

CARMEL PINE CONE

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Veritable Land of Heart's Desire Past, Present and Future of Carmel-by-the-Sea Beautiful Spot on "Road of Ten Thousand Wonders"

1914 was the banner year in the development of Carmel-by-the-Sea, many high-class homes were built for permanent residents and the year of 1915 bids fair to outstrip all former years in building operations. Many homes are now in course of construction, and we are justly proud of the class of residents coming to us: artists, writers, college men and women and many of national reputation.

During the past year the people of Monterey county voted \$570,000 for good roads; most of this large sum of money will be a direct benefit to Carmel-by-the-Sea; \$30,000 to be used in building a wide macadamized road from Monterey city limits into and through Carmel to the old Carmel Mission, which is located one mile from the center of this town. This work

autoists and pleasure seekers. Note the various routes and changing scenery from Carmel to San Francisco:

First, leaving Carmel, via Monterey and Castroville, and along the Monterey bay shoreline to Santa Cruz and thence along the shoreline of the Pacific ocean to San Francisco, a road of many wonders—ocean, mountain and forest—surprises at every turn of the winding road.

Second, taking the same route from Carmel to Santa Cruz and thence climbing the Santa Cruz range of mountains by easy grades, passing through the grandest of all forests, the famous redwoods to the Big Basin, a natural park of giant redwoods, which the state of California has reserved as a park for the enjoyment of her people

World-Famous Open-Air Theater History and Aims of the Forest Theater Society

By D. W. Willard

In its inception the Forest Theater was without doubt due to Mary Austin. From her, some seven or eight years ago, came the suggestion that a place be found in the woods where plays by Carmel writers could be read or acted, for the benefit and amusement of the authors and their friends. Mrs. Austin soon afterward went abroad. The idea was taken up by Herbert Heron. An ideal spot was found, the townspeople interested and the Forest Theater Society was organized. The Carmel Development Company cleared the ground, built the stage and the seats and leased the theater to the society.

As the constitution sets forth, the object of the Society is the promotion of American drama in its higher forms, with spe-

on the production, about the 4th of July in each year, of a drama which is known as the annual play. It endeavors to select for this occasion a play of literary and artistic merit, to give it a beautiful setting and to act it in a manner that shall compare favorably with other amateur productions, not to say with the professional stage.

Of course, as with the regular theater, its plays have not always come up to its expectations, but for the most part they have given abundant satisfaction, as has been attested by large and enthusiastic audiences.

For the past three years it has also given, at the time of the annual play, a children's play, and these have met with unqualified approval, not only from the little



A Short Stretch of the Beautiful Beach at Carmel-by-the-Sea

will be done during the coming fall and early winter.

A portion of the bond money will be used in building a wide boulevard from Monterey to Castroville, thus giving Carmel a direct outlet to Santa Cruz and San Francisco along Monterey bay and the ocean shoreline.

Another portion of this road fund will be used in building a macadamized road from Monterey to Salinas to connect with the state highway at that place; thus, Carmel-by-the-Sea will be the natural terminus of the finest system of scenic roads in the world, and in the glorious climate of California these roads can be enjoyed nearly every day in the year by the

and to preserve these rare and beautiful trees. Leaving the park, the road crosses a spur of the coast range and winds down into the lovely Santa Clara valley and connects with the state highway near Stanford University.

Third, taking the same road to Santa Cruz and thence crossing by different route the Santa Cruz mountains, from the summit of which you have far-reaching and inspiring views of ocean, forest and valley. Three miles from Santa Cruz, your road passes the famous grove of Big Trees, many of them over three hundred feet in height and twenty-five feet in diameter; thence over the mountain to Los Gatos and on to San

cial reference to the work of California. Its aims are to be fostered by the production of plays, those not previously acted being preferred, with a further preference of those by California authors; also by lectures and discussions and the establishment of a library of dramatic literature.

In 1912 the stage was doubled in size and in 1913 the theater was equipped with electric lighting apparatus. It has a seating capacity of about nine hundred, which can easily be increased should occasion demand. It occupies a natural amphitheater in the woods, of great beauty and possessing wonderful acoustic properties. The Society concentrates its energies

folly but from grown-ups as well. Following the annual play there are usually produced during the summer several other plays—some by the Forest Theater Society and also by other dramatic societies of Carmel or elsewhere. Several of these are finished productions of sufficient merit to draw more than local audiences, and some are try-outs for home consumption.

The Forest Theater is one of the first open-air theaters established in California, and one of the oldest in the country. It has more than a local reputation as is evidenced by the thirty-six plays from all parts of the country, which were submitted this year in

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The Western Drama Society

Organization—Achievements—Membership

By Herbert Heron

The Western Drama Society was organized in 1912, with the following membership: Dr. William S. Cooper, Mrs. Josephine H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Heron, Mr. James Hopper, Mr. Jack London, Mr. and Mrs. Redfern Mason, Miss Helen Parkes, Mr. George Sterling, and Mr. and Mrs. John Kenneth Turner. From these twelve charter members the Society has grown till now there are fifty active members and a large list of associates.

The growth of the Society has been gradual, only those being admitted from time to time who had taken part in the work, and a three-fourths vote of the existing group being necessary for the admission of new members. The Society is, however, thoroughly democratic. The active membership includes twenty-two writers, seven musicians, six artists, six professors and teachers, four business men, one physician and one minister. Each of these has an equal voice in the control of the Society, the object of which is to aid in the development of the drama in California—including poetry, music, dancing and other arts where allied to drama. The chief effort is expended in the production of plays, mainly those suited to the open air, and including a large number of first performances.

Plays are recommended by committees elected several months previous to the time set for selection, and the final choice rests with the whole active membership. The producer, stage artist, stage manager, business manager and other members of the staff are then elected, after which the parts are cast by a special committee consisting of the author, the producer, and the chairman of the play committee (or representatives of any of these not available). The work of the producing staff is subject at all times to the approval of the play committee, which in turn is responsible to the Society. In this way only has it been found possible to maintain the maximum of democratic control with the maximum of efficiency.

