. L. Selleck.

Chinese varieties of beans, sorghum, millet and wheat have recently been received at Davis university farm in exchange for a similar collection of small grains, grasses, and hybrid sorghums of the Yolo, Spur, and Double Dwarf types recently sent to China by Professor G. W. Hendry. The new varieties are grown in dry hot regions.

## Southern California

Brawley shipped first apricots of the season, May 7.

League of the Southwest meets at Santa Barbara June 7-9.

Anaheim sugar plant has been sold to the Holly Sugar Company.

Annual farm bureau picnic at Santa Ynez, Santa Barbara County, May 26.

Sixth annual farm bureau picnic at Chino, San Bernardino County, May 26.

Perris district of Riverside County will have 1000 acres in cotton this season.

Brawley shipped apricots to San Francisco and Los Angeles markets on May 12.

Oxnard district of Ventura County has 3000 more acres in sugar beets than last year.

Dairymen of San Luis Rey Valley plan to market their milk cooperatively in San Diego.

Riverside County will this summer finish paving the five mile gap in the Jack Rabbit trail.

California Growers Association is getting ready for opening its Hemet plant the last week in June.

Petitions are being circulated for formation of an irrigation district at Valley Center, San Diego County.

Escondido, San Diego County, grape growers say that buyers from the Atlantic coast are already visiting them.

Tractor schools were held in San Diego County last week at Alpine, El Cajon, Escondido, Fallbrook and Carlsbad.

A large exhibit of avocados by R. M. Teague is a feature of the Valencia Orange Show at Anaheim this week.

Apricot growers of Moorpark, Ventura County, expect to have apricots ready for shipment in four or five weeks.

Coachella Valley celebrated at Indio May 12, completion of the state highway from Riverside. There is only one short detour at Whitewater.

Escondido tomato growers have organized with S. C. Dickson, president; M. E. Salsberry, secretary. Growers will plant for the late fall market.

The Elsinore plant of the California Growers Association will not be operated this year. The local plant will probably receive and ship fruit.

The last of the dykes in the Colorado along the Palo Verde Valley has been dynamited in effort to straighten the channel and prevent overflow damage.

R. H. Taylor of the California Almond Growers Exchange has spent the past week in the Banning-Beaumont district looking over the almond orchards.

Superintendent Kreutzer of the state land settlement at Durham spoke before Corona chamber of commerce last Tuesday. Mr. Kreutzer is making series of talks through Southern California.

Bean growers, dealers and warehousemen met with association officials at Oxnard last week to work out change in standard for approval by California Lima Bean Growers and submission to authorities.

## The Coast and General

Michigan legislature has passed a standard apple act.

Carload cantaloupe shipments began moving from Mexico on April 26.

Kennewick, Washington, marketed its first of the season asparagus in Minneapolis.

J. E. Troxyl of Pendleton, Oregon, has built two 150 ton silos to fill with sunflower and corn silage.

Wenatchee apple orchards (Washington) bloomed two weeks early this spring.

Michigan canners expect to contract with cherry growers at 5½ and 6 cents a pound.

More than 2,500 acres will be planted to Spanish peanuts this year by growers of Seminole County, Georgia.

Scarcity of farm labor in western Michigan is reported to have sent many women into the fields as in war days.

What is called the Pacific Northwest's oldest apple tree planted at Vancouver in 1826 will bear a good crop this year.

Michigan bean growers report heavier holdings of beans than a year ago, with heavy importations of foreign beans holding down the market.

Boise Valley of Idaho in 1918 was importing eggs for local consumption, now it is sending out of the valley hundreds of carloads annually.

Peder H. Benson of Palo Verde has been appointed Arizona state meat inspector. Mr. Benson is president of the Arizona Honey Exchange.

An eight day apple carnival is to be held at Washington in December by growers of Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. It will be called the Eastern National.

North Pacific Cooperative Growers has taken five year lease on Lewis County Canning Association plant at Chehalis, Washington. The association markets mostly small fruits.

Report comes from Wenatchee, Washington that extremely good returns are being received by the American Fruit Growers on Winesaps packed in oil wraps and kept in cold storage.

Contract will soon be let for the great concrete bridge on the Pacific highway over Lewis River, Washington. It will cost over \$100,000 and will complete the Pacific highway in Washington.

The standards established by the United States government governing the manufacture of canned milk and dairy butter have been used as the basis of standards for these products just adopted by the Republic of Argentina.

Disagreement between Yakima County (Washington) farm bureau and the apple pool committee seems to grow more complicated. Both are reported negotiating for string of warehouses owned by the Associated Growers Exchange.

Texas beemen report that due to late freezes, honey production will be a month later than last year. Too much rain has fallen in many areas for much honey flow. Supplies practically exhausted and colonies are full of queen cells.

# Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables

By W. V. Cruess in Short Course in Fruit Products, University of California

(Continued from last week.)



HERE are several home canning methods in use. The most commonly employed methods are:

1, the cold pack one-period method; 2, the cold pack three-period method; 3, the cold pack pressure cooker method; 4, the hot pack method; 5, the combined hot pack one-period method; 6, acidified brine method for vegetables.

The cold pack one-period method is used by canning clubs in the Northern States and by many home canners. The fruit and vegetables are packed in the jars and cans cold; syrup or brine is added and all cooking and sterilizing is done in the jar. Some fruits shrink to give a slack filled jar and some vegetables cannot be sterilized safely by the length of heating recommended for this method by the United States department of agriculture authorities. Sterilization is done or attempted in all cases at 212° Fahrenheit.

The second method just listed is the same as the first except that the products are given three heatings at 212° Fahrenheit of one hour each on three successive days. It is troublesome but is safer than the one-period method.

In the third method the cold packed products are sterilized under steam pressure at high temperatures. This is the safest method of all for vegetables.

In method number four the fruits or vegetables are first cooked and are then packed and sealed hot. No further sterilization by heat is given. It is the method that writers of bulletins like to call "grandmother's method." It is not safe for either fruits or vegetables. Many people have died from botulism through eating fruits and vegetables canned by the hot pack method. It is not recommended except for preserves and fruit juices. In transferring the cooked fruit and vegetables to the jar the product cools and becomes contaminated with bacterial spores from the air and from the jar cap and rubber. Sometimes these spores are not killed by the moderately hot and rapidly cooling fruit or vegetables and develop later in the jar with disastrous results.

In method number five the fruit particularly is given a preliminary short cooking in a kettle to soften and shrink it so that a full jar may be obtained. It is then sterilized in the jar at 212° Fahrenheit. It is safe for fruit and is economical of jars.

Method number six is used successfully for vegetables.

Methods two, three and six only are recommended for vegetables of low acid. Tomatoes and rhubarb are easily sterilized and may be classed with the fruits rather than with vegetables.

Jars

Glass jars are preferable to cans for home use because they may be used repeatedly and require no special equipment for sealing. If several thousand containers are to be put up, then of course, cans that may be sealed mechanically are perhaps preferable.

There are many kinds of jars on the market. I prefer the glass top, wire clamp jar of the "E-Z Seal" or "Lightning" type because the caps last indefinitely; are not corroded and because the clamp top device makes this style of jar extremely convenient to use. Less loss of juice occurs during sterilization from this style of jar. Vacuum sealed composition top jars are good for the commercial plant but not very practicable for home use.

Jar Rubbers

More important than the jar is the rubber. Only the best can be used with any degree of satisfaction. Too many rubbers on the market impart a disagreeable tarry taste to the food and others are brittle or swell and do not make a good seal. The Cold Pack and the Good Luck brands I have found to be very reliable.

## Cans

There are three types of cans used in home canning. They are:

1, Wax top cans; 2, solder top cans; 3, sanitary cans.

The wax top can goes with the old hot pack method and is well known to all of us. It requires no description. It is not very satisfactory for the cold pack process but is suitable for preserves.

The solder top can is fitted with an opening in the center of the top for filling. This hole is covered with a disc of tin plate which is sealed in place with melted solder after the can is filled. This style of can was the first used in canneries on a large scale. It is not so convenient for home use as the sanitary can and is objectionable because drops of solder or soldering flux often enter the can of fruit or other food.

The sanitary or open top can is the can now used almost exclusively by commercial canneries, where it has replaced the old solder top can. The cans are open to the full width of the can and are easily filled. The filled cans are covered with a lid which is crimped to the can by a mechanical sealer known as a "double seamer," since two operations are necessary. Air tight sealing is accomplished by a rubber composition or paper gasket which is attached to the lids and forms the joint between the lid and the top of the can.

Sanitary cans come in two finishes,—plain tin and laquered tin. The former is satisfactory for all vegetables except rhubarb and for sweet fruits. Laquered cans are better for tart fruits and rhubarb because the laquer or "enamel" protects the tin from the fruit acids.

## Home Can Sealing Outfits

Soldering outfits for solder top cans are not expensive nor difficult to use. The sanitary can and sealing outfit are much to be preferred to the solder top can and sealing outfit.

Small hand power can sealers are now available at moderate cost (\$15 to \$40). Most of these are very satisfactory. Where one family does not have sufficient produce to warrant the purchase of a can sealer, several families can often join together in buying one.

