

Owensmouth

VOLUME V

OWENSMOUTH, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1917

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THE QUESTION OF LIME IS IMPORTANT FOR OWENSMOUTH

The question of liming of Southern California soils has been occupying considerable space in all local as well as all statewide papers allied in any way with the agricultural interests.

It is a particularly pertinent point to be considered at the present time owing to the scarcity and high price of all types of fertilizer and in connection with the nation-wide question of food conservation and the production of maximum crops.

Needless to say, at this time the most available type of agricultural lime should be used in order to produce immediate results. Sugar beet lime has proven to be the best type of readily available lime carbonate in the Southern California market, though it has been somewhat questioned in the past.

In order to correct a somewhat

prevailing erroneous impression that, because the lime produced by the sugar factories has been through the sugar process it is used up or the good qualities removed, let us give a short description of what happens in this process.

In the first place, the purest Lime Rock which can be secured is burned, or calcined, in the kilns at the factory. This burned lime, or "quick lime," is then mixed with water, forming "milk lime," which is then added to the concentrated impure beet juices for the purpose of removing everything but the sugar. This lime is here precipitated, or taken out of solution as lime carbonate.

This lime carbonate removes from the beet juices practically all the organic matter, leaving only the sugar in solution. The organic matter, carrying Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, and the finely divided lime carbonate, are removed from the beet juices by means of filter presses from which it is run into silos and dried. By careful handling in the recovery and drying, one ton of this lime may contain from \$3.00 to \$5.00 worth of the so-called essential plant foods.

In addition to this, the lime itself, precipitated as it is from water solution, not only possesses no caustic properties but also is in a state of almost infinite fineness. This, of course, renders it very easy in the soil and its agricultural availability is almost immediate.

To explain further: pure lime rock is simply a crystalline form of LIME (CARBONATE). The lime which has been through the sugar-process energies, after having done its work, as a non-caustic lime carbonate. It has done its work well in the manufacture of the sugar and is removed, at the end of the process, identically the same chemically and with added efficiency, from an agricultural standpoint, due to the extreme fineness of division and the added fertilizing values. In other words, the chemical properties of the lime which has been through the sugar process are exactly the same as that of the original lime (or crystalline carbonate) from which it was derived. The physical structure, however, has been changed and the availability of the sugar lime is very much greater than that of the original lime rock.

It must be understood, however, that the effect of sugar lime due to its greater availability, is only short lived. It will only be used as needed, but it is always ready in the soil for immediate action when required. Not forton, and depending on soil requirements, it will last as long as any other type of agricultural lime; and it will do its work more quickly and efficiently. And surely, at the present time, the rapidity of the action is very essential. We cannot afford to wait till the war is over for results.

If you haven't started that winter garden, lose no time in getting the seed into the ground. Every family may have fresh red beets, carrots, peas, radishes, turnips, lettuce, etc., by planting at once.

PROFIT-SHARING PLAN OF THE WELLS FARGO NATIONAL CORPORATION

With the granting of the State Railroad Commission of the application of the Southern California Edison Company, to offer to sale to officers, employees and the general public a portion of the \$2,000,000 par value of its common capital stock, recently authorized by the Commission, President John H. Miller has issued a statement announcing that the Edison will follow the practice of other large and successful electrical companies of America, giving to its consumers the opportunity of becoming partners in the business and sharing in the profits of the Company on terms that permit the smallest saver and investor to

This stock which is offered at \$9.00 per share, cash, and \$90.00 per share on installments of \$5.00 per share per month, pays dividends at the present time quarterly at the rate of 3% per annum, which at the price of \$90.00 net cost yields a return for the investment of about 7 1/2%.

A substantial part of this stock has already been subscribed for by the officers and employees of the Company and the general public an opportunity to purchase direct from the Company a portion of the stock, of the amount of the issue. To protect it from over-subscription, as the manager of the issue now authorized by the State Railroad Commission is limited, the Company reserves the right to withdraw its sale offer at any time prior to October 15th, and to return any subscriptions that may be made after the issue has been opened. The privilege of allotting stock is in less amount than subscribed, is reserved as it is to the benefit of as many as possible of the potential subscribers. In addition, among the consumers, an opportunity is given to stockholders to all subscribers in the production and sale of the electric product of the Greater Edison Company, which they are using in their homes or in their business.

Among the features of the common stock to which Mr. Miller calls attention in the public statement are the following:

It could not be offered without the official approval of the California State Railroad Commission, and it is tax free in California; its dividends are not subject to normal federal income tax; it is a recognized market value, both in New York and in New York and other principal cities; it has an established market as collateral; it has paid dividends over a long period of years and that is not limited as to dividends; when conditions and earnings warrant dividends may be increased, and that they are declared and paid quarterly; that the conditions of sale of this stock are so simple that it is placed within the reach of installment purchasers and especially savers, who could not otherwise finance the purchase of high grade securities of this nature. The common stock of the Southern California Edison Company and the Greater Edison Company, and the latter, the Ventura Light and Power Company, operating at Ventura, and the Mount Whitney, supplying electricity to "Kingdom of the San Joaquin," under an order of the Railroad Commission last May, makes the common stock one of the largest electric generating and distributing plants in the world and insures permanent stability of the Company's business and its securities. It now operates in a territory equal to that of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware, serving one hundred and twenty towns and intervening rural communities, supplying approximately 175,000 consumers and owning and operating extensive hydroelectric and steam power stations; with a total generating capacity of over 300,000 horse-power, two gas plants and electric street railway and fifty miles of standard gauge steam railroad.

During the past year over ninety per cent of the total electric output of the company was generated from the lower plants which operate at a unique position of ability to maintain its low operating costs, while still insuring construction to the highest standard of production and in marketing all other commodities of life, excepting electricity.