The work of the Society during the past three years has given abundant proof of the excellence of the system. With the exception of "Montezuma," a play of proportions admittedly too large for an August production, and of two minor performances, the Society has staged all its plays at a profit, although none has been chosen from the commercial standpoint. Of the three main productions, two were original poetic dramas: "Fire," by Mary Austin, and "Montezuma," by Herbert Heron, while

the third, "Macaire," was a tragedy-comedy by the poet W. E. Henley and his friend Robert Louis Stevenson, the latter intimately associated with California.

Of the eight minor productions, two were original one-act plays: "A Wife of Nippon," by Redfern Mason, and "Pamela Pitkin, Playwright," by William S. Cooper; one was a repetition of the first children's play ever given in the Forest Theater: "The Land of Heart's Desire," by W. B. Yeats; two more were by the same unique and delightful Irish poet-dramatist: "A Pot of Broth" and "Cathleen ni Houlihan"; the others were Sudermann's "The Far-Away Princess," an arrangement in one act of the unequalled comedy scenes from Shakespeare's "Henry IV," and a vaudeville performance as refined as it was excellent, consisting of beautiful music, charming costume dances, Shakespearean impersonations, etc. A greater variety among eleven productions could hardly be found, and the organization capable of presenting such a variety, and doing it well, has made itself a sure foundation.

Tho differing so widely, most of the Western Drama Society's performances have had the merit of a combination of fine points: genuinely good acting, fine stage settings, and technically smooth presentations. Again, in the production of these plays several facts deserve prominence. In all but "Macaire," the Yeats plays and "Falstaff," the costumes were made in Carmel, and in all but "Montezuma" the producers were members of the Society. The settings of the main productions were remarkable for their beauty and their difference from each other, and will long live in the memory of those who saw them. These splendid scenes were executed by D. W. Willard, William P. Silva, Arthur Vachell and R. B. Cherington.

Of the acting in the various performances it is needless to speak: the following list of players in the membership of the Society is too well known to require comment: Frederick R. Bechdolt, Adele Bechdolt, Ludovic Bremner, William S. Cooper, Virginia Esterly, Eugene Fenelon, James Hopper, Opa Heron, Austin James, D. L. James, William T. Kibbler, Francis E. Lloyd, Alice MacDougal, Helen Parkes, Alfred Rich, Ernest Schweninger, George Sterling, Ethel Turner, John Kenneth Turner, Edward L. Williamson, Helen Wilson.

Another point which deserves prominence is that the Western Drama Society has been a noteworthy pioneer. "Fire" was the

first big production to be attempted after the tenth of July, "Montezuma" the first to be given in August, and "Macaire" the first to be given in May. Again, "Fire" was the first big production to be produced here by an amateur, "Montezuma" the first for which complete original music was composed.

The Society was the pioneer in establishing a dramatic library, and now has over two hundred printed plays besides various books on the drama. Play-readings are given whenever there is a demand for them. Associate as well as active members are free to use the dramatic library—which is constantly growing—and may attend the play-readings without charge. A third advantage to which payment of the annual dues of two dollars entitles members is the privilege of purchasing tickets for all performances in advance of the general public.

So far most of the productions have been made in the Forest Theater in the summer-time. Experience has shown, however, that while the Forest Theater is the ideal and only place for large productions, its very size acts as a deterrent to the production of small and delicate plays. Again, the work and expense necessary to set a play properly on the big stage is almost prohibitive in the case of productions made outside the summer season. The Western Drama Society has therefore secured an option on a site for a "little theater," and as fast as means permit this will be put in shape for use. When finished, this charming glade will be the home of the minor performances of the Society; one-act plays with three or four characters will be presented here; there will be costume dances in the Greek spirit; concerts and readings will be given; and try-out performances will find a simple and suitable setting, without the labor and cost which the same productions would require in the spacious Forest Theater.

The main production of the Society during 1915 will be "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," which will be given in the Forest Theater on Saturday evening, July 17th, with a cast of players as perfect as experience and the availabilities of the Society make possible, which is another way of saying that the acting will be of the first order. As for the play, Shakespeare broke the mold after finishing it, and there have been none like it written since—and there were none like it before. It is wonderfully suited to the Forest Theater, where its beauty will blend with the beauty of the woods, and its rich comedy find an echo in the hearts of a happy audience.

Land of Heart's Desire

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Jose through the celebrated orchard district of Santa Clara valley, connecting at this place with the state highway.

Fourth, leaving Carmel-by-the-Sea via Monterey, Castroville and Watsonville, and from the latter place by the famous "The Rocks," a magnificent, tremendous pile of granite rocks of heroic size, lichen covered and hoary with age; from this point the road leads on to a junction with the state highway near San Juan Mission.

Fifth, leaving Carmel-by-the-Sea via Salinas, connecting at that point with the state highway and thence over the beautiful San Juan grade, passing the old San Juan Mission and on to San Francisco.

The state highway runs northerly from Salinas to San Francisco, and southerly to Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego. All of these hundreds of miles of wonderful scenic roads above described, and there are none grander on this earth, lead to Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Annie Laurie, the well-known literary woman of California, for she belongs to the whole state and is loved and honored by all for her championship and defense of every good cause, writes of Carmel on her first visit here as follows:

"You waken in the morning and lean from your lattice—for it is a lattice in Carmel-by-the-Sea—and see the azure water, the snow sand, the melancholy cypress—and all the country hazed over with the blue smoke of the wild lilac and at their feet the leaping flame of California poppies, color, perfume, air, sky, the singing sea, the crescent of the wondrous beach, the winding roads, the enchanted fields."

"The roads of ten thousand wonders" shall be the name of all these splendid highways diverging from Carmel-by-the-Sea, and how fitting that beautiful Carmel should be the terminal.

Benjamin Fay Mills, the noted lecturer and pulpit orator, writes of Carmel-by-the-Sea as follows:

"In my opinion Carmel-by-the-Sea surpasses in natural attractiveness any sea shore resort in America. Mountains, bluffs, woods, dune, beach, sand, flowers, climate, the ante-American romantic aroma and the good-natured pioneers, all need more than superlatives to describe them. Here Nature speaks with positive energy and if she has not done her best, it can only be because, the best is yet to come."