## Sterilizers

Sterilizers are of two types, namely, those in which the product is heated at the boiling point of water and those in which the product is sterilized at temperatures above the boiling point of water in a closed retort in steam under pressure. Both have their place.

## Boiling Water Sterilizers

A sterilizer may be a covered vessel in which the filled cans or jars are heated to the degree and for the time necessary to sterilize their contents. The sterilizer containing the cans and several inches of water is placed on a stove, and steam generated by boiling the water heats the cans. The cover must be sufficiently close to insure steam heat in all parts of the vessel, but must not be too tight, or the steam pressure will cause the vessel to burst. An ordinary wash boiler fitting the top of a kitchen stove can be made to serve as a very satisfactory home sterilizer. A piece of heavy wire screen of half-inch mesh and cut to fit, or a false bottom made of slats, should be placed in the bottom. This will serve to keep the jars from contact with the bottom of the boiler, where they might break if too close to the fire.

Cans may be placed in two or more tiers, separated and supported by slatted gratings which allow the steam to penetrate to all parts of the can. The cover of the boiler should fit snugly in order that the steam will be confined and heat the upper part of the sterilizer to the boiling temperature.

## Pressure Sterilizers

Certain vegetables are hard to sterilize except at very high temperatures. Sterilizers using pressure steam will attain these temperatures and the cheapest forms can be bought for about \$10. For family use these are unnecessary, the methods for sterilizing vegetables described before being more convenient, as they require no special equipment.

Where vegetables and meat are to be canned for sale it will usually pay to obtain a pressure cooker, as they are fairly easy to operate.

The pressure cooker is fitted with steam gauge, thermometer, release cock and safety valve, and with weight and lever to regulate the pressure. In using, the boiler is first one-fifth filled with hot water. The cans filled, capped and tipped in the usual way, are then placed in the grate and lowered into the boiler. The cover of the cooker is now screwed down, but the release cock is left open. Heat is then applied until steam escapes freely from the open cock. This cock is then closed and heating continued until the temperature reaches the desired point. At this point the safety valve should be set for corresponding pressure (see table) at the same time the release cock is opened slightly, so as to allow a small escape of excess steam. By this means the temperature can be regulated very exactly. The safety valve will open and relieve the pressure if the temperature commences to go too high. When the heating has continued for the required time, the cooker is removed from the fire, the release cock opened full, and when the pressure has fallen to 0 the cans are removed and cooled in water. If the cooker is opened before the pressure has fallen to 0, steam may scald the operator. The larger outfits of this kind are equipped with a small steam boiler for heating, and three or more cookers.

## Temperatures Fahrenheit Corresponding to Pounds Steam Pressure

Pounds Pressure	Degrees Fahrenheit
1	215.2
2	218.3
3	221.3
4	224.2
5	226.9
6	229.5
7	231.9
8	234.3
9	236.6
10	238.8
11	241.0
12	243.1
13	245.3
14	247.3
15	249.1

## Blanching

Most vegetables and some fruits should be "blanched" or parboiled before canning. This is done by dipping them in boiling water. A wire screen basket or a frying basket, such as is used in cooking doughnuts, will serve to hold the vegetables while they are dipped in a large cooking pot containing boiling water. This treatment improves the quality, by removing slimy matters and lessens the astringent taste of the skins. It softens the product so that more may be placed in the cans or jars and tends to set the green color of the vegetables. It is necessary with asparagus to remove bitterness.

## Exhausting

This process is necessary with cans which are to be sterilized by heat. It consists of a preliminary heating before sealing and before the final sterilization. It results in expanding the air inside the container and thus driving out most of it. When the sealed container and its contents cool, the small amount of air still enclosed contracts and produces a partial vacuum. If cans are sealed while the

contents are cool they will swell on heating, owing to the expansion of the heated air. Exhausting reduces corrosion of the tin plate because of removal of air. It also permits a better filled can because it softens the product before sealing.

## Thermometer

A good dairy type of thermometer reading to 225° or 230° Fahrenheit is very useful and is not expensive.

## Cold Dipping

Blanched vegetables are usually dipped in cold water in order to cool them sufficiently to permit handling. This treatment also cleanses the vegetables and is believed to benefit the color.

## Lye Peeling

Apricots, peaches and some varieties of pears may be lye peeled before canning, and this method is recommended where rather large quantities of fruit are to be canned.

In using this method a lye solution of one half pound of caustic lye per gallon of water is dissolved in an agate ware or iron pot. Other metals dissolve in the lye. The lye is heated to boiling and the fruit is immersed in it in a wire basket or cheese cloth bag long enough to "slip" the skins; usually 15 to 30 seconds. The fruit must be then plunged into a large volume of cold water and the skins and lye removed by thorough agitation in two or three changes of water. Lye peeled fruit must be stored in dilute brine (3 tablespoons level of salt per gallon of water) until canned in order to check browning of the surface.

## Syrup

Fruits are canned in sugar syrups of various strengths or concentrations. In general, the more acid fruits require the most sugar. The appropriate strengths are given in the directions for canning the various fruits.

## Brix or Balling Sugar Testers

Syrups of the desired strengths may be made up by weighing the sugar and measuring the water, or by adding sugar to the water until the desired strength is indicated by the sugar tester or hydrometer. This is sometimes called a saccharometer and the commonest forms are the Brix and Balling. The hydrometer is floated in the syrup contained in a tall, narrow metal or glass cylinder and the per cent of sugar read off from the scale at the surface of the liquid. If the syrup is cold the reading is correct enough for the purpose, but if very hot the reading may be four per cent too high.

## Baume Sugar Tester

This is a hydrometer similar in form to the Brix, differing only in scale, which reads in degrees instead of per cents. The degrees may be multiplied by two to give the per cent approximately.

## Strengths of Syrup

By carefully measuring the sugar and water, syrups of any desired strengths can be made up. The following table shows the relation between the sugar percentage, the Baume degree and the proportion of sugar and water.

SUGAR SYRUPS			
% Sugar (Brix or Balling)	Baume Degrees	Weight of Sugar Per gallon of water.	
		0 lbs.	7 oz.
5	2.8	0	15
10	5.5	0	8
15	8.3	1	2
20	11.1	2	13
25	13.8	3	10
30	16.5	4	7
35	19.2	5	14
40	21.9	6	6
45	24.6	8	4
50	27.2	10	10
55	29.8	12	10
60	32.4	15	11
65	34.9		

In making up syrups from this table, the weight of sugar in the last (Continued on Page 618.)

### "BEAUTIFYING CAPITAL" AT RANCHO SANTA FE

(Continued from Page 615.)

This first unit to which I referred above includes the civic center, part of which is La Morada and the administration building or business headquarters for the project. A small general store, together with a thoroughly up-to-date garage, finish the constructed part of this civic center at this time.

As the farm units are sold and improved other subdivisions will be made and the highways will be laid farther and farther around the hillsides, continuing the curves which add so much to the picturesqueness of the landscape. These roads, by the way, are a wonder and their attractiveness is increased by the method of naming. Historical names have not been chosen but Spanish words for birds and flowers predominate. I will not say that there is not a mile of straight roadway on the ranch but I will say there are a half a hundred miles of delightful curves.

General Manager L. G. Sinnard, fitted by training and natural instinct, has maintained closest supervision of the lines of highways and by-ways, and he has made every effort to give the entire subdivision the strongest appeal. There is no effort to provide a land settlement proposition for the

farmer of limited means. The country gentleman with means to carry on and make the settlement most attractive is given greatest encouragement. The farms range in size from as low as five or six acres up to as high as 40. In the interest of landscaping the effort has been made to give to each farm a bit of ravine or hillside which will permit of beautifying and securing recreational opportunity.

Notwithstanding the entire plan makes appeal to the man of means there is no effort at, "all the traffic will bear" in the matter of prices of the various plots. They may be said to be a half or even a third of prices commanded by real estate in sections where the citrus, the avocado, the olive and similar fruits are already being produced. Speculation is taboo. The question is asked "Do you intend to make this your home and will you build at once or at least begin planting—improving?"

In the matter of buildings, whether for home, for garage or smallest of outbuildings, there are definite restrictions. First as to cost: No home may be erected costing less than \$3,000, and in some sections the restrictions run as high as \$20,000, and no matter what the cost the general outlines must have approval of architects. In other words, there is to be a harmony of plan. The work of the architect is not simply the enforce-

ment of restrictions but is intended to be suggestive and helpful. Spanish or South American type of architecture must prevail.

This idea of beauty in structures and landscaping is not, however, the dominant feature. Practical production which will give to a great transportation company increased tonnage and prosperity to a community is one of the principal reasons for this entire development. To the end that no mistakes may be made careful soil and climatic investigations have been made.

The agricultural advisory work has been placed in the hands of A. R. Sprague, pioneer Californian. Mr. Sprague is now making the initial planting of avocados. The climatic conditions are thought to be perfect for avocado production.

Meteorologically, conditions are almost perfect. The climate is strictly Californian.