The Company owns enough water rights that have not yet been completely developed to enable its plants

generating capacity. This fact insures an indefinite continuation of the lowest possible cost of production, thereby insuring earnings or dividends.

During the last ten years the common stock has net earnings of 7,846,657. During the year ending on the 30th of last June were as follows:

Gross Earnings \$4,825,677
Operating Expense and Tax \$2,646,657
Depreciation Res. \$1,500,000

Net Earnings \$5,905,790
Bond Interest 2,556,041

Balance for Dividends and

Supervision Res. \$5,056,929
This statement was made previous to the merger and does not take into consideration or make deductions from operating expenses of \$400,000 per annum, which will be saved by eliminating duplication and by joint operation.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL

Ms. Catherine Kinnie of Los Angeles is a guest this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Kimball Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Curtis and daughter, Mabel and Mr. and Mrs. Hill, of Redlands motored down last Sunday and spent the day with Geo. Thomsom and family.

A number of teams are busy hauling gravel for the fill for the foundation of the extension to the Owensmouth Warehouse. The floor will be of concrete, and high enuf to meet the car floors.

The Owensmouth Warehouse is a busy place these days. Some 1500 sacks of beans are being received daily. The Teparu beans are almost all in and Henderson Bush, Blue Pods and Pink Kidney are coming in now.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jarboe are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kelly. Mr. Jarboe is manager of the Chaney & Simeral Lumber Company at Holtville. He was formerly manager of the Hammond Lumber Company yards here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hale and family returned the first of the week from a camping trip in Ice House Canyon, above Camp Baldy, in the San Bernardino Mountains. They made the trip both ways by auto, carrying a complete camping outfit in their trailer. They report an ideal outing and enjoyed every minute to the limit.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Kimball Jr. entertained the following Los Angeles ladies at a house party on Saturday evening last: Miss Peggy Weed, Miss Lola Leatherwood, Miss Jo Neely, Miss Madeline Frink, Miss L. Briccolotti. On Sunday the ladies, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kelly, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Kimball at Laguna Beach.

E. R. Elkins, district agent for the Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co., was a visitor to Owensmouth last Tuesday and reported that the outlook for fertilizers in the spring was very uncertain; that the supply of guano being readily taken up by the ranchers, vegetable manure will be among the heaviest users next spring and it will be a common thing to see fertilizers attached to all seed drills and potato planters.

GOOD BEAN SEED MEANS BETTER CROPS FOR GROWERS

One of the fundamentals in better farming is the planting of the best seed obtainable. It is always difficult as well as expensive to buy improved or selected seed. It is yet more difficult to be sure that you are getting the variety you have paid for. Furthermore, in general, seed which is produced in other localities is not likely to yield as heavily as if it were grown where it is to be planted. Grow it yourself, then, you know what you have, also you know it is suited to your locality.

It costs practically no more to grow improved strains, giving larger yields and more profit. The investment of land, capital and labor is about the same except for the larger harvest, which is welcomed. If 25 per cent is gained by using more productive seed, it means adding that much to your income with the same acreage. Why plant poor seed or average seed when you can have better seed? A manufacturer wants the best machines he can find. You want the most up-to-date bean machines you can get, one which will manufacture the most beans per acre.

No wizardry is necessary in raising better seed. It is mainly a matter of actually doing certain things which any one can perform. The methods here described for improving yield and quality by seed selection will help accomplish all these things.

PLANTS TO SELECT
1. During the growing season choose plants marking about the same time with greatest number of full pods, but don't sacrifice quality for yield. The heavy bearing plants must have full sized beans. As the plants are selected they should be marked with a stake or rag and carefully watched for time of maturity. You should select about 100 plants.

2. Select only special plants, but growing under normal conditions. Plants which may be caused by superior soil. Plants from outside rows should not be chosen, as they are likely to be better ones from virtue of location.

3. Gather plants by hand and re-select the best ones again. It is much easier to get the best ones when you have them together for comparison.

4. Harvest, by hand, and weigh the product of each plant separately and put the seed in a heavy paper bag, giving each a number.

5. Keep a record of the number of mature pods and weight of product of each plant in permanent form.

SEED PLOT METHOD
This method consists of planting the selected seed in a special seed plot. From the special plot the best plants are grown, chosen for seed and the rest are sold for market beans. You will find that some plants which are high yielding this year may not have the power to transmit this character to next year.

(Continued on page six)

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Owensmouth Gazette

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OWENSMOUTH, CAL., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1917.

WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON?

The time has come when every individual on earth must decide which party he will support in the great world struggle. There is no longer any neutral ground upon which to stand.

On one side are arrayed the forces of Democracy, fighting for a World Liberty which shall embrace all the people of the earth and insure the preservation of civilized institutions.

Opposing this great Liberty Army is the most cruel, bloodthirsty war machine the world has ever known, supported by a despotic, irresponsible government whose ambition is to crush liberty and dominate the whole world with its tyranny.

The success of the Allies depends on America, and it behooves every American citizen to be LOYAL to the Government in this crisis. In this connection the following extracts from an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor are timely:

"Dissemination of falsehood, carefully disguised, intended to breed doubt, discouragement, alarm, and eventually panic, as these have been so successfully bred in Russia by the German secret agencies, is well under way in the United States. Written into skillfully worded articles on the progress of the war are statements intended to impress the American reader with the practically impregnable position of the Central Empires, the uselessness of efforts by the Allies to break the lines on the eastern or western fronts, the tremendous reserves of Germany and Austria in men, munitions and money, the impossibility of checking the submarine campaign, the certainty that the soldiers of the United States dispatched to the war zones will be 'slaughtered' by the tens of thousands, the utter hopelessness of the attempt to bring the Teutonic powers to terms by other than diplomatic processes.

"Recently American newspapers that should have known better have been made vehicles for descriptive matter intended to present to their readers every possible "horrifying" phase and aspect of the war.