Carmel: a Twice Consecrated Spot

By Charles Clark

It seems to me as if in some historic age benevolent Genii had prepared the site of Carmel-by-the-Sea as and for the City Beautiful. After grading the side of the mountain and forming a gentle slope from an altitude of about four hundred feet down to the tide water lightly breaking upon the snow-colored sand beach, these kindly Titans—like their Master in Eden—planted a garden, this of stately trident-topped pines. Some of these originals apparently, still standing, mute but eloquent memorials of the past.

here, nestling under the brow of a tree-crowned mountain, was created a veritable Garden of the Gods.

A few miles from either end were projected into the sea the now storm-swept Capes of Carmelo and Cypress. Upon each point fifteen hundreds years ago, so tradition tells and reason confirms, priests of the Lord Buddha paused on their way to Mexico, and here planted the seeds of the sacred cypress, from which have sprung the giant time and tempest worn cedars that now face the boundless ocean. Those majestic trees with their roots entwined in the solid rock—draped in hoary moss, that now shake their grisly locks in defiance when the Storm King reigns!

John E. Richards, in a little poetic gem, tells us that: "Seeds of the Sacred Cypress planted,

For the grove and sign,
Of their mystic creed commanded
In its books divine."

Successive little lays crop out on each side of the town-site, and with the beautiful sheet of water facing the principal street—the whole forms the Bay of Carmel, picturesque beyond description, whilst away out in the distance lies the illimitable Pacific ocean.

In the past ineffectual efforts have been made to take advantage of this charming location to found a city of homes, but all these have failed until now, under the auspices of the Carmel Development Company, whose managers seem inspired by the good spirits of yore, there is rising phoenix-like from the ashes of the past, a city with all necessary and artistic concomitants commensurate with present-day civilization. Why may we not behold in the near future in this twice consecrated spot—once by Buddhist and once by Christian priests—the rise of a mighty center of art, drama, sculpture and philosophy and literature, rivaling that of wondrous Athens.

May not the dream of its founders be now realized, that here at Carmel-by-the-Sea, upon this California coast, on this most exquisitely selected ground there will be gathered the flower of the Aryan

race, that in this land of balmy climates, beautiful flora—lovely Carmel pink sunsets, lofty mountains, unmeasurable seas and Parnassian skies. There shall appear fully panopied an artistic, cultured people, equal in body and soul, to a former efflorescence of the same Aryan race who dwelt in

"The Isles of Greece, the Isles of Greece

Where burning Sappho loved and sung."

Go with me to the sands and see the living waters of the bay come frolicing up upon the smooth beach, their anger vented at a distance—now tranquilized as they reach the shore. What gentle ripples of restful life the waves attune to the spirits of the past. What peaceful influences surround us! Listen to the Arcadian hymns of the pines! Whilst hovering over and around there comes an even sweeter, sublimer music, best described in the words of a Chaldean poet who wrote 2000 years before the Christian era:

"How it swells and dies upon the breeze!

To softest whisper of the leaves of trees,

Then sweeter, grander, nobler, sweeping comes,

Like myriad lyres that peal through Heaven's domes.

But Oh! how sad and sweet the notes now come

Like Music of the Spheres that softly hum!"

Then go stand amid the sacred cedars upon Carmelo promontory, view the huge breaking swells roughly embrace the granite cliffs; hark to the funeral dirges of the sad cypress—hear the loud angry road of old ocean beating upon those cold everlasting stones—and you will there realize a picture of the battle of life, of your life and mine.

Near by the city is the ancient Mission Church, founded in 1770, where sleep Padre Junipero Serra and his co-adventurers. The church is not far from the right bank of the Carmel river. In front are the ruins of the adobe buildings once occupied by the Mission Indians, and nearby is their last resting place. The bell in the tower is now silent. Vast numbers of swallows nest in the eaves.

Here in this old cemetery in the language of Grey's elegy:

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid,

The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

And:
"The breezy call of incense breathing morn,

The swallow twittering from the straw built shed,

The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,

No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed."

Perhaps the shades of the priests of Gantanea some day may return to the sacred groves planted by them, and there contemplate a higher and nobler civilization than they ever dreamed of.

Perchance the gentle spirit of Junipero returning to the land he loved so well shall rejoice in the triumph of a freer, higher and more perfect civilization than of his day, yet which is but the ripper fulfillment of his aspirations.

To many the sainted priest is the presiding genius, of Carmel and they, like the Egyptians viewing Pylae in the Nile, are every ready to exclaim:

"I swear by him who sleeps in Carmel."

Influence of Form and Color

Mary Austin on Californian Architecture

In an article on "Art Influence in the West" (of the United States), Mary Austin observes, in the Century Magazine, that the characteristics of the landscape have been reflected in the architecture, sculpture and painting of every country. Applying this theory to California, she shows what may be expected to develop there, and notes first the striking color of the land. She says:

"It comes out, this lurking preference of the land for color, in that latest toy of the West, a world exposition. Whether or not they succeed in making it a bigger or better or more interesting exposition, in one thing the West has satisfied the secret desire of its heart; it has made this exposition the richest dyed, the patterned splendor of all their acres of poppies, of lupines, of amber wheat, of rosy orchard, and of ade-tinted lakes. Beside a sea which runs from lion color to chrysoprase and sapphire blueness, they have laid down a building scheme which is as bright as an Indian blanket. This is the first communal expression of the kind on a scale large enough to take account of. Probably one would have to hark back to the days of Pompeii and the Greco-Roman splendor to find its like, and be safe in prophesying from it a more vivid burst of decorative art. That is to say, if there is anything in comparative influences, for the color of California is to the color of Italy as a rose is to its pressed remembrance in a book.