A before breakfast bath in the Pacific is possible every day in the year. One may even make a catch of fish for breakfast. The wind is never strong. Say, around an average velocity of six miles per hour. The mean average temperature is 62 degrees. The low on the mesas and hills which are designated as citrus lands is 36 degrees. The high record stands at 90.

The hillsides afford opportunity for

varieties of soil, and these desirable spots are recommended for the planting of avocados, olives, citrus. The loamy alluvial soils of the valleys are recommended for peaches, pears, prunes, grapes and other deciduous fruits. Especially have walnuts been testing out, as the accompanying photograph proves. A large number of trees were planted, and these have continued to grow and bear crops for more than a dozen years with neither care nor irrigation. Another crop already being grown, and most successfully, is that of chili peppers together with other winter truck crops which are offered an excellent market at San Diego. The effort will be to meet one of the great needs of the city of San Diego. Since its founding the demand has been "more back country." Nine thousand acres of the Rancho Santa Fe, once it is brought under cultivation, will mean a very definite step towards the answering of that need.

In issuing an eloquent invitation to come and see the natural beauty and natural productiveness, Manager Sinnard closes with: "Comfort is here—and relaxation, a tonic blending of sea and mountain air, a serenity that throws a slumbrous spell over rugged mountain peaks guarding the horizon, and rests in the quiet depths of fragrant valleys. If your loving acquaintance with the delightful spots of California does not include Rancho Santa Fe, a visit will make you want to live long and intimately with the natural charms of this place.—And you might wish to make your home here. Give thought to such a visit—and soon."

### HOME CANNING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Continued from Page 617.)

column opposite the desired per cent or degree is added to each gallon of water and dissolved by stirring. The volume of syrup obtained is greater than that of the water used. The increase of volume is very slight with syrups of 5 per cent to 15 per cent, but is greater with more concentrated syrups; 15 pounds 11 ounces of sugar and one gallon of water giving nearly two gallons of syrup of 65 per cent.

A "thin syrup" is ordinarily made by dissolving one cup of sugar in two cups of water; a "medium syrup," one cup of sugar to one or one and one-half cup of water, and a "thick syrup" by dissolving one cup of sugar in one-half cup of water.

#### Cane and Beet Sugar

In numerous tests made by Dr. Bitting of the National Canners' Laboratory, by G. W. Shaw, formerly of the California agricultural experiment station, by the enology laboratory, and by others, beet sugar was found to give results equal to those of cane sugar. The prejudice against beet sugar may have been warranted when the methods of manufacture were crude, but it can now be produced in as pure a state as cane sugar, with which it is identical chemically.

(To be continued.)

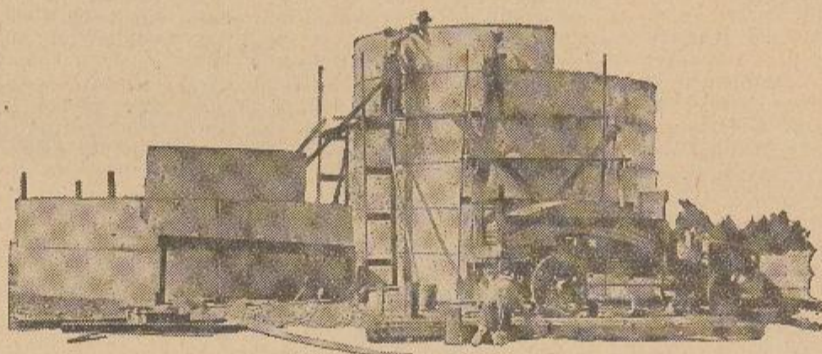
#### STUMP DEATH WITH SALTPETER

In South Africa, where much clearing is done, the stumps of trees are killed and burned by the following treatment: Chop or preferably saw the tree clean off about one foot from the ground, and then bore a 1½ inch auger hole into the stump six to 12 inches deep. Fill this with powdered saltpeter, and plug the hole with a piece of round wood driven in tightly.

In five or six months, when the sap has dried up, set fire to the stump, and it will burn clean out right to the roots four or five feet deep under ground.

Another recommendation is:—

For large trees bore a hole 18 inches deep and one inch to two inches diameter vertically into the stump, put in one to two ounces of saltpeter, fill with water and plug up. After a month or two put a little kerosene oil in the hole and set alight when the stump will smoulder away to every part of its roots. For smaller trees, holes one-half inch to three-quarter inch diameter will suffice, and one-half ounce to 1 ounce of saltpeter.



## Beat the Labor Shortage

*by handling your grain in bulk*

Labor for the grain ranches is scarce this year, and expensive. It is unreliable, too.

Labor-saving machines and equip-

ment have been swung into the breach to do the work men cannot be secured to do—to cut down the number of hands needed at harvest.

### Calco Grain Bins Help Relieve the Shortage

Handling grain in bulk cuts down the number of expensive hands needed. Stored in Calco Bins, filled by the Bernert Blower or any other simple, inexpensive elevating device, grain of any kind is safe from fire, weather, rodents and thieves.

You need Calco Bins on your ranch this year. We are ready to co-

operate in helping you meet the shortage by giving you quick shipment—by helping you install the bins.

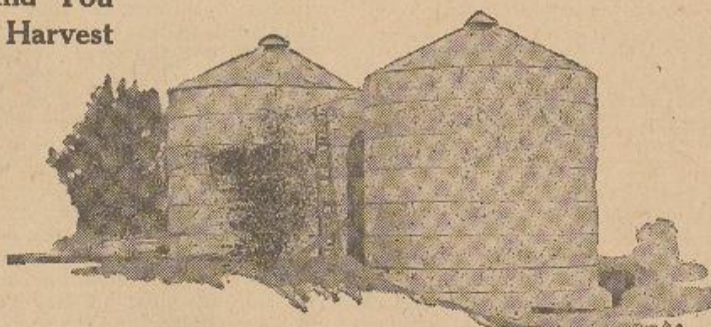
Calco Bins come in sizes from 600 to 5450 bushels capacity. Write and tell us how much grain you expect to harvest. We will tell you what size bins you should have and quote prices.

Act at Once—Write Today—And You Can Have Your Bin Ready For Harvest

### California Corrugated Culvert Co.

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419 Le Roy Street

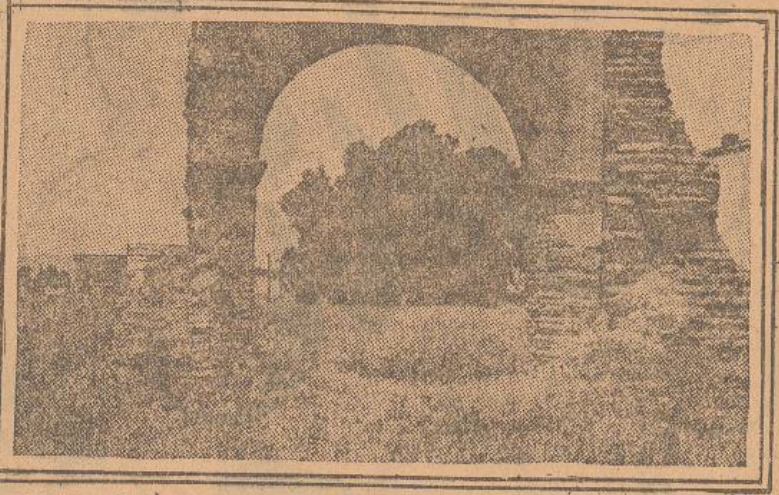
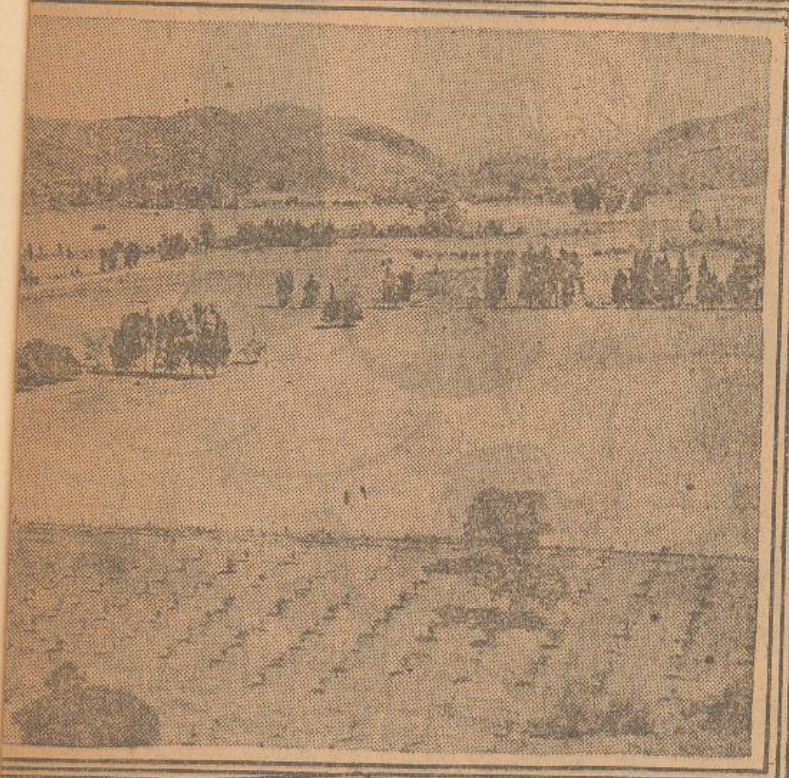
W. Berkeley  
408 Parker St.