"Perhaps the most insidious of all the work carried on along this line is that conducted thru the medium of a whispered campaign intended to cause distrust of the Government with regard to the management of army camps and naval stations. Almost every possible form of rumor is afloat in this connection. The recruits are not properly fed, clothed or housed, are neglected when they need aid, are falling victims to disease by the score. This rumor-mongering, it must be understood, is practiced systematically and skillfully. It is part of the plan to undermine public confidence in the Government, to interfere with enlistment, to hamper the draft, to force upon the nation a peace that would everlastingly disgrace it."

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Monkeying With A Signal Code

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

Abercrombie, who was a bachelor, did not spend his time dawdling around clubs and drawing rooms. He owned a splendid yacht, the Tuxedo. He managed to sail anywhere in any waters, and in this regard he made his home. He concentrated quite a number of inventions to assist scientists in making deep sea soundings and investigating ocean currents and at the time referred to in this story was endeavoring to simplify sea signals.

Abercrombie called to the Philippines and other remote places, where he was well known by the United States officials, especially the officers of the army. Among the families of the officers he met Miss Lella Turnlee, the daughter of Colonel Turnlee, commander of the 10th infantry. Miss Turnlee understood his devices readily.

Now, the way Abercrombie knew that Miss Turnlee understood his contrivances was because she always said "Yes" and "Indeed" and "How clever" exactly at the right time, and when he asked, "Do you follow me?" she always replied, "Perfectly."

Mrs. Turnlee was much pleased that her daughter had a mind capable of receiving the explanations of Abercrombie's inventions by Abercrombie himself—that she could say anything for the inventions, but she hoped her daughter's vigor of intellect would lead Abercrombie to become interested and possibly that a fine catch would fall to the family. The good lady had dragged half a dozen children and a host of territories in the western portion of America during her younger days and had known what it was to get settled in quarters to be immediately ordered to some other station or turned out by a ranking officer. Abercrombie's yacht was preferable to an adobe hut or log cabin almost anywhere when fitted on other words, Mrs. Turnlee desired that her daughter should marry somewhere there in the army.

At dinner one evening at Colonel Turnlee's quarters Abercrombie was explaining to the family his new system of sea signals. Colonel Turnlee, who was a West Pointer and should have understood anything in the signal line, knew but little of what his guest said. Mrs. Turnlee understood never a word. Miss Lella did not need to be a single question. It all seemed to go straight to her brain and led judgment there.

"Upon my word," exclaimed Abercrombie, "how did you good people come to have a daughter who understands these things so well?"

"I have always attended the best schools," said the fond mother pointedly. "Besides, she has scientific tastes." "I have never met," Abercrombie declared enthusiastically, "one who has taken in everything I have said so readily."

"She inherited it from her grand mother, Admiral Turnlee," the mother prattled. "He wrote a book on extra reefs and another on volcanic formations. Children always take from their grandmothers rather than from their fathers."

Colonel Turnlee, who was cranking up, did not notice his wife's aspirations on his own generation.

"Do you think, Miss Turnlee," said Abercrombie, "that if I were to send you a message by my code from my yacht out in the bay you would understand it?"

"I think I would," replied the girl demurely—"that is, if it were not too long."

"Very well. Look out for one tomorrow afternoon."

"How shall I reply? I have no signals."

"You can write or better, telegraph."

Miss Lella made no reply to this. Possibly she was timid at being put to the test, fearing that she might fail. I don't know how she felt about it. I only know that she was a success on only that test as a success.

Her mother had confidence that she would understand the signal perfectly and furnish Abercrombie with fresh evidence of the brilliancy of her intellect. The colonel went on cracking and munching nuts, but said nothing. When the dinner broke up he had to go over to see the commanding general, and Mrs. Turnlee received a visit from the major's wife. This left Abercrombie and Miss Lella alone together for the rest of the evening. Abercrombie in order to give her a better chance to pass the test to come off next day coached her a bit, asking her a few leading questions concerning it. He discovered that she did not know as much about the code as he had thought, she did. He left her doubting that she would be able to telegraph him a correct answer to his message.

The next day it was there were certainties on the Tuxedo of a desire to communicate with one out. Abercrombie himself was hauling up little flags and running them down again. His message was, "You are a very bright girl."

When the signaling was over Abercrombie waited for her telegram. It did not come, but later Colonel Turnlee's orderly brought a note. It read: "Your flattering offer of your hand and heart comes as unexpectedly that I should have time. For my own best sake now and always—" etc."

Abercrombie— I read the message with a stare. He married Miss Turnlee, but even as his wife she would never tell him whether she had understood his message or not.

Whether or not it was this experience that caused the change, certain it is that Abercrombie lost all interest in signaling and studied it no more.

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PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

A Story of the Spanish Armada

By ELINOR MARSH

Travelling one summer in Ireland, I stopped at a farmhouse on Donegal bay. The farmer and his wife looked like other people of Irish descent, except that the mother did not have the clear, peachy Irish complexion, while the children were brunettes. I remarked to the farmer upon this dark skin of his children, whereupon he told me that there was Spanish blood in their veins. Going to a desk, he took out a manuscript and handed it to me. It was written in a woman's hand on parchment and evidently was very old. I was sufficiently interested in it to take a copy of it. Here it is:

It was midsummer, 1588, when one morning I was picking berries in the field and stopped to rest. Looking out over the bay, I saw the Spaniards here and there far and near were other ships. One of them was close to the shore, and I could see them there as they lay. It was a strange one. The ship, which was a large one and with portholes for guns, was coming into the harbor. Her foremast was gone, and what sails she carried were

"This was the year of the famous Spanish Armada." We in the north of Ireland had heard something about the Spaniards intending to invade England, but we got little news from our land so far away, and we had not heard that they had sailed up the English coast, but that there were some running fight; that many of the Spanish ships had been wrecked in a storm. That the rest, cut off from returning to Spain over the course they had come had sailed to the northward of the Orkney Islands and were coming southward around the west coast of Ireland to get back home.