"Taking that good look at the West which is the first requisite to knowing what is to come from it, one is struck at once with the extraordinary definition of form in the landscape. The high mountain edges deserve their specific name, Sierras—toothed, cutting edges. The foot-hills, even under

thick chaparral, never lose their bold outlines; the pines upon the farthest ridges preserve their perfect spires; and the low, round-headed oaks, both the noble and the encina, have all been put into the landscape with the same brush. Farther south and east the buttes, squared to the sky-line, repeat the flat note of the mesas with insistence. One has, however, to turn square about face to the Old World for a moment, to understand just what this may mean in the final product of the west. One must recall that the glory of Gothic architecture comes of its being sublimated memory of a forest, its clustered trunks, its crossing boughs, leaf-stained light and rare chiaroscuro, and that the Egyptian expressed the massiveness of natural stony outcrops and the relief of shadowy caves from the glare of the sun. Lands which have strongly accented features * * * are those which produce the lasting types of architecture, not only by the superior degree to which they stamp themselves upon the memory, but in the demands which they made for special ways of being lived in." Here in the West, says the writer, "the castellated mesas have produced the flat-roofed pueblo types of dwelling, which, mixed with the elements happily introduced by the Spanish missionaries, has become one of our most characteristic styles of domestic architecture. But the peculiar gift of the Southwest to a genuine American form is the one which takes its name from the Indian bungalow on which it is remotely based. In fact, it is very little like anything in India, and has much more kinship with the American Indian wickiup, both in its form and its adaption to the exigencies of living. In other words, it is derived from the forms of life native to the land. Go up beyond Pasadena some day when the chaparral is in full leaf, and you will discover that the preferred type of dwelling repeats the characteristics of the encinal, with low, slightly pitched roofs and pillared entrances." "Southern California runs to encinal and bungalows as the North runs to sharp, sloping roofs and pointed firs. It is written in the Baedekers that the form of Milan's marble miracle" was taken from "the springing stalks of marsh grasses; but it is not said anywhere often enough," thinks the writer, that if an architect were "brought up in the California Tulares, amid all those miles and miles of thin, graceful reeds, breaking at the top into arching, airy inflorescence, he might easily touch the inspirational sources of Milan. It is all a question of looking four hundred years forward or four hundred years back.

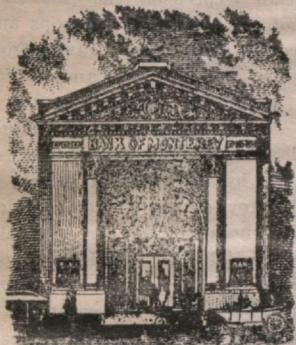
These two, then, must be thought of as affecting the final form of Western art—color and high simplicity of form combined with great intricacy of detail."

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Birthday Party

Last Wednesday evening the friends of Dr. J. E. Beck gathered at the rooms of the Manzanita Club to assist him in the celebration of his birthday anniversary. All who attended had a good time. Card-playing for prizes took up much of the evening. Mrs. P. Hirleman won first prize.

Lack of space only prevents a story of the "eats" and the conversation that went with them.

The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Larouette, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Overstreet, T. B. Reardon, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. W. Basham, Mrs. P. Hirleman, Mrs. T. H. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Beck.

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Carmel Wild Flower Paintings

An Appreciation of Assistance

Mrs. A. V. Cotton, of Mil Arboles Garden, who is especially interested in the collection of studies of the wild flowers of Carmel, wishes to thank the many persons who have aided in various ways toward making this collection a success, and without the assistance of whom she would have been unable to place the fifty-six paintings to be seen in the public library. Five of which were added April 17th.

Mr. G. F. Beardsley has given much time to the lettering of the studies, as well as to the making of boxes in which to keep them.

Mrs. Beardsley and Mrs. Frank Powers, each contributed \$10.00. Mrs. E. White and Miss Mower, each \$4.00. Mrs. Colton, \$5.00. Other donations were: Miss M. L. Hutchinson four studies; Miss C. G. Hancock, Miss E. M. Tilton, Miss E. B. Adams, Miss Kate Miles and Mrs. A. M'Dow, each, one study. There were also donations of small amounts in cash, of paper napkins and plates, cakes, sandwiches, etc. The use of silver and dishes and assistance in serving at teas from Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Annie Williams, Mrs. John Williams, Mrs. Laura Turner, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. J. F. Dutton, Miss A. Grey, Mrs. W. L. Overstreet, Mrs. G. E. Pepper, Mrs. Smith, (and friends from Pacific Grove,) Miss M. Clark, Miss Mary R. McDowell, Leidig Bros. and others. Miss Tilton made all signs for advertising.

Lovers of wild flowers will find the collection in the Carmel library exceedingly interesting.

It is said on good authority that this beauty spot of California has a greater variety of flora than any other section of the state. Let us insure a complete collection of these flowers by a good attendance at the teas and an occasional donation.

Los Angeles is rapidly filling her collection. Let us do the best we can along that line for the benefit of our school children, visiting artists and the town in general.

These studies are \$2.00 each. The next tea will be given Friday afternoon, May 21st.

LOST A Black Leather Case, about 18 inches long. Left near Ocean Home. Return to Pine Cone office.

CARMEL NEWS CO.

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Mrs. Bryant Entertains

Dr. E. R. Bryant, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fleming, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Phelps motored to Carmel on Friday and were the house guests of Mrs. Bryant.

On Saturday night Mrs. Bryant gave a dance at the Arts and Crafts Hall in honor of the visitors, the following being invited to meet them.

Mrs. J. H. Foster, Mrs. M. H. Bremner, Mrs. W. D. Tisdale, Mrs. J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pixley, Mr. and Mrs. Argyll Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Heron, Dr. and Mrs. Williamson, the Misses Bolle, Devendorf, Waud, Herrick, Wilson, Cooke, and Morgan, Messrs. Wright, Barnett, Dixon, Bremner, Hanna, Hall, Josselyns, Schweningen, Oliver and Langworthy.

Mrs. Tisdale assisted her daughter, Mrs. Bryant, in receiving, and the combination of charming hosts, excellent music, pretty decorations and delicious refreshments made it an evening long to be remembered by those present.

Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Tisdale, who have made Carmel their home for several months are to leave before June to open their San Francisco home.