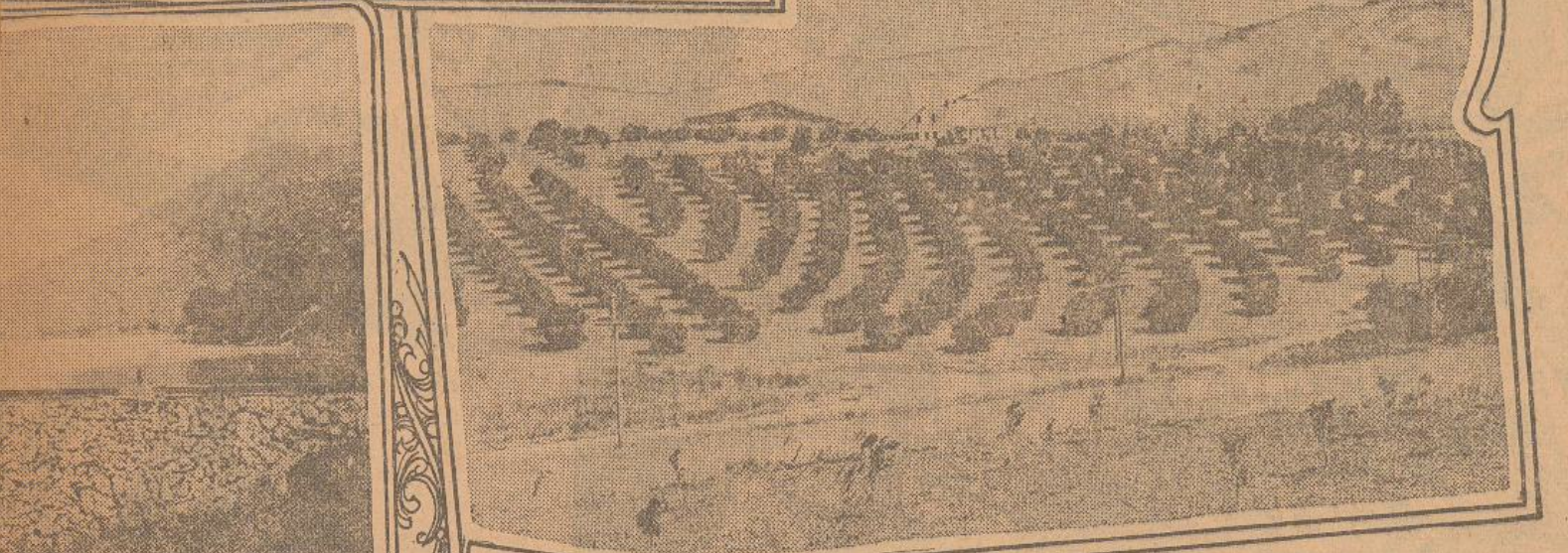


book

# Supplies Are Harnessed to Serve Need of Rich Soils



First American Pepper Tree



Typical Mature Grove



Lido Reservoir

one mine, on Carson hill, near Angeles Camp, pour three bricks worth \$20,000 each into the product of California's richest mine. They also will visit Panzer Hill, Fremont and the Treasure gold mines, after traveling over the... If the water is seeping through the gorge, it would tend to ease the danger of floods to points south of Slough City. Happily, however, the state engineers... At last, separate... north of... with... this... it is thought... improvements... before any decision will be reached... by a Fused Labor organization was... reported at Montecito among dock workers. LONDON, March 24.—A strike... in one out of five farms... changed ownership.



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it is for you who

whether permanently located or not—have the foresight and desire to settle down in an ideal community such as has never before been made available—one which provides every assurance and opportunity for a happy life. It is for those upstanding responsible citizens such as are found among the progressive agriculturists and horticulturists of America.

## ~it tells about RANCHO SANTA FE

California's most unique land development project—carefully planned after years of study—soil analysis—perfection of vast irrigation system and classification of acreage suited to successful cultivation of various agricultural and horticultural products—is now ready for those who are in search of the most ideal of ideal communities. Rancho Santa Fe—with its acres and acres of choice arable land, lies between the sheltering mountains and the gentle Pacific (six miles distant)—one hundred miles south of Los Angeles, and twenty-five miles north of San Diego. Here, in this region, no man can buy for speculation. Only those are invited who wish to play a part in the upbuilding of what is destined to become one of America's most productive, prosperous, magnificently attractive and beautiful agricultural and horticultural (frostless) sections. Every opportunity will be afforded the purchaser in the way of expert advice and assistance in helping toward an assured income and the enjoyment of the peace and happiness which will come to those whose guiding star has pointed the way to such a wonderland as this. Join with us in the demonstration of the fond hopes of those who have spent years of thought and planning, that you might have what Rancho Santa Fe holds in store.

### Just a Few of the Interesting Facts About RANCHO SANTA FE

HOW TO GO TO RANCHO SANTA FE  
From Los Angeles and the East: By Santa Fe Ry. to San Diego or Del Mar, or take your car over California's most picturesque highway, south along the Coast of Southern California.

- 12-month growing season.
- Ideal climatic conditions.
- Annual mean temperature of about 62 per cent—minimum not below 32 per cent.
- Frostless.
- Most modern irrigation system.
- Water supply from Lake Hodges, storing 37,700 acre feet.
- Land values protected—building restrictions.
- Distinctive Spanish architecture Civic Center, Hotel La Morada, and other buildings.
- Winter vegetables have brought from \$500 to \$800 per acre.
- Acreage suited to successful culture of oranges, lemons, avocado (alligator pear), apricots, English walnuts, peaches, prunes, olives, etc.

Name ..... Address ..... City .....

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# Santa Fe Company Reports \$200,000 Total Sales Of Property in Big Ranch Settlement Project

A remarkable land development project is under way on the Santa Fe ranch, where many improvements recently have been made for the accommodation of prospective buyers. Top—La Morado Inn, which provides accommodations for about 60 guests. Below, left—Civic center; right—Concrete pipe line now under construction.



What is announced as the largest single unit of land development ever put on the market in San Diego county, or probably southern California, is the water and land project of Santa Fe ranch, controlled by the Santa Fe Land Improvement company.

Adelightful inn, La Morado, a hotel that can accommodate 60 or

60 people, has lately been completed and is now in use, particularly at present for prospective buyers of the Santa Fe ranch property. It is a delightful place, open to all for lunch or dinner, and arrangements can be made in advance by telephone for those desiring to stay over night.

In addition to the inn, a complete civic center development has

been planned and is now under construction, including stores, office building and garage. A complete water and sewer system for the tract has been installed, streets graded, curbed and surfaced. The accompanying photos show a uniform style of Spanish architecture particularly pleasing in southern California.

Col. Fleisher, sales agent for the property, yesterday said:

"San Diegans little realize what the Santa Fe is doing to help build up our county and in an unusual way, too. Through a plan originated by its vice president, W. B. Hedges, and efficiently executed by our engineer, L. G. Simard, be-

tween 6000 and 7000 acres of wild mesa lands are being transformed into fertile ranches and beautiful villa sites surrounding a civic center, the beauty of which, in my opinion, is unsurpassed in San Diego county.

Nearly 60 miles of contour roads have been constructed, parks have been set aside for the public, San Diego lake has been reserved as a bird refuge, and with far-sighted vision, Mr. Simard is plotting a development that will make him famous as an engineer.

"We have been very successful in our sales to date, aggregating in excess of \$200,000. We are highly gratified by the way property is moving, considering the fact that

**"THE LAST PHAROAH"** By the HARMONIAL PLAYERS

Harmonial Bldg., Central and University, East San Diego  
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For those who want to raise poultry without trouble, for 15 years, the Charles has been the standard. The Charles is a perfect example of intensive poultry raising. It is a simple, practical, and efficient method of raising poultry. It is a must for every poultry raiser.

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**NEW FEATURES**

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**YUBA PRODUCTS**

433 CALIFORNIA

DEALERS AND BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

RODEBILDER

MODELS 25-40

15-25

Let the YUBA man tell you how it fits the double of a third touched groves a 21-ft

**Aero Brand Calcium Cyanide**

It is non-explosive, non-inflammable, and is shipped in light metal drums, 200 pounds with lead 500 to 1000 holes.