"This ship I saw came into port evidently in distress. We had no means of defending ourselves. Indeed, we needed no defense, for the ship came in only to make such repairs as might enable her to make the voyage back to Spain.

I went down to the shore, where I watched a boat coming from the ship. It landed near where I stood, and the sailors carried a man wrapped in blankets on to the beach and laid him out on the sand. The sun was shining, and he said was warm and not hard on the sun. The sailors left the man, returned to their boat and pulled back to the ship.

I went to the man and looked down upon him. His eyes were closed; but when I touched them they opened. He was no doubt very ill, but much relieved from exposure. He spoke a little English and told me that he had been wounded fighting in the English channel. The rolling of the ship greatly injured him, and he had begged his companions to take him ashore, if not he would have been a burden on them. He would prefer to die there rather than on his ship-board.

He seemed greatly relieved to be lying where he was, so I left him to go to the house and tell father and mother about him. I took back to him some milk, which he drank and seemed to relish. Father was not minded to give a hired Spaniard from death, but as I prevailed upon him to go with me to the stranger, and when father saw him and that he was very young and well favored he would have carried him to the house, but the invalid preferred to remain where he was, so long as the sun shone upon him and the breeze fanned his cheek.

But when evening came he was removed to our house, where I gave him some bread and honey for supper, and he was laid upon a bed and at once fell into a sleep from which he did not awaken till the next day at dawn. The first question he asked was whether the ship that had brought him had sailed, and when told that it had he was much cast down, for he said that he felt much stronger and would have returned to Spain in her.

These things he communicated partly in English words and partly by signs. No one except myself could understand him, so whenever he wished to communicate anything he did it through me. I nursed him and provided his meals for him, and he would not permit any one else to do anything for him.

By the time he had recovered a Spanish ship that had been wrecked but had been repaired, was ready to sail for Spain, and the Spaniard went word to her commander that he would go with him as one of the crew. A boat was sent for him, and he bade goodby to father and mother and the children. I went with him to the place where the boat was waiting for him. But we never reached it. Looking down from an eminence upon the boat I tried to permit him to go to it, but could not, nor could he leave me. We remained where we were, and when the night was coming on the sailors pulled away and left us.

I have written this that my children and my children's children may know

how it came about that the blood of Spain and Ireland was mingled in them at the time of the great armada. My husband has long ago renounced his allegiance to the King of Spain and is now a faithful subject of King James. One thing I've needed to balance the difference. 'Tis odd, we are both of the same religion, being of the true and only Catholic church.

The farmer told me that the narrative of the episode was his grandmother many generations back. The offspring of the pair were girls alone, so the Spanish name was lost.

Egyptian Smokers and Madmen.
An Egyptian smoker of hashish is even a more helpless slave than the Chinese opium fiend. He knows that in the end he will become a madman, yet he rushes toward the awful god with unrelaxed speed. With the strange exhalation which first comes to the smoker he feels himself floating from cloud to cloud or alighting in the gardens of palaces all his own. Most of the hashish which Egypt consumes comes from Greece. From the banks of the Temp and the tender boys of the hemp plant the Greeks manufacture a greenish powder whose fumes bring the ecstasy its victims desire.

All They Wanted.
A late pedestrian on Dartmouth street was approached by two ugly looking rogues, with this greeting from one: "The other meanly stole a slab of wood stolen from a lumber pile." "Say, feller, me 'nd my partner was 'splained on plank street. We got 'th' plank, 'nd all we ask 'f you is a stake!"—Boston Advertiser.

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GAS AND WATER

GAS of the air condenses as the temperature approaches 32 degrees and forms itself into drops of water. Water expands at a temperature of 70 which produces gas.

Honey is produced in the blossoms by expanding water into gas and the gas absorbing almost pher gases. Then the bees gather this liquid gas and remove the watery part for their own use to get the gaseous germs. Then the bees store the gaseous residue in the combs for their own winter use.

As colder weather comes on the honey that was in a condensed condition in the warm weather by the cooler weather it is caused to be in an expanded condition, on account of greater air pressure. Pressure of air causes the germs to change their form by the air becoming saturated with water.

Increasing the water supply changes the shape of the cells from long and slim like a cucumber berry to round and globular like an orange. In the globular form of cell there is the two forms of electricity, one positive and the other negative, working against each other, while in the long cell it is all negative electrical action.

This globular form of cell and their internal electrical activity is the cause of the blood being of the red color. Negative electricity fills the blood with white and yellow, and positive electricity is attractive to disease germs.

This increase of water by cold weather causes honey to turn red in color because it shuts out the negative current and increases the positive current. The current is increased by the increase of water and decrease of fats, or nitrogen. The only way to increase the cell water of honey or fruits is by cold weather and contraction. We can add other water to cell water (hydrogen) but not oxygen, which is the other element produces the proper electrical action to organize the molecules.

All white and yellow colors are negative. Negative means to be contrary to living process. Blue and red are the living colors and increase the life forces. Blue organizes the globular cells and red expels the fats, which are the substances which produce the blood. Then after the overheat the nerves relax and cells appear.

No honey or fruit can be ripe before its inside pulp is red, because "ripe" means not only to change color, but to change the direction of the electrical current.

Red absorbs water because its germs were produced in the air when there was nothing else but water on the earth. White came after animals came so that there was gas in the air. White honey and all white foods always change water into gas before reorganization of the cells, but red ripening honey uses water in its natural state, at the temperature of 60.

Red ripe honey may be buried in water three days, but white honey but one day, to produce a ferment. Ferment is a change in the color. White honey, because it changes so rapidly, produces much waste and the necessity for repairs; when, if only pure water was used the repairs would continue forever without repairs.