M. De Neale Morgan STUDIO

Open to Visitors Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons
Lincoln Street near Ocean Avenue

NOTICE

Arrangement has been made for the weekly removal of Garbage. Tin Cans, etc.

The co-operation of all householders is desired. It is requested that all refuse be so placed as to be readily collected.

Carmel Sanitary Board

New Guests at La Playa.

San Francisco: C. K. Watkins, Mrs. W. B. Bonfils and daughter.
Oakland: Miss Clara M. Taft.
Berkeley: Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Gardner.
Los Gatos: Miss Edith Selby.
Lakewood, Ohio: Mrs. A. Gehring and Chisa Gehring.

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W. L. Overstreet, Editor and Publisher

CARMEL, CAL. MAY 12, 1915

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR
Single Copies - - Five Cents

M King the Pennies Grow.

Savings banks have adopted the wise policy of presenting to the public by means of advertisements the advantages to be derived by establishing savings accounts.

Time was when the small account was not in favor with the banks. The person who went to open an account with a small amount of money was made to feel that the banker was doing him a favor by accepting his deposit.

All this has changed, however, because bankers have come to realize the importance of small amounts of money when aggregated and turned into the cooperative channels of finance created by the savings system.

Nowadays every up-to-date savings bank is not only willing, but quite anxious to open accounts, regardless of the size of the initial account.

It is the idea of making small amounts grow, and of conserving waste, that lies at the base of the savings system operated by the banks.

Not only does the individual deposit grow through interest, but it is applied to the stimulation of business and commercial activity from which the depositor himself, as well as every other depositor, receives a direct or indirect additional return.

When a dollar is deposited it at once becomes a larger asset to the depositor, as well as an asset of enlarged value to the community. Moreover, the depositor has the satisfactory knowledge that it will be taken care of by those who know how to get out of it the greatest growth consistent with the rules of financial safety.

The bank will do with your money, free of charge, that which you would have to pay an individual a commission to do.

Hotel Carmel

OPEN

Saturday, May 15

New Management

Rates: \$1.50 to \$2.00 a Day

Dining Room Open to the Public Shortly

How About U. S. Army?

A good story is being related about what Lord Kitchener said a short time ago, after he had inspected some defense works on the coast of England. It was short and sweet.

The war minister motored from point to point, walked over the ground, but said not a word all afternoon, until the moment he was leaving for London. Then he opened his grim mouth.

"Those trenches of yours," he said, "wouldn't keep out the Salvation army."

Never Worried.

The death in New York recently of a man who never worried has been chronicled. It is no surprise to learn that he lived for 101 years.

We do not know if he was married.

Anyway, he shed cheerfulness wherever he went. This surprising person did not have a list of don'ts. He had no complicated system of life. He had a fad for walking in the open whenever he got the opportunity and was a firm believer in the efficacy of fresh air. He used tobacco and wine moderately, but without pretending that they helped or hurt him.

The secret of his happiness and long life may be attributed to his failure to worry.

All of us might prolong our existence, and sweeten our lives and increase the happiness of others, if we would cultivate the system of taking matters philosophically. Try it anyway.

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CHURCH NOTICES

Christian Science Society
of Carmel

Service at Arts and Crafts Hall,
Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.
Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock
The Public cordially invited

All Saints Episcopal

SERVICE AT 4 O'CLOCK EVERY
SUNDAY, EXCEPT SECOND SUNDAY
IN THE MONTH, WHEN THE HOUR
IS 11 A.M.

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Hotpoint Week was a Hummer

The record sales of last year were beaten—El Grilstovo, the newest Hotpoint appliance now in service in 29 Carmel homes—as the advantages of electrical cooking over any form of “flame” cooking becomes better known—more and more of our Carmel friends will use

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California's Art Future

That California is destined to become within a few years the art center of the Western world is a prediction seemingly justified by the indications of circumstance. Nature has made California a state to delight and enthrall the lover of the artistic. Her marvelous and changeful scenery, her climate, her romantic environment and moving history, the cultural and social standards she has adopted—these have drawn to her a population peculiarly appreciative of and responsive to artistic appeal.

Much and frequently we chide ourselves because we have not adorned our public places with the sculpture one finds in the cities of Europe, and also because we have not laid out the magnificent boulevards and parks which may be found elsewhere. Doubtless we are censurable, but we may temper our censure with the thought that as a community we are very young. Where is there another country which, in half a century, has developed so rapidly on the artistic side of life? We have been occupied with multifarious duties and labors; we have been laying our foundations, building cities, breaking the soil. And meanwhile we have lived among surroundings so beautiful and alluring as to supply for us, from nature's own studios, those

inspirations which, lacking, other peoples have had to supply through the genius of their sculptors, painters, poets and musicians.

But the spirit of art, which in our hurrying and scurrying we have scarcely taken time to recognize, permeates us and makes us more and more conscious of its urgings, while the thousands who come each year to join us bring promptings and encouragements that stimulate and enlarge its outgivings and coax it to more ambitious and confident manifestations.

We have, in the Forest Theater, another permanent landmark along the upland way of our art—a work which mellows and colors and improves and gains in appeal with every passing season.

Our art museums and the frequent art exhibitions at our clubs and in our studios command serious attention and genuine approval. We are building constantly in the ability of our painters and sculptors and in public sympathy and support.

Seventy-five per cent of the moving pictures manufactured in the United States are filmed in California. Here we have art and an industry combined. We are far from understanding the artistic import of this tremendous enterprise, or from glimpsing the possibilities of its future development.

PINE NEEDLES

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ball left on Sunday for a week's stay at the exposition city. They are stopping at the Carlton Hotel.

Mrs. Hirleman is here, visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lewis.

Mrs. Macdonald, of San Francisco, who was here for two months last year, is again visiting Carmel.

Mr. T. H. Lewis went to San Francisco last week on a business trip.

Those who have subscribed to the fire-protection fund are requested to pay at once. The equipment cannot be obtained except for cash.

During the month of June, twenty-four paintings by the late F. Hopkinson Smith will be exhibited at Arts and Crafts Hall.