Prices F. O. B. Azusa, California

25-pound drums—19c per pound  
 100-pound drums—18c per pound  
 200-pound drums—17c per pound

Write for further information or prices in cartload lots

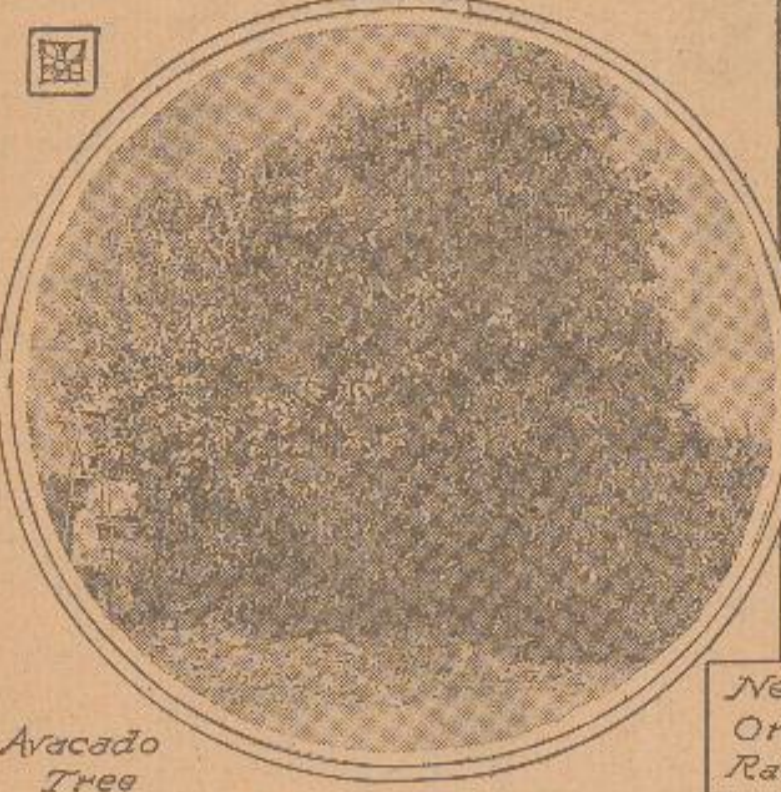
Whether by freight or express, with the Aero Brand Calcium Cyanide, the shipping charge is to be made and freight or express is to be made and

IT'S use is simple—merely insert from 1 1/2 to 2 ounces (a large spoonful) of flakes in every opening and cover the hole securely with a shovelful of earth. In contact with the moisture of the earth it generates Hydrocyanic Acid—an extremely poisonous gas, which diffuses quickly throughout the burrow, and which no animal can withstand. There is no storage or handling problem with

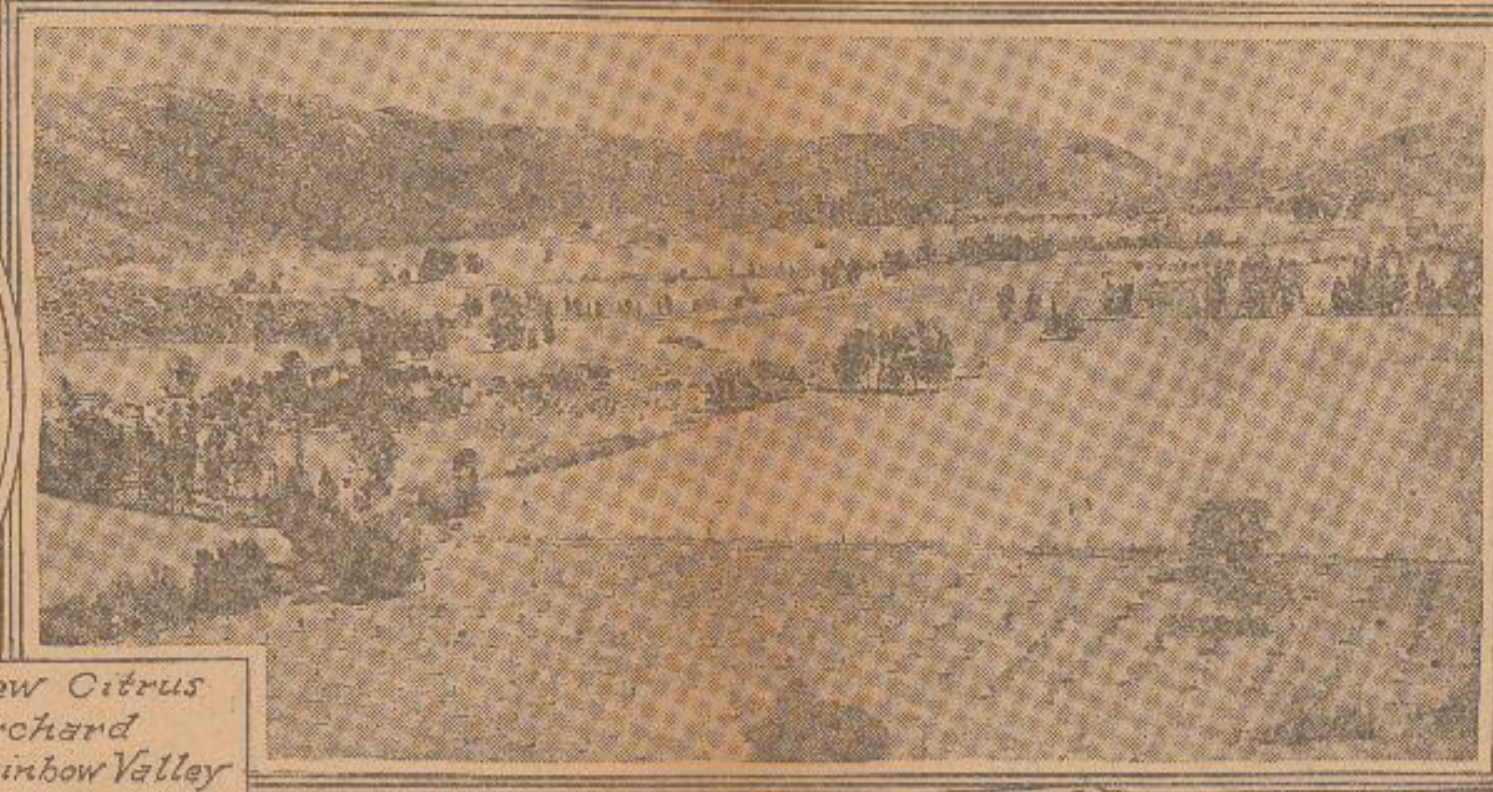
**will do it!**

as sales are made to speculators, and those who buy are under a binding contract whereby they forfeit title in case they do not either build a home or plant at least 25 percent of their land in orchard or vines within 12 months from date of purchase. Our architect must approve all plans of homes or outbuildings. Our building restrictions run from \$2500 to \$15,000 according to location and in every way it is the intent to protect and assure to those who buy, proper restrictions and conditions, thereby assuring all probably one of the most delightful settlements that California has produced.

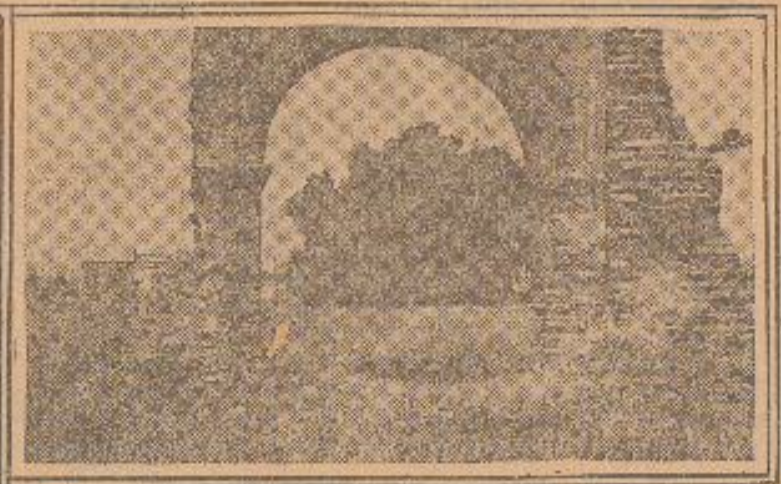
Progress of Fertile Section Rapid as Abundant Water Supplies Are Harnessed to Serve Need of Rich Soils



Avacado Tree



New Citrus Orchard Rainbow Valley



First American Pepper Tree

RICHES OF SOUTHLAND BRINGING DEVELOPMENT

North San Diego County District Dons Four-League Boots as Efforts of Many Years Bear Fruit

BY LEE SHIPLEY

Northern San Diego county, in which a little tribe of Indians still may be seen on their native heath at the Pala Reservation and over which the peaceful spirit of the famous old San Luis Rey Mission still broods, suddenly has begun to take long forward strides. The voice of the carpenter's hammer is heard everywhere, while that of the knocker is hushed. And, which is more important and more musical, the incessant whispering of flowing water in regions which long have had to get along with very little moisture, all are prophesying a future for that part of the Southland more radiant than even the wildest optimist could ever prophesy before.

But no word pictures are necessary. Here is a record of actions which speak louder than words. Carlsbad has doubled its population and more than doubled its school attendance in the last twelve months and is planning new additions to care for still larger growth in the present year. Escondido has seen more property transferred in the last year than in the twenty years preceding it, and asserts that growth at the present cumulative rate will double its population by 1934.