White food produces a high temperature that burns and calcifies the tissues and destroys the natural means of lubrication so that the tissues and collagen and the waste material cokes and clogs the natural working of all the organs. When the body is clean the least amount of clogging material can be felt at once but after the gas begins to be produced to considerable extent the nerves become grown over with thick, hard coatings as a matter of self protection.

W. W. DAYTON
The Best Ripe Honey Man.

Owensmouth, Calif.

Owensmouth

THE COMING METROPOLIS OF THE WEST
END OF THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

Owensmouth is 29 miles from the center of Los Angeles and is the terminus of the Pacific Electric Railway. It has a new \$100,000 High School, \$50,000 Grammar School, \$15,000 Warehouse, Bean Cleaner, Good Bank, Modern Stores, Etc. It is the distributing point for a large area of developed country. Splendid roads connect all points.

Thousands of deciduous fruit trees will soon come into bearing in this section.

CITRUS FRUIT TREES THRIVE IN THE THERMAL BELT WEST OF OWENSMOUTH

OWENSMOUTH LAND & TOWN CO.

Owensmouth, Cal.

Town Lots & Acreage for Sale

High Class Orchard Land

Every week brings great world events to the doors of its subscribers in clear, artistic pictures. The rotogravure section is a tribute to the enterprise of a great journal that stands as a monument to memory of its founder, Gen. Olin. The Times Illustrated Magazine is retained and continues to exploit its particular field as a distinct and interesting magazine of the Southwest.

A Free Man at Last. "Jolliffe has gone into business himself."

"There was a celebration out at house the other day. The family gathered around Jolliffe in the back yard while he smashed the alarm clock. It has waked him up every morning sixteen years."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Bee
Rich, locally available commodity

BE A BOOSTER

Land and specially of profit any other



The best way to boost this town is to SPEND YOUR MONEY HERE

The local merchant CAN AND WILL sell you goods as cheaply as you can get them elsewhere

You can buy anything in this town from needles to an anchor

ALLEN and Tinnin

Electric Oil Burners, Corrugated Galvanized Sheet Iron Work, Stove Pipe, etc.

OWENSMOUTH, CAL.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Mrs. Ella Riddle of San Francisco is visiting her son, C. F. Riddle and family for a few weeks.

The Pennsylvania Society of Southern California will hold its annual picnic at Spycamore Grove on Saturday, Sept. 15.

Don't fail to see the Hyden Hardware Co. if you are in the market for a wagon—a best proof or anything in the vehicle or tool line.—adv.

L. Ott, who purchased the 60 acre tract of land of R. B. Dix some time ago, is the latest addition to the Gazette family. Mr. Ott is making a success of alfalfa and potatoes and plans to extend his operations another season.

The Zelzah Chamber of Commerce has initiated a movement for the formation of a central organization to embrace all civic bodies of the valley for purposes of mutual advancement. A meeting in the interest of the movement will be held on Sept. 17, at Zelzah.

Notice to Ranchers!

Having a new Holt tractor, plows, etc., we are ready for all kinds of contract work. Write us before the rush. All work guaranteed. Temporary address B. D. R. Co., 1838 Arapahoe St., Los Angeles, or inquire Gazette office.

Pacific Electric Time Card

In effect Thursday, Aug. 24, 1916, between Owensmouth and Los Angeles, as follows:

Leave Owensmouth	Arrive L. A.
6:30 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
8:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
12:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
12:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.
1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.
3:00 a. m.	3:30 a. m.
5:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
7:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.

A Express and passenger combination car, Sunday passenger car only. Trains at N Sherman Way to and from San Fernando, Oxnard, at N Sherman Way to and from Owensmouth, at Santa from Highland Ave., North Sherman Way only. * To Van Nuys only.

TRANSPORTATION RATES

OVER P. E. RAILWAY

The following schedule of rates of fare over the Pacific Electric Railway is announced:

Between Owensmouth and Los Angeles	30-ride family book	\$2.85
46-ride individual book	7.50	
58-ride individual book	9.00	
Single fare	1.50	
Round trip fare	1.15	
Between Owensmouth and Van Nuys	10-ride family book	\$1.50
46-ride individual book	2.20	
52-ride individual book	2.60	
Single fare	35	
Round trip fare	25	

Van Nuys, 19.30 miles; Rancho, 21.64 miles; Soledad, 22.84 miles; Mariposa, 25.43 miles; El Nogal, 27.53 miles; Owensmouth, 29.46 miles.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. AT OWENSMOUTH, CAL.

TIME TABLE

No. 11 Mixed for Oxnard, 9:56 A. M.
No. 40 From Oxnard, Mixed, 11:50 A. M.
Nos. 40 and 41 run between Los Angeles and Oxnard via Chatsworth, Owensmouth, Van Nuys and Lancaster, and carry passengers.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. AT CHATSWORTH, CAL.

TIME TABLE

Eastward:
No. 16—From Santa Francisco, 10:27 pm
No. 79 Santa Barbara 4:57 pm
No. 25, from Santa Barbara 9:25 pm
Westward:
No. 21 Santa Barbara 10:02 am
No. 89 Sta. Barbara, Local 3:57 pm
Nos. 21 and 22, formerly the Coaster, do not run north of Santa Barbara.

BUSINESS CARDS

LAURENCE L. LINDSEY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
X-Ray and Electrical Treatments. Office—Corner Sherman Way and Owensmouth Avenue.

Phones 57554 H, 346 Res. 57440

D. E. R. ANDREWS
DENTIST

Office hours 9 to 12—5:30 to 5
First National Bank Building, corner Hollywood Boulevard and Highland Ave., Hollywood, Cal.