Mrs. F. H. Powers and the children are to be in Carmel for a short stay next month.

The F. M. Wermouth stage line has begun business with a fine up-to-date passenger car.

W. D. Beven and wife, of New York, are guests at the Monte Verde.

Miss Catherine Morgan, of the rest home, went to the city last Saturday.

George Sterling was in town for several days this week. He leaves for San Francisco Friday.

Two beautiful paintings by the well known artists, E. Charlton Fortune and M. De Neale Morgan, have been donated for the benefit of the San Carlos Mission. For sale at the Carmel News Co.

Miss Marie Hathaway and J. D. Short were Pine Cone visitors recently.

Understand, we scarcely appreciate its financial significance, though we know it involves a payroll of from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000 a year, in addition to many more millions in permanent investment and other millions annually in operating expenses. Art is not without its business side.

One scarcely can find a magazine or Eastern periodical the pages of which do not teem with articles from the pens of California writers. Our poets and storytellers have gained the nation for their audience. Their predominance in popular literature is a striking feature of the times.

And why not? Here beside the shimmering, sun-lit Western sea, we live in a land of glory which reveals a thousand inspirations on every hand, at every season, at every hour of every day. The resistless lure of California is drawing and will continue to attract and charm and hold those who love life most and who prize most its finer gifts. That we should excel in art, in song, in picture and poem and story is the decree of destiny.

A delightful beach party was held at Cooke's cove on Sunday afternoon, the occasion being the birthday of Miss Helen Hall.

Mr. Arthur Vachell left for San Francisco on Sunday. He will be away a week.

Miss Alice MacGowan was in town for a few days recently. She has returned to the bay accompanied by Miss Katharine Cooke.

The Schweningers' new store will be ready for opening this week.

The Carmel baseball team on Sunday defeated the Gonzales team by a score of 5 to 2, at the latter place.

Mrs. A. Gehring entertained at dinner, the Weitz family of Cleveland who are stopping at the Dickman cottage in New Monterey.

This week's meeting will be held this afternoon at the home of Miss M. L. Hutchinson.

Dr. A. A. Arbogast, of San Francisco, is visiting Mrs. E. K. de Sabla for two weeks.

Mrs. E. R. Bryant gave a delightful dancing party at Arts and Crafts Hall on Saturday evening.

Meeting of Ladies Guild

At last Wednesday's meeting of the Ladies Guild of All Saints Episcopal Church, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. W. Darwall; vice-president, Mrs. C. Clark; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. L. Overstreet.

Teas and musicals, the first of which will be held at the home of Mrs. A. W. Lemaire, will hereafter be given to obtain funds for church work.

Weekly Tide Table

		Low	High
May 12	4:04 a	10:38 a	
	3:24 p	9:33 p	
13	4:39 a	11:29 a	
	3:59 p	9:59 p	
14	5:14 a		a
	4:35 p	12:19 p	
15	5:51 a		a
	5:11 p	1:08 p	
16	6:20 a		a
	5:48 p	1:57 p	
17	7:09 a		a
	6:14 p	2:49 p	
18	7:51 a		a
	7:19 p	3:38 p	

The Pine Cone

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Coastal Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute Carmel Club of Arts and Crafts

By Professor F. E. Lloyd

The Coastal Laboratory, situated at Carmel, is a part of the material equipment of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, founded by Andrew Carnegie January 28, 1902, and who, at that and subsequent dates has endowed the Institution to the extent of twenty-two millions of dollars.

The purpose of this corporation, presided over by Prof. Robert S. Woodward, and whose affairs are in the hands of a board of twenty-four trustees, all eminent scientists or publicists, is the organized prosecution of scientific work in all fields. Naturally, this effort is circumscribed by the size of the endowment, which, large though it may seem to be, must be wisely and economically expended, in order to bring in the expected results. It is the peculiar function of the institution to look far ahead into the future as regards the nature of the problems it attacks. Unlike a public institution, such as a state agriculture experiment station, it is under no obligation to bring about quickly the consummation of results easily measurable from the economic point of view. It is necessary to say this because many people are unable to understand an apparent or even real lack of fruition in "practical" results. The history of science shows that the great bulk of the most important work was quite unpractical at first. At the same time, practical, but at once theoretical, work is being done, an example of which is the determination of magnetic meridians by the official corps of the specially constructed "non-magnetic" ship "Carnegie," just now starting on a two-year cruise around the world approximately on the 60th parallel.

The central office for administration is a beautiful stone building in Washington. The scientific work is organized under ten departments, as follows: Botanical Research, Economics and Sociology, Experimental Evolution, Geophysics, History, Marine Biology, Meridian Astronomy, The Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, Nutrition Laboratory, and Terrestrial Magnetism.

The personnel of the Institution includes not only those persons on the permanent staff, but also many research associates and collaborators connected mostly with colleges and universities, who carry on work under the auspices of the various departments.

The readers of the Pine Cone will be especially interested, no doubt, in the Department of Botanical Research, since that is the only one represented at Carmel although the peculiarly good atmosphere of Southern California has led to the establishment of the work in astronomy on Mount Wil-

son. The botanical work is carried on by the permanent staff of the Department of Botanical Research and is prosecuted chiefly at Tucson, Arizona, and Carmel. At both places the equipment consists of lands, buildings and apparatus. At Tucson, there is a large main laboratory of stone, another of adobe and brick, together with offices and shops. There is a large domain of land where the native vegetation is allowed to grow unhampered. From Tucson as a center, field studies are made throughout the surrounding deserts, as far as eastern New Mexico and the Gulf of California. Here the staff, consisting of Dr. D. T. Macdougall, Director of Botanical Research, Dr. W. A. Cannon, Dr. Forrest Shreve, Dr. H. A. Spoehr, and Mr. G. Sykes, has headquarters.

The work at Carmel is prosecuted from time to time as the exigencies demand. The nature of this work is various, but it may be said that one of the important lines of investigation is the relation of plants to climate, that of Carmel offering certain marked peculiarities which enable one to use it as a control on other localities where like experiments are done, as, for example, the certain altitudes in the Santa Catalina mountains, Tucson itself, etc.