INCREASING CROPS

Los Alamos is vastly increasing its production of both summer and winter vegetables. On the Santa Margarita ranch there are 28,000 acres of lemon alone. It has been shipping winter pears and lettuce direct to New York in carload lots, and is producing cauliflower, spinach, celery, asparagus, string beans, onions, etc., on a steadily increasing scale.

Fallbrook has, by actual count, ten times as many orchards now as it had eight years ago. C. E. Dunham, manager of the local citrus association, says the packing plant capacity there must be doubled within the next two years.

Escondido is building and planting to care for double its present population within the coming year, as a result of the completion of the Henshaw dam.

Solana Beach, a new townsite, has been platted between Del Mar and Carlsbad and the population of the San Diego Valley is expected to quadruple within the next three years, following completion of the Hodess dam.

ESCONDIDO'S LONG FIGHT Much of the credit for the dawn of this new era belongs to Escondido, for that historic inland community has been the leader in the long and discouraging fight for water. For thirty-six years the struggle has been going on, and the sons of some of the men who started it now are seeing fulfillment of their fathers' hopes.

Escondido Valley was originally Rancho Mission del Mulino, which, freely translated, means "the devil's corner," a name which may have signified its lack of water. Now Escondido has fourteen churches, an artistic public library and plenty of water—and actually more beautiful than a sugar water offered an luscious visitor there last week. The battle of San Pedro was fought near it, the place being marked by a memorial park given by Col. W. Hodess and William G. Henshaw.

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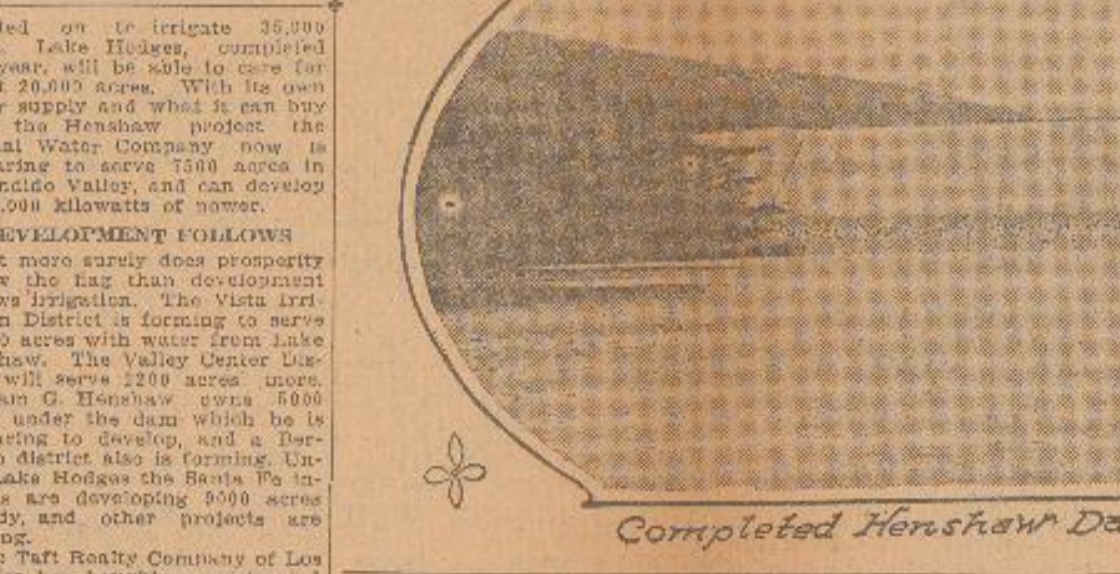
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Escondido Reservoir



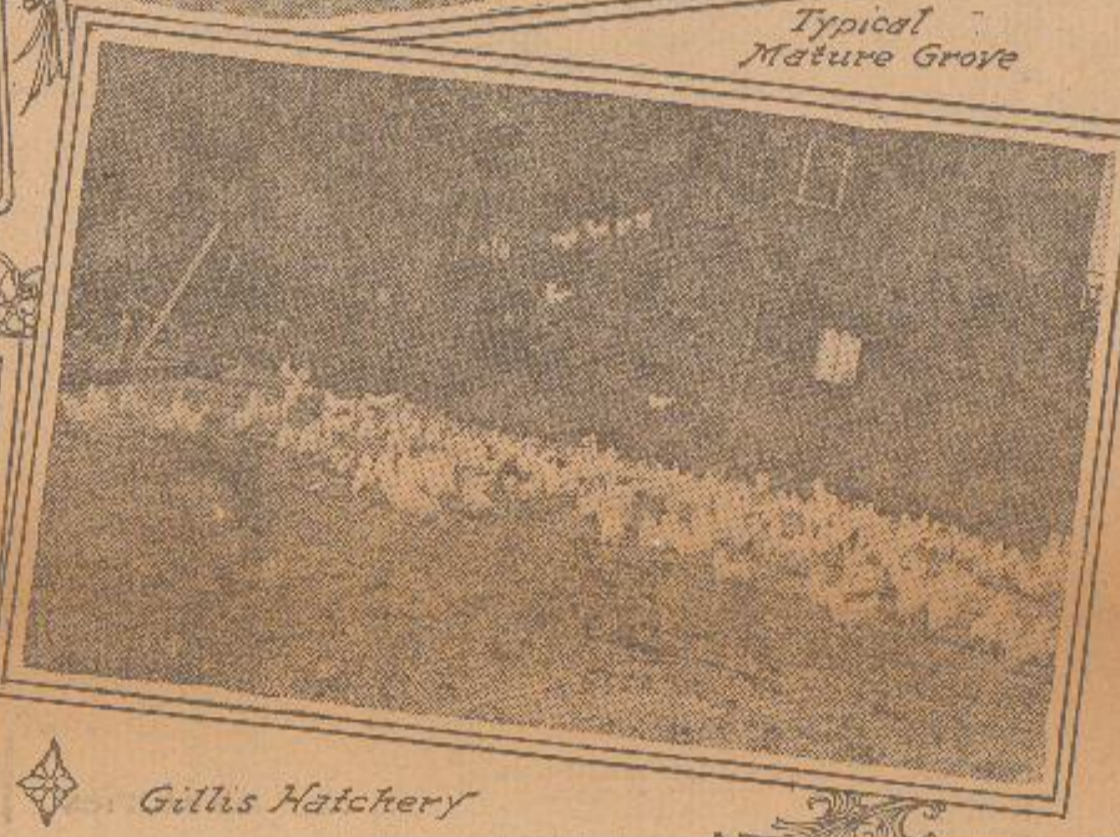
Representative Herd



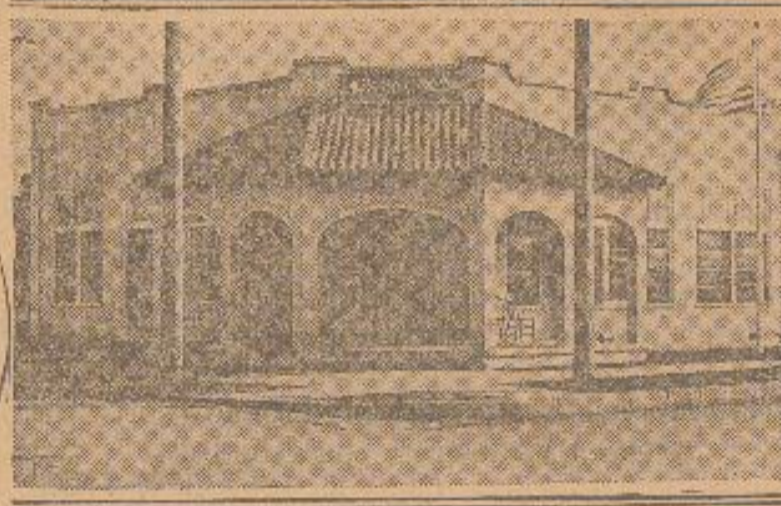
Completed Henshaw Dam



Typical Mature Grove



Gillis Hatchery



Escondido Chamber of Commerce

counted on to irrigate 35,000 acres. Lake Hodess, completed last year, will be able to care for about 20,000 acres. With its own water supply and what it can buy from the Henshaw project, the Mutual Water Company now is preparing to serve 1500 acres in Escondido Valley, and can develop 2,250,000 kilowatts of power.

DEVELOPMENT FOLLOWS Not more surely does prosperity follow irrigation. The Vista Irrigation District is forming to serve 16,000 acres with water from Lake Henshaw. The Valley Center District will serve 1200 acres more. William G. Henshaw owns 5000 acres under the dam which he is preparing to develop, and a Del Norte district also is forming. Under Lake Hodess the Santa Fe interests are developing 5000 acres already, and other projects are forming.

The Taft Realty Company of Los Angeles has bought or contracted for between 4500 and 4500 acres of Escondido which will be divided into a residential and agricultural section. A residential section of 500 acres for citrus development and another one 115 acres. The bulk of these holdings will be irrigated, planted and fully developed before being placed on the market.