B. E. HALVERSON
Cement Contractor

CONTRACTING DONE ANYWHERE IN THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
North Sherman Way, one block east of Junction, Van Nuys, Cal.

FRED N. ARNOLDY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

634 N. Van Nuys Building
Phone Broadway 1264
Los Angeles, Cal.

E. G. HARBOLD

NOTARY PUBLIC

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
106 S. Emmett Ave., Owensmouth, Cal.

CHAS. H. RICHARDS

ENGINEERING—CONTRACTOR
Irrigation Systems Designed and Installed
Subdivision and Mapping
First National Bank Bldg., Van Nuys, Pa. 02

L. L. WHITSON

NOTARY PUBLIC

CONVEYANCES

VAN NUYS, CAL.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!

THE GAZETTE

Does All Kinds of

JOB PRINTING

Personal and Legal Notes

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Riddle had as guests on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Tenny, Mr. Barrett and daughter Geraldine of Los Angeles.

The great Fall Picnic of the Michigan Association of Southern California will be held in Sycamore Grove Park, Los Angeles, all day, Saturday, September 22, 1917.

Parties wishing the services of an officer of the law will find in C. W. Stone a prompt and efficient official. He and his family are living in the Syndicate Block temporarily.

Sam Brown of Los Angeles called on Owensmouth friends last week. Mr. Brown was a pioneer in this vicinity and marvels at the wonderful changes wrought in the valley.

J. T. Holt reports the best crop of Lovell peaches ever harvested in the valley, as far as known. The fruit is not all picked yet, but next week we hope to give a complete record of this grove. There are 40 acres of the trees and the pickers have been once over, securing 55 tons of fruit at the first picking. The men are now going over the orchard a second time. Mr. Holt kindly remembered the Gazette family with a box of the luscious fruit, which is the finest of the variety ever produced in this vicinity.

Affrey Fred N. Arnoldy has just returned from a business trip to New York. On the return trip he visited Washington and secured some first hand information concerning the present situation. He reports great military activity and evidence of an awakened patriotism over the country, particularly in the East. Mr. Arnoldy is well known to the people of the San Fernando Valley. He has been associated with H. J. Whitley for a

number of years and it was while engaged as a clerk that he gained his education as an attorney. He put in all his spare time evenings and holidays studying law and was admitted to the bar with most creditable ratings. Since his entrance into a legal which he has made a record which promises a brilliant career.

NEWSPAPER ROTOGRAVURE

The Los Angeles Times has installed the first rotogravure press to be used by any daily paper on the Pacific Coast.

The Times rotogravure is a great advance over the photo-engraving process of making newspaper illustrations, photographs being reproduced in their original cleanliness and with a peculiar softness and richness of tone.

The Times rotogravure section is one of the most attractive issued in the country. It is the same size as The Times Magazine and every week brings the great world events to the doors of its subscribers in clear, artistic pictures. The rotogravure section is a tribute to the enterprise of the great journal that stands as a monument to memory of its founder, Gen. Otis.

The Times Illustrated Magazine is retained and continues to exploit its particular field as a distinct and interesting magazine of the Southwest.

A Free Man at Last.

"Jobbies has gone into leafiness for himself."
"There was a celebration out at his house the other day. The family gathered around Jobbies in the back yard while he smashed the alarm clock that has waked him up every morning for sixteen years."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Trapped by Girls

By OSCAR COX

Higgins was his name, but his pseudonym was Courtney Sinclair. He lived with his mother in a small suburban house, had his study on the second floor, overlooking trees, shrubs and flowers, and while composing was not to be interrupted.

One morning he was writing a story on a theme with which he was very much pleased. His hero was a woman later, but so fascinating that he was beset by girls who were bent on marrying him. The body of the story consisted of ingenious devices of the maidens to get at him and his ingenious methods for preventing them from doing so.

This hero lady killed herself up in a tower, living at the top. Whatever he required was drawn up by means of a basket attached to a rope if he was called on him he would throw out a key to a door below. A girl hidden in a box of provisions on one occasion got into the basket and was drawn up to the top, but before being taken in the lady killer saw her. He got on the rope, and she was killed by the fall.

Higgins' mother had gone away on a visit and left him alone in the house. About 11 o'clock, when he was engaged with his story, there came a knock at the doorbell. When Higgins was not at home he usually answered such summonses and now one from his desk to reply to this one descending the stairs, he saw through the glass of the front door several girls without.

"They're after subscriptions to some 'or' loan," said the author to himself. "I'll not admit them."
Turning, he went back to his desk at the window and continued his story about the lady killer in the tower. He had scarcely written a line when there was another ring at the doorbell. He ignored it. Another ring. He ignored that. The bell kept on ringing, and the author kept on writing.

"These girls are mighty persistent," he said to himself. "If I show let them in they'd stink me for a big Red Cross or war subscription of some kind. But they don't get in yet. I'll have myself."

The ringing was unceasing by a knocking. Higgins smiled. "Just you continue your efforts, my dears," he said to the girls separated from him by walls and doors. "Maybe some one will bear you by and by."
The ringing and the knocking continued. Higgins laid down his pen.

"I wonder why they keep up this effort to get in when it must be evident to them that there is no one in the house," he said. "Typical persons who have rung several times at a doorbell and get no response go away. These girls cannot have any sense. If they had I would not be surprised if they persisted. I think I'll do it by reconstituting."

He went to the landing, from which he looked down upon the front door. The class was covered by a bare shade, but through it he could see the girls. They were dressed in the height of fashion, and so far as he could judge none of them was ill favored.

"They are either after a subscription to the liberty loan," he said to himself. "or the widows and orphans' fund or some other matter involving money. What would I do to protect myself against three girls, quite liberally from among the elite of the town, but I must face them alone and unprotected? I wish mother was here. They've got me pinned in."