Here, as at Tucson, research associates and others, work from time to time on their especial problems. During the summer months, Dr. Macdougall and Dr. Cannon are generally at Carmel.

Much of the research has its basis in exploration. One may mention that which is being carried on at the moment in South America for the purpose of obtaining material for a very complete monograph of the cacti of North and South America. Dr. J. D. Rose of Washington and Dr. N. L. Britton of the New York Botanic Garden are collaborating in this work. Nor should the studies during the last five years of the behavior of the Salton Sea and its contained organisms be forgotten, and to which a large quarto-volume has recently been devoted.

The last annual report shows that the botanical work during the past year has been carried on under thirty-two distinct heads, giving some idea of its extent.

The Carnegie Institution publishes its scientific work itself. Since its origin, over 200 memoirs have appeared. Of these, some thirty relate to botany. The publications are distributed gratis to important libraries throughout the world, but must be purchased, at approximately cost price, by others. These publications are models of the printers' art in every respect, and are unique in the field of scientific publication.



The Carmel Club of Arts and Crafts was established in November, 1905, by a group of artists, writers, and those interested in the arts.

Its first president was Elise J. Allen. A small building was donated for the club's use by the Carmel Development Co.

In September, 1906, two lots were selected, and plans were made for the erection of a suitable building, and an incorporation committee consisting of the following was appointed: Sydney J. Yard, Mrs. E. J. Foster, Mrs. Mary E. Hand and Arthur Vachell.

In March, 1907, the present building was started, funds being secured by the sale of stock, entertainments, etc.

The first annual exhibition of paintings was held in August, 1907, under the leadership of the late Sydney Yard. Artists in all parts of the State were represented.

Various sections have been

added — Arts, Crafts, Civic, Literary, Music, Bird study, a Boys' Club, and a Reading circle.

A summer school of arts and crafts was established in 1912, and in 1914 the famous painter, William Chase, conducted his school of painting here. This summer C. P. Townsley will continue the work so well begun by Mr. Chase.

The club stands for the social and intellectual interests of the community. Original plays are given, as are other entertainments. Monthly meetings are held.

The present officers are:

President, Mrs. M. E. Hand; Vice-President, Mrs. A. McDow; Recording Secretary, Miss E. Harrington; Corresponding Secretary, M. DeNeale Morgan; Treasurer, Miss E. M. Tilton. Directors: Mrs. M. E. Hand, Mrs. M. H. Bremner, Miss M. L. Hutchinson, Miss L. R. Lichtenthaler.

Carmel Mission

Mission San Carlos, which was named after St. Charles Borromeo, and is now popularly termed Carmel Mission, was erected under the direction of Father Junipero Serra in 1771.

To the zeal and devotion of a few citizens of the State may be attributed the splendid state of preservation of the building.



This historic edifice is the best known of all the California missions. It was built by the Indians.

It is located at the head of the beautiful and productive Carmel Valley, and is distant about a mile from the business section of the village.

It is at this mission that Father Serra breathed his last and here rests his body within the sanctuary.

Mass is now conducted every Sunday. Father Raymond Mestres is in charge.

Carmel Officials.

Sanitary Board

A. P. Fraser, President
R. B. Cherington
H. P. Larouette
M. J. Murphy
Mrs. C. B. Silva

School Trustees

Mrs. M. E. Hand, President
Miss A. C. Edmonds
W. L. Overstreet

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Miss M. E. Mower
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R. W. Ball

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Rudolph Ohm

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**FOR INFORMATION
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**Carmel
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Open-Air Theatre

Continued from Page One

competition for the annual play.

The Society was organized in 1910, Mr. Joseph W. Hand being its first president. He was succeeded in 1911 by Mr. Perry Newberry, in 1912 by Dr. D. T. MacDougal and in July, 1914, by Mr. D. W. Willard.

The principal plays which have been produced by the Society are as follows:

July, 1910—"David," by Constance Skinner; produced by Garnet Holme.

July, 1911—"Twelfth Night," by Shakespeare; produced by Garnet Holme.

July, 1912—"The Toad," by Bertha Newberry; produced by Garnet Holme.

July, 1912—"Alice in Wonderland," adapted from the book by Perry Newberry and Arthur Vachell; produced by Garnet Holme.

July, 1913—"Runnymede," by Wm. Greer Harrison; produced by F. L. Mathieu.

July, 1913—"Alladin," by Elizabeth Chrlty and Perry Newberry; produced by F. L. Mathieu.

July, 1914—"Sons of Spain," by Sydney C. Howard; produced by Garnet Holme.

July, 1914—"Struvel Peter," adapted from the German by English playwrights; produced by Garnet Holme.

In addition to these plays pageants were given on July 4th, 1911, and 1912. These presented episodes in early California history and were very beautiful, but the expense was great, and as there was no return they have not been repeated.

Among other plays given under the auspices of the Forest Theater Society there may be mentioned: "Sweet Lavender" by Sir Arthur Pinero; "Creation Dawn" by Takeshi Kanno; "The Talisman" by Raine Bennett; "Burn It," and "The People's Attorney" by Perry Newberry.

Any person in sympathy with the object and aims of the Society is eligible for membership and a member's ticket admits to all productions of the Society save the annual and children's play, the expense attending these productions being too great to allow admission without charge.

Fine Production of "The Arrow Maker"

On the evening of July 25, 1914, a large and appreciative audience, consisting of the townspeople and many from outside points, witnessed Mary Austin's production of her Indian drama, "The Arrow Maker."

The leading characters of the play were assumed by the following:—Mrs. V. L. Kellogg, Mrs. H. L. Wilson, Mrs. K. G. Rendtorff, Miss Helen Parkes, John Northern Hilliard, E. V. Stottard, W. G. Harrison, F. E. Lloyd, and John T. Gribner.

Rivals

By W. L. Overstreet

It has often been asked: "Why are there two dramatic organizations in Carmel?" The outsider naturally takes it for granted that the two societies are rivals. They are. They are rivals in the highest and best sense of the word. Each tries to place on the stage, in the finest manner possible, the best plays to be obtained. Each society has the same special object—the maintenance of Carmel as a center of dramatic interest.