Escondido is becoming widely known as a poultry center. It has two electric hatcheries which produce 500,000 chicks annually. Its local poultry association has 150 members and there are fully 250,000 laying hens in the valley, according to Secretary Gillis. The new split in Escondido is shown by the fact that its Chamber of Commerce membership has been increased from 125 to 634 during the month of April.

"FROSTLESS FALLBROOK" Though Fallbrook is off the line of the new irrigation, which runs south of it toward Oceanside, it is far from being off the line of new development. Fallbrook will proudly show you heavily burdened lemon trees on the Will Willams ranch which are thirty-five years old and never knew the touch of frost. It also will show you mature vines five years old in proof of its frostlessness.

For many years the lack of transportation held Fallbrook back, but forty years ago the Santa Fe built a branch to it, and it has paved highway all the way to Los Angeles. A county bond issue also has been voted which will put concrete on ten miles of unpaved road between it and Escondido, which means a perfect road all the way from Los Angeles.

Fallbrook has always had enough rainfall to get along with, and since the railroad and paved highway have overcome its marketing difficulties its growth has been rapid. A few years ago it had only four groves of citrus

fruits, and now has more than forty. Naturally only a few of them have begun to bear, and some are very young. But the number is increasing steadily. Recently Dr. Fred Stahl of Los Angeles has set out lemons and oranges. L. S. Freeze of Santa Barbara has done likewise and also developed his own irrigation water from wells. Louis Williams also has developed water from wells, and set out lemons. Winter vegetables also are being raised on a large scale. The town has recently shown its faith in the future by putting in an electric lighting system and contracting for the boring of a deep well for city water.

CARLSBAD'S AVOCADOS If people will persist in paying a dollar apiece for choice avocados, Carlsbad doesn't see why it shouldn't grow rich thereby. It has an avocado club with sixty members now, and expects to double that number soon. In fact, Carlsbad has acquired the avocading habit. It has been doubling its population so rapidly it hasn't had time to stop and incorporate, and now presents the odd spectacle of laying out citrus new additions, modern even to their ornamental electric street lights, without having an incorporated town.

Carlsbad was started on its career by J. L. Newberry of Los Angeles, who also is a chemist, and who to prove that the mineral springs there about water almost exactly like that which made German resorts famous. But it took irrigation water, not mineral water, to make Carlsbad start booming, and when the Oceanside Mutual Water Company developed water in the San Luis Rey Valley for both household and irrigation purposes Carlsbad suddenly avocados as good as could be found

anywhere—in fact, Carlsbad is ready to admit they are the very best. Anyhow, it has found a ready market for them at high prices. Carlsbad also has been doing well with winter vegetables, and it believes it soon will have the world-famous tulip and hyacinth fields of Holland backed of the hills. With a record of no frost in nine years, Carlsbad is inviting to both fruit growers and vegetable growers.

During its phenomenal growth last year, Carlsbad is convinced things have just begun. The South Coast Land Company of Los Angeles has just platted 100 acres on the palisades, overlooking the ocean, in which homes are beginning to rise. C. A. Patney of Long Beach is building one of them and U. L. Steis of Pasadena another. In the business center, R. G. Chana and William S. Brown are erecting business blocks.

Oceanside is giving evidence of strong and substantial growth. Its new \$25,000 grammar school and \$20,000 addition to its high school are evidences of this, and it is spending \$175,000 in street improvements. It has widened the State Highway out into a broad and handsome boulevard through its limits and paved the road leading to San Luis Rey Mission, the greatest and finest mission of California's early history and one of the State's permanent fountains of historic inspiration. The ancient church, built and decorated with native dyes entirely by the 500 Indians who used to live on the mission's great estate, containing 100,000 sheepskins, whose books more than 250 years old and innumerable other interesting relics heretofore have been somewhat neglected by tourists because it was off the main line of travel.

Oceanside also has outgrown its water system, and has arranged to spend \$100,000 for a new system, bringing water from the San Luis Rey Valley.

All around Oceanside farms which have lain idle for years, or been half neglected, are coming into the hands of real community builders. It is said that there have been more real estate transfers in the last year than in the twenty years preceding, and development is following every change of ownership. Forty new homes have been built in the last five months, and Walsh & Williams have just platted a new subdivision with all modern improvements. The First National Bank is building estimates on remodeling to total about \$25,000. J. F. Martin is erecting a \$20,000 business building. R. E. Stevie is building another. Jesse Newton is about to erect a hotel and business building 20 by 150 feet, and numerous similar improvements are in prospect.

Long noted for its grapes, apricots, lemons and oranges, Oceanside has been considered independent of irrigation, but now it is getting irrigation, too, and is confidently looking for vastly accelerated growth. With the striking industry growing into real importance in the San Luis Rey Valley, with thousands of acres of beans and vegetables coming to the furrows from Las Flores, with the Carlsbad and South Oceanside developments to the south and with its many attractions for both home-sickers and pleasure seekers, its future as assured. It has a four-mile stretch of beach, an exceptional golf course, an athletic club, a good library and splendid schools, and at its Chamber of Commerce banquet Wednesday night, it sent out a ringing cry of rescue to Los Angeles. "Don't worry about getting over-

crowded up there," was its message. "Oceanside will stand right by you and take care of all its own."

TRANSACTION REPORTED Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Hollywood real estate dealers, report the following sales: Mrs. Edward Noble and Helen Noble northwest corner of Vista Del Mar and E. Centro streets, a four-flat building to Mrs. Elanah B. Barrow; Mr. E. H. McCray, eight-room home, 2117 Van Ness avenue to Mrs. Marie J. Blissett; Mrs. Anna Dean Anderson, four-flat building on corner of Sunset Boulevard and Harvard street, to Mr. H. A. Hughes of London, England.

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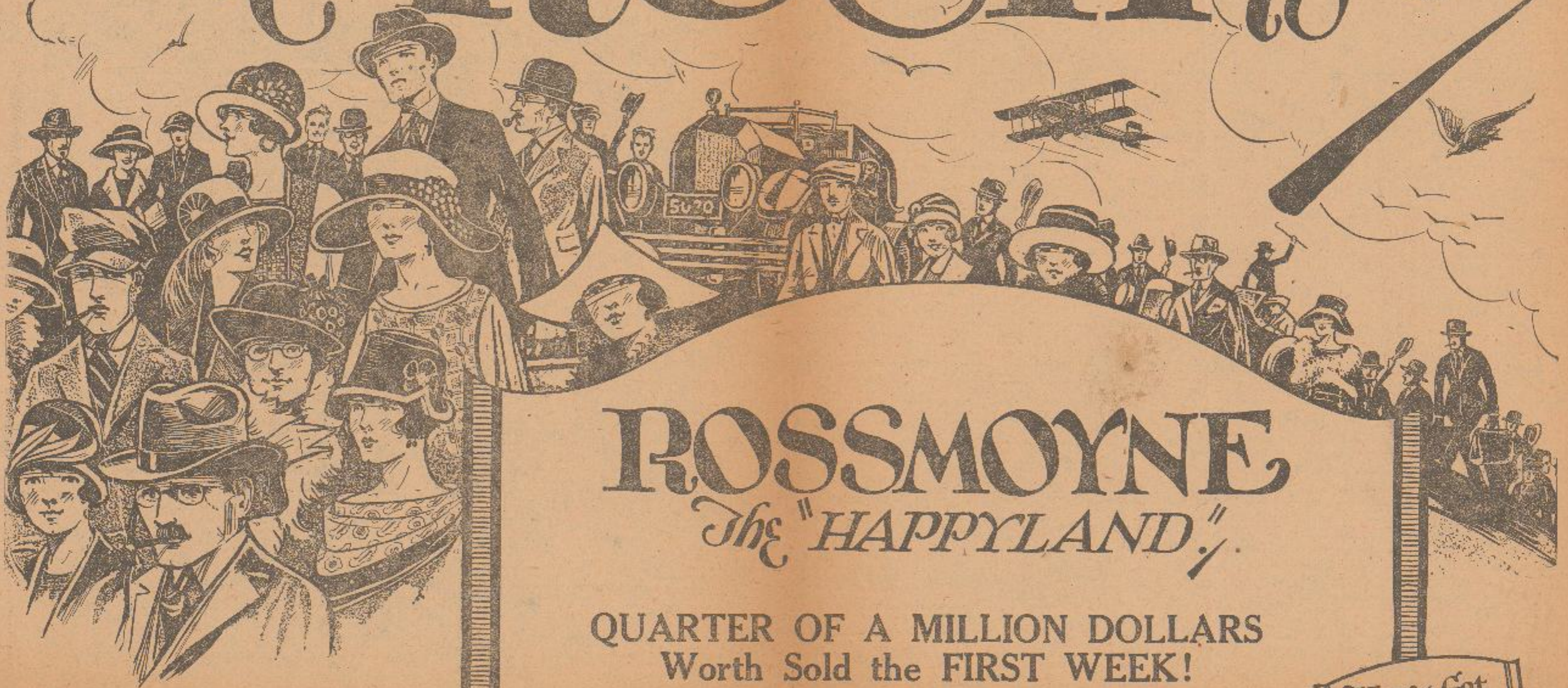
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## ROSSMOYNE The "HAPPYLAND."