He had no confidence in being able to stand off a lot of girls who were determined to get at him. It was all very well to write a story about a woman hating lady killer who prevents women from reaching him. That was fiction. This was the real thing. He would invent no end of contrivances by which his hero might escape, but here he was cornered and not a better plan for availing himself of at his own door occurred to him. He determined to return to his study, pay no attention to the rings and knocks and go on with his story.

He was writing glibly about his hero's escape from a woman. His inventive faculties being in excellent condition, when he heard from out the window beside which he sat these words spoken in a melodious feminine voice: "We are taking the census. Are there any men in this house between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one?" Higgins looked aside, and there in the branches of a tree growing not twenty feet from him was a girl looking straight at him.

The hypothesis of a subscription troubled before the certainty of the draft. He had forgotten that the government was intending to capture women to enter the great war, and if he had remembered it he certainly had never meant that a levy of pretty girls would be employed to take the census of eligible.

"I am a resident of this house, and I am twenty-eight years old," said Higgins, with a sigh.

"Your name, please?"
"Elshig Higgins."

"Thank you. Help me down, girl." Higgins was meditating. "It's mean enough," he said, "to send me to a breeding colony—to die in the trenches just to trip him with girls is contemptible."

The story of the woman hater lady killer was never finished. The manuscript so far as written went into the fire. Higgins was drafted and went to the war.

Hartman, the Van Nuy's Jeweler, does watch and jewelry repairing.

ATTENTION!

Buy a distillate heater for your car and save one-half your gas expense. Satisfaction guaranteed. Installed for \$5. Inquire of

S. W. FALLOR, Owensmouth, Cal. adv.

We can attend to all your printing work at satisfactory prices. Every thing in commercial printing.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO PATRONIZE home merchants. See the Gazette advertising columns for list of places where you can buy goods at reasonable prices.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Etc.

GEO. W. WEST

Owensmouth, Cal.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

GEO. F. BEALES, Nurseryman and Orchardist

The Yard on Sherman Way between Virginia and R. Residence, Shiloh's Apts, Telephone 14. YAN NUYS, CAL.

J. O. CHRISTENSEN, Groceries

We carry a complete line of Groceries at Right Prices

Fresh Vegetables received every other day. Prompt delivery

Phone 8034

Owensmouth, Cal.

YOUR BANK

ACCOUNT

Depends on the Efficiency of your Soil. Are you building, depleting, or doing nothing? You can not afford to wait; today is the time to see what you need and then get it. Gaviota Fertilizers and Fertilime builds your Soil and Bank Account.

E. R. ELKINS, Tel. 84, San Fernando, Cal.

THE PACIFIC GUANO & FERTILIZER CO., 718 Central Bldg., Los Angeles

OWENSMOUTH FEED & FUEL CO.

Hay, Grain, Wood, Coal

POULTRY SUPPLIES

ATTENTION

Mr. Auto Owner!

Go to the

OWENSMOUTH GARAGE

When you are in need of some Repairs. They will take care of your motor in the right way. Also try them for your supplies. Good Goods at Right Prices.

BUSINESS LOCALS

See the Hyden Hardware Co. for the reliable Ventura Beet PLOW. It is the puller that does the work, and then consider the price—adv.

Go to West's Store and get a fit in Tennis, Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

Take your shoes and harness to the Electric Shoe Hospital for repairs.

Get one of those wheel hoers at Hydens for your garden.

Hardware of all kinds at Hyden Hardware Co.

William W. Widenham GENERAL INSURANCE Fire, Auto, Contractors' Liability Companies—Surety Bonds 202, 203, 204 STORY BUILDING IN FRONT OF THE HOTEL LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BE A BOOSTER



The best way to boost this town is to SPEND YOUR MONEY HERE.

The local merchant CAN AND WILL sell you goods as cheaply as you can get them elsewhere.

You can buy anything in this town from a needle to an anchor.

HIGH GRADE PLUMBING GOODS. PRICES RIGHT.

H. W. ALLEN

Plumbing and Tinning

Water Tanks, Eague Domestic Oil Burners, Corrugated Galvanized Tanks, Eaves Spouting, Sheet Iron Work, Stove Pipe, etc.

OWENSMOUTH, CAL.

A SOUND 7³/₄ PER CENT INVESTMENT

Southern California Edison Company

Offers Subject to Prior Sale

\$917,400 Common Capital Stock

Following the precedent established by other large utilities in the United States, the Southern California Edison Company under the authority of the Railroad Commission of the State of California, offers its consumers and the public an opportunity to secure an attractive investment upon very reasonable terms.

The Company owns or controls a comprehensive and thoroughly modern electric system supplying over 150 cities and towns. It operates in ten counties in Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley, with an area of over 55,000 square miles and a population of over 1,000,000.

The Edison System includes generating plants with a total installed capacity of 301,115 horsepower, of which 156,520 is water power. With this large amount of hydro-electric power it is in a strong position to maintain its present low operating costs, regardless of fuel and labor conditions.

During the past ten years the combined gross and net earnings of the properties have more than tripled, and present earnings are ample to meet all dividend requirements. As a result of the purchase of the Pacific Light & Power Corporation properties large economies in operation will be effected, thus materially increasing the surplus available for stockholders.