Expressed in Irish, the two organizations are rivals without rivalry. Each group tries, of course, to give the better performance, but each hopes the other will give one almost as good. The competition is purely artistic. Furthermore, the two associations are, unofficially, mutually helpful. Some Carmel residents are members of both groups, and devote their time to both; others belonging only to one, frequently work in both.

Examples of this generous spirit of helpfulness are numerous. Mr. Willard, the president of the Forest Theater Society, designed the wonderfully beautiful settings for "Macaire" and "Montezuma," the two most elaborate productions of the Western Drama Society.

Mr. Arthur Vachell was in charge of the stage for "The Toad" and "Alice in Wonderland," and with Mr. Willard executed the setting for "Macaire." Mr. Vachell has also acted for both organizations, his light comedy work as Moroc in "The Toad" and Papa in "Slovenly Peter" being equaled only by his delightful Dumont in "Macaire."

Mr. Herbert Heron has earned the gratitude of both societies by his manifold labors and enthusiasm. It is not generally known, perhaps, that it was he who in 1910 found the perfect site for the theater, and obtained from the Carmel Development Company the use of the land. The Company's appreciation of the project assured the clearing of the ground and the erection of the stage; Carmel residents then entered into the work, and Mr. Heron organized and named the Forest Theater, of which he was made director. He then secured players for "David," which he had chosen for the inaugural performance; put the play in rehearsal till a professional coach could be engaged; and kept the work going till the outcome was assured. Besides his efforts in founding the theater, Mr. Heron has played the roles of David Mercurio, Feste and Sancho in the Forest Theater Society, and Eving, Father Hart, Macaire, Falstaff, etc., in the Western Drama Society.

Mrs. H. L. Wilson, though known principally for her beautiful work in the older society, as Michal, Viola and Cleis, played Mary in "The Land of Heart's Desire," pro-

duced by the Western Drama Society.

Miss Alice MacDougal, too, has a long list of charming roles in both: The Queen of Hearts, Marjorie, Madame Goriot, Marina, Mistress Quickly, Pamela Patkin and others.

Mrs. Frederick R. Bechdolt has played in both groups, and so have Mrs. James Hopper, Mrs. John Kenneth Turner, Mr. Alfred Rich and Mr. Eugene Fenelon.

Mr. William T. Kibbler, whose Marquis in "Macaire" won him recognition, is now a member of both bands, as is Mr. Austin James, who has played San Ko Sin, the Sheik, and Willis for one, and Yoshisada, the Brigadier and Pains for the other.

Frederick R. Bechdolt, a member of the executive bodies of both societies, has played the great comedy part of Malvolio in one and the tragic role of Serpa in the other.

Miss Jeanette Hoagland has danced on several occasions for both groups.

Prof. Francis E. Lloyd played with distinction in every performance of the summer of 1914 except the children's play, though his work in Montezuma is generally considered his highest mark.

The number of productions made in Carmel each year demands one very large or two smaller associations, and so far the latter way has proven the easier solution. The union of the two societies might make for simplification of management, but it could hardly make for less discord where none exists; and through the banishment of the artistic rivalry there might come about a slight lowering of the standard which has heretofore obtained.

Strong Plea For the Birds

It is not sentiment alone that says "Save the Birds." These feathered friends of man have their economic value; and their labors, if not their songs, should win their freedom and protection.

What Brookline, Mass., has done to turn that community into a bird refuge, and why every safeguard is thrown around these birds, the following article from an eastern paper tells. The same argument can be adopted, with unweakened logic, by California:

The town of Brookline, Mass., is teaching the country at large a valuable lesson. First of all, of course, Brookline had to learn the lesson for itself. But it was not long in learning it. The town prized its trees and sought by the usual means to guard them against the attack of insect pests. The campaign, however, was not entirely successful. The leopard moth invaded Brookline, and against this tree enemy poisonous sprays avail little. Birds alone can hold it in

check. So Brookline, a few years ago, went seriously about the business of inducing birds to come and stay. In 1910 it wanted woodpeckers and it issued its invitation, but only a few responded. Three years later Brookline had learned enough through experiment to justify the municipality in building and placing a hundred nesting boxes.

That was the beginning. Year by year since then the work has been expanded. The nesting boxes increased in number and variety, and during the winter just closing thousands of birds were fed daily at 125 municipal feeding stations, operated by the town authorities at the public's expense. And now, says a report from Brookline, "the plans for the securing of bird help in insect destruction will be carried on during the coming season with greater determination than ever. Particularly is this true of the putting up of nesting boxes for the hole-eating birds. Hundreds of these of various types are already up, and hundreds more will be put in place. This work is still largely experimental, and the results will be carefully taken account of. One experiment which is going to be of particular interest to the general public is concerned with Newton street. It is proposed to put a bird house on every tree along this street from one end to the other.

It is not sentiment alone, as is readily apparent, that is back of this Brookline plan. The town needed the birds—as every town needed them—and it set to work to get them as other towns set to work getting new industries, more factories, and increased population. Brookline found the enterprise profitable. Of course, it has had in addition the sentiment, too. But this is as it were a by-product—extra for good measure. Brookline this year has appropriated \$750 for "bird maintenance," and it is well satisfied that it will get larger returns on this appropriation than any other included in its annual budget.

The time is not far distant when Brookline will be no exception. Other municipalities will some day look upon this item as a matter of course. In the meantime, however, private citizens should remember that at trifling expense they can build nesting houses and keep the movement afoot and marching along until the Brookline policy becomes more general.

Hotels and Cottages

At all seasons of the year there are sufficient accommodations for a large number of visitors. There are four hotels, as follows: El Monte Verde, Mrs. M. I. Hamlin, proprietor; Pine Inn, G. W. Creaser, proprietor; La Playa, Mrs. A. D. Signor, proprietor, and the Hotel Carmel, which was recently re-opened for the summer season. Cottages, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained by addressing Carmel Development Club.