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Everybody is talking about ROSSMOYNE, and hundreds have congratulated us upon becoming the owners and developers of the same.

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 This vast acreage of proven soil is being made available by the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company on a basis most attractive to those who desire living in a community planned with great care and attention to every detail, where development is taken to insure proper landscaping, as well as in the design of a Civic Center of distinctive Spanish architecture including a delightful Guest House and other buildings.

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Purchasers—selected by men of judgment, with an eye to ascertaining their adaptability to make successful home owners and producers—are invited to build here—to build with an enthusiasm spurred on by youthful vision tempered with experience—which will make for a success at Rancho Santa Fe that will be a glory to California and a pride to our Nation.

Here no speculators can make entry. Here must profit in land be secondary and production always first.

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45 MILES OF GOOD ROADS

**—almost unbelievable**

You say as you read—and so have those thousands who have already viewed the wonders of Rancho Santa Fe—but not those who have lived with, dreamed of, and spent years in planning the big Rancho Santa Fe idea. It is the realization of an ideal—in this you are invited to share.

Write for the book which tells the interesting story of Rancho Santa Fe—or, better still, visit here over some week-end.

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The Santa Fe Land Improvement Company is a subsidiary of the Santa Fe Railway. The company is deeply interested in the building of this remarkably planned community. Every unit of land is highly restricted and every provision made to guard your prosperity—your happy environment—assure the right neighbors and everything else which makes life worth living.

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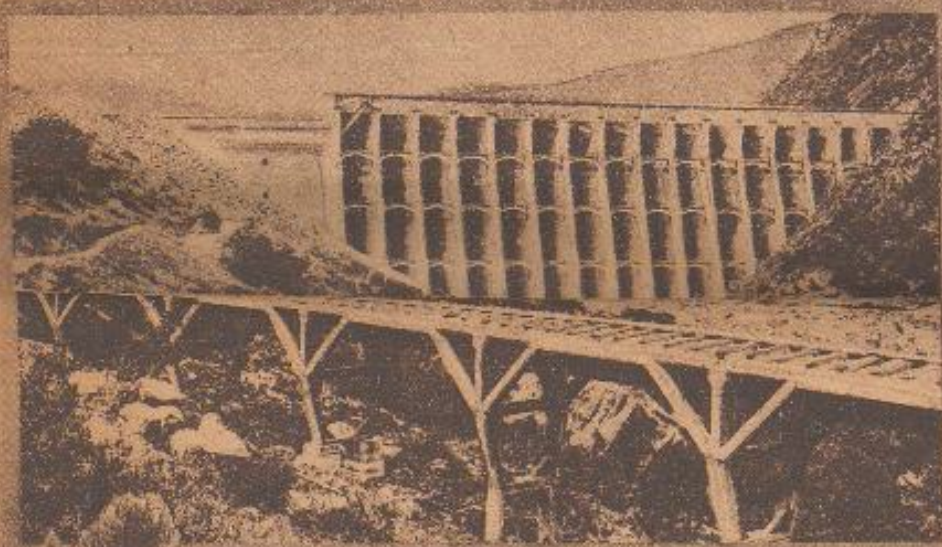
# WATER - & New Wealth

## *Big South Coast Development Project Completed*

AS the curtain of the years rolls back, California presents to the world one of her loveliest possessions. Once more water, the magic key, has unlocked long-slumbering resources. New homes, new farms, new towns, new wealth will follow its life-giving touch. For here, between the mountains and the sea, Nature has blessed a beautiful countryside with a climate in which "winter and summer are all mixed up."



Thundering over the spillway, formerly unharnessed waters bespeak future production of bounteous crops. Lake Hodges, shown at right, has a capacity of nearly 33,000 acre feet.



This multiple arch dam, designed by Eastwood, and constructed at a cost of about \$500,000, will provide irrigation for thousands of acres near Del Mar, twenty-five miles north of San Diego.



Eucalyptus groves beautify the famous Santa Fe ranch



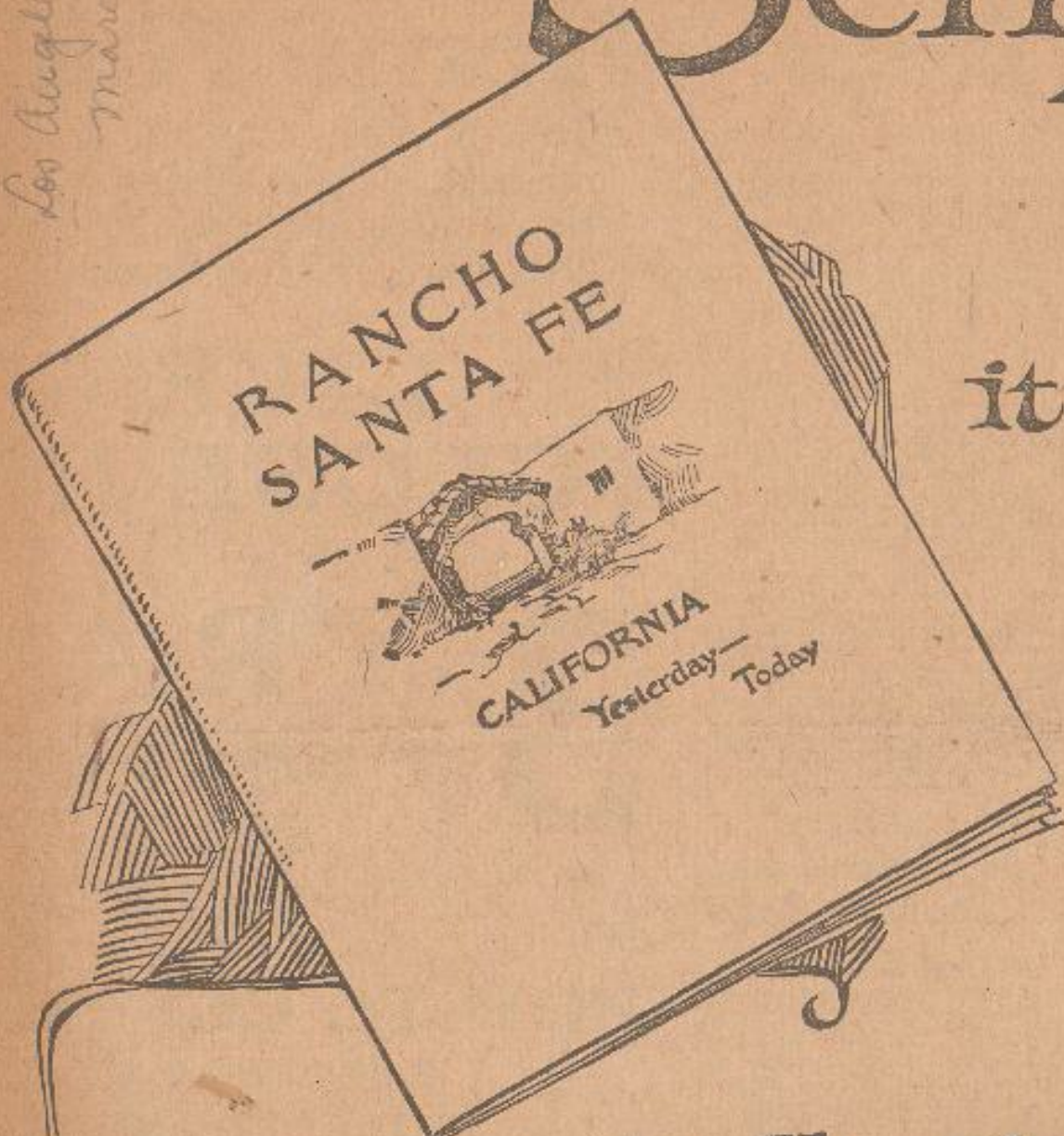
For months, crews of men have been at work laying out such roads as this one, following the contour of the rolling hills; taking advantage of natural scenic beauties.



Soon these fertile valleys will be dotted with orchard trees and fields of early vegetables.

Los Angeles  
March 22

# Send for this story it is for you



who

have the vision of youth, coupled with the urge for realization of fond hopes, which comes with years.

It is for those whose deep appreciation of the good things of life impels desire for attainment of highest ideals in home and community life; for refinement and beauty of environment.

It is for those who seek a permanent home in a setting such as has never before been designed—carefully planned to assure permanence of income—a place where dreams come true.

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Rancho Santa Fe—its very name teeming with the romance of old Spain—with its setting of ancient palms and pepper trees—with its Spanish civic center, Hotel La Mirada, School and other proposed buildings—a mere ten-minute drive from the placid blue waters of the Pacific—is indeed a veritable show place.

It has already attracted thousands of visitors who have feasted their eyes on its irresistible charm—even as you will, once you have caught the spirit and purpose of Rancho Santa Fe.

But you must read the story—then we know you will make Rancho Santa Fe the Mecca of your next week-end drive.

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