PRICE
800 PER SHARE IN MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS OF 85

**850 PER SHARE IF PAID
FOR IN FULL AT ONCE**

Under the present dividend rate of 7 per cent the yield is better than 7 3/4 per cent on the investment

Let Your Dividends Pay Your Electric Bills

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT

First National Bank of Van Nuys
San Fernando National Bank of San Fernando
First National Bank of Tropic
Southern California Edison Company, Corner Figueroa & C Streets, Van Nuys, Phone 48
Or at the office of the Southern California Edison Company, 120 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, California

(Continued from page one)

PLANT TO THE ROW METHOD

1. Select a piece of soil, level, even depth, texture and fertility to check soil variations.
 2. Plant the product of each selected bean plant from the fall harvest in a separate row, putting a stake at each row with the number of the plant. Every fifth row, plant improved seed so as to check soil variations.
 3. Make a chart of the plot, showing the number of row and the number of the plant. This is done to prevent loss of record in case stakes are lost or broken.
 4. Care for seed plot the same as the rest of the field.
 5. In the fall, discard all rows which do not show a tendency to transmit high yield and uniform maturity. Those plants which have the power to pass along their good points to future generations are suitable.
 6. Before any are harvested, select out again from the field the best plants and continue as before.
 7. Harvest and weigh the product of each row separately and plant the next crop from those rows which show the greatest yield per 100 feet per row. Discard the low yielders.
- This method of selection may be continued with profit, year after year. Probably no piece of farm work will pay better returns than the time spent in the fall for seed selection. No special work has ever been done in the selection of bean seed and just as much as the demand for good seed is ever increasing and it takes several years to begin to realize on your own efforts, no one can get ahead of you if you start now. There may be a fortune in it for you.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

The annual tractor demonstra-

tion will be held on the Downey Road from Sept. 18 to 22. Go east on Seventh street and Stevenson avenue, turn south on Downey Road. A. E. Streeter will represent the San Fernando Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley and family have moved into the Kimball house formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Monroe. Mr. Bradley is the new janitor at the grammar school.

At the Community Church Sunday at 11, the Pastor will speak on "What We Owe to Christ." Sunday School at 10, all the community should study the Bible at that time, at 7:30 the Young People's Meeting for all who will come. "A Home like Church."

Clayton Thomason, formerly member of the Hollywood police force, visited his cousin, G. W. Thomason and family on Tuesday, Mr. Thomason has joined the First California Field Hospital Corps and is now receiving training at Arvad, preparatory to service abroad.

Two bean growers' associations were organized at the Owensmouth Warehouse on Thursday, one embracing Green, Mo. visited Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Harbold Wednesday accompanied by their daughters, Misses Elaine and Elsa. The party made a trip across the continent by auto. Mr. and Mrs. Harbold are friends and neighbors of Mr. Harbold's parents in Missouri. They plan to spend a year in California.

Wallace Brainard's bicycle was stolen from the front porch of his father's home on Monday night. Several turkeys have also been stolen from the Brainard Ranch recently.

The public school opened Tuesday morning for the fall term, with the largest attendance in the history of the community. The salaries of teachers are employed as usual, with the exception of Miss Fox, of Lankershim, who takes the place of Miss Hill at the grammar school, the latter being transferred to Marion.

One of the Vanomar Producers warehouse trucks was struck by a Pacific Electric car on Monday evening, with disastrous results. Geo. Coons, the driver, was seriously injured. He was brought to the office of Dr. Lindsey, where his injuries were attended to, after which he was taken to Los Angeles hospital. At last accounts he was improving. The accident occurred on Sherman Way, between Owensmouth and Marion.

A. L. Fairchild had the misfortune to lose his home, barn, several tons of hay, etc., on Sunday last, when a mountain fire swept his ranch. Several thousand acres of brush land was destroyed but no other damage was done so far as learned. Monday evening the apathy of C. W. Layton was threatened and W. E. Hyden, Officer C. W. Stone and others went to the canyon to render assistance if necessary, but the wind carried the flames in another direction and the fire died out before reaching the Dayton property.

AUTO TRUCKING

E. H. Stamps and H. B. Goodrich have established auto trucking service at Owensmouth and are prepared to do heavy hauling of

all kinds promptly. Leave orders at this office or phone 80113—ad.

CLASSIFIED LINERS

FOR SLABS—RHODE ISLAND RED
Here 2 years old \$2.00 5 more of pulp
less \$1.00 each, Rainesout Powder
Ranch, Zelzah, Cal.

FOR SALE—200 TIERS DRY OAK
slave wood, \$2.25 per tier. Lewis Ranch
State Highway.

REPORT OF CONDITION of the State Bank of Owensmouth

as of the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1917.

Assets and Liabilities

Loans and discounts	\$104,042.00
Real estate	1,000.00
Due from reserve banks	8,886.67
Due from other banks	7,200.00
Cashier's checks	15.00
Other assets	15.00
Total	\$121,108.67

Liabilities

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and	4,000.00
Reserve fund	1,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	10,000.00
Time deposits	1,000.00
Cashier's checks	15.00
Total	\$121,108.67

State of California, County of Los Angeles.

J. H. Sherman, Vice President and John L. Warner, Cashier of the State Bank of Owensmouth, do hereby certify that the foregoing report of condition and balance sheet is a true and correct statement of the condition and assets of the bank as of the date hereon contained, in true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. H. SHERMAN, Vice President
JOHN L. WARNER, Cashier

Severally subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1917.

E. G. HARBOLD
Notary Public in and for the State of California, My Commission Expires July 1, 1918.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(Not Coal Lands)
No Withdrawals

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California, August 25, 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Frank Benjamin Ferrer, whose post office address is Calabasas, Cal., did, on the

eleventh day of December, 1916, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 029779, to purchase the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 27, Township 1 N., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," as such value might be fixed by appraisal, and the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$2.50 per acre (\$100.00), and the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof to support his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of November, 1917, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JOHN D. ROCHER, Register.

03878 NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION (Not Coal Lands)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California, August 31, 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Merritt Woolton, whose post office address is 623 W. 17th St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 22nd day of August, 1917, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 03878, to purchase the SE 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 4, Township 18 N., Range 19 West S. B. Meridian and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," as such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at minimum price of \$2.50 per acre, the stone estimated at \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof to support his application and sworn statement on the thirtieth day of November, 1917, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JOHN D. ROCHER, Register.