

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Newberg, Oregon.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

E. H. WOODWARD. W. C. WOODWARD.
Editors and Publishers

\$4.50 Per Year in Advance.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909.

A news note from Eugene says a farewell reception is to be given Consul H. B. Miller and family in that city on Wednesday evening of next week, on account of their return to Yokohama at an early day, which prompts the suggestion that Mr. Miller is too good a man for Oregon to spare for service in heathendom for a longer period. We need him at home.

Miss Phoebe Couzins, lawyer, former suffragist, lecturer and the first American woman to serve as United States Marshal, is quoted as saying that her observations in Colorado have caused her to change her views on the question of woman suffrage, and she now asserts that the ballot is not the means through which women can work the most good.

The Salem brewery plant is to be enlarged, so says the Statesman, which would seem to point to the fact that the men who are putting their money into it have no fears of Marion county being voted dry, or at least feel sure that the state will not be carried for prohibition in the near future. Possibly they may be over confident and don't know how rapidly public sentiment has been changing on the wet or dry question.

The people of Oregon, who attended the Lewis and Clark fair, were impressed with the many fine exhibits on display in the Washington building, made by the different counties, of that state. They were all concentrated in that building and the showing they made was a fine advertisement of their resources. Yamhill county could easily send an exhibit to the Seattle fair that would open the eyes of the thousands of visitors, who will throng the Oregon building, and from an advertising standpoint nothing else could equal it in efficiency. Possibly it is too late to consider such a proposition, but our county ought to have an exhibit there.

Local unions of New York waiters connected with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance recently decided to begin a general campaign against tipping. Official instructions were issued to all waiters not to accept tips, but to make a general demand for a minimum wage of \$2.50 per day. Officials of these unions say that uniform wage conditions will never be established among waiters until the tipping system is abolished. This has the right ring and a long suffering public will wish them success. There is no reason on earth why the public should pay the wages of employes of other people in tips. Let the employe be paid fair wages and cut out the tipping nuisance.

"From Poverty to Affluence" would make a good subject for a Kansas story. Thirty years ago it was no unusual thing for a representative of a Kansas community to appear at a Sunday service in the older sections east of the Mississippi, and ask for a little time to lay before the people the needs of the distressed and poverty stricken families of his community, and ask for a collection of cash and clothing to relieve the situation until crops could be raised, but the days of the chintz bug and the grasshopper seem to be numbered, while the hot winds have been tempered, and now we hear of more farmers sporting automobiles on the plains of the "Sun-flower" state than will be found in any other section of the country.

The Hill Military Academy youngsters, who spent a couple of days in town last week all seemed to be adepts in the use of cigarettes. It is evident that there is a looseness in the home training of the lads which the academy has not been able to overcome, if there is any attempt in this direction, which is doubtful. If there is any truth in the statements made by medical experts, who have noted the effects of cigarette smoking on boys, it is not to be expected that lads who are slaves to the little stinkers, will make good in military or any other training schools.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Anent the recent discussion of the question of municipal ownership and operation of the lighting system, it may not be out of the way to state that our neighbors on the north side of Chehalem mountain at Hillsboro, have recently disposed of their lightning plant after having an unsatisfactory experience with it, covering a period of five years.

The city purchased the plant of H. V. Gates, the party who installed it, for \$24,000 and after having expended about \$26,500 more on the plant, it has been sold for \$15,500, or a total loss to the city of about \$35,000. And this in the face of the fact that Mr. Gates made 14 percent on his investment the last year he operated it, while his rates were lower than the rates charged after it was acquired by the city.

The Independent says the council chamber was well filled with spectators when the deal was being closed and all appeared well pleased with the sale. It further says:

"There will be general satisfaction that the council has finally solved the vexatious municipal plant problem. The price agreed upon is probably the best that could have been obtained, and many believe much more than would have been received had the sale been deferred another year. It was of course possible that the plant eventually might have paid indebtedness, but this was impossible until improvements involving large expenditures were made, and the city was not in a position to raise the necessary funds. The purchase price will materially reduce the bonded indebtedness, outstanding warrants may be reduced by the sale of wood for which they were issued, and with the balance refunded in such form as to be gradually retired, the city will be in a position to embark upon necessary improvements such as sewer, paving, etc., which will confer much more substantial benefits than the disastrous operation of the city plant."

Here is an instance where a private individual made good money by giving close personal attention to the management and operation of his lighting plant, while the city sunk a big wad in operating the same plant while charging a higher rate than was charged by the individual owner. Experience is a dear teacher but often nothing else will satisfy.

What a Merchant Says.

A merchant of Chariton, Iowa, read a paper on "The Retail Advertiser" before the Southern Iowa Editorial association, and among other things he said:

From the standpoint of a retail advertiser of fifteen years' experience I consider the newspaper with its variety of forms of publicity not only a public necessity, but the most public spirited and most enterprising institution that exists in any community, and in addition I consider its advertising columns, properly used, the most valuable business asset to the retail merchant that he has at his disposal, and the advantages which may be obtained through the use of this advertising is only limited to his

ability and his disposition to use it.

I have always thought that the newspaper was one of the least appreciated of any of our local enterprises, that more is demanded of it and that the services which it renders are more grudgingly paid for than perhaps any other institution in the community. Newspapers do more to advertise the community and they contribute more free public service than any other enterprise we have. They are entitled to the support of the merchant. They are entitled to his job-work from the standpoint of patronizing home industry, and they are entitled to the advertising of every merchant in their town from the purely selfish standpoint of the merchant himself.

The merchant of today who doesn't get results from his advertising is either to blame for not writing attractive advertising and appealing with low prices to the people whom he desires to reach or else he fails to properly show his goods when they are called for or doesn't deliver what he advertises.

Osteopathy and Chemistry.

(Continued from page 1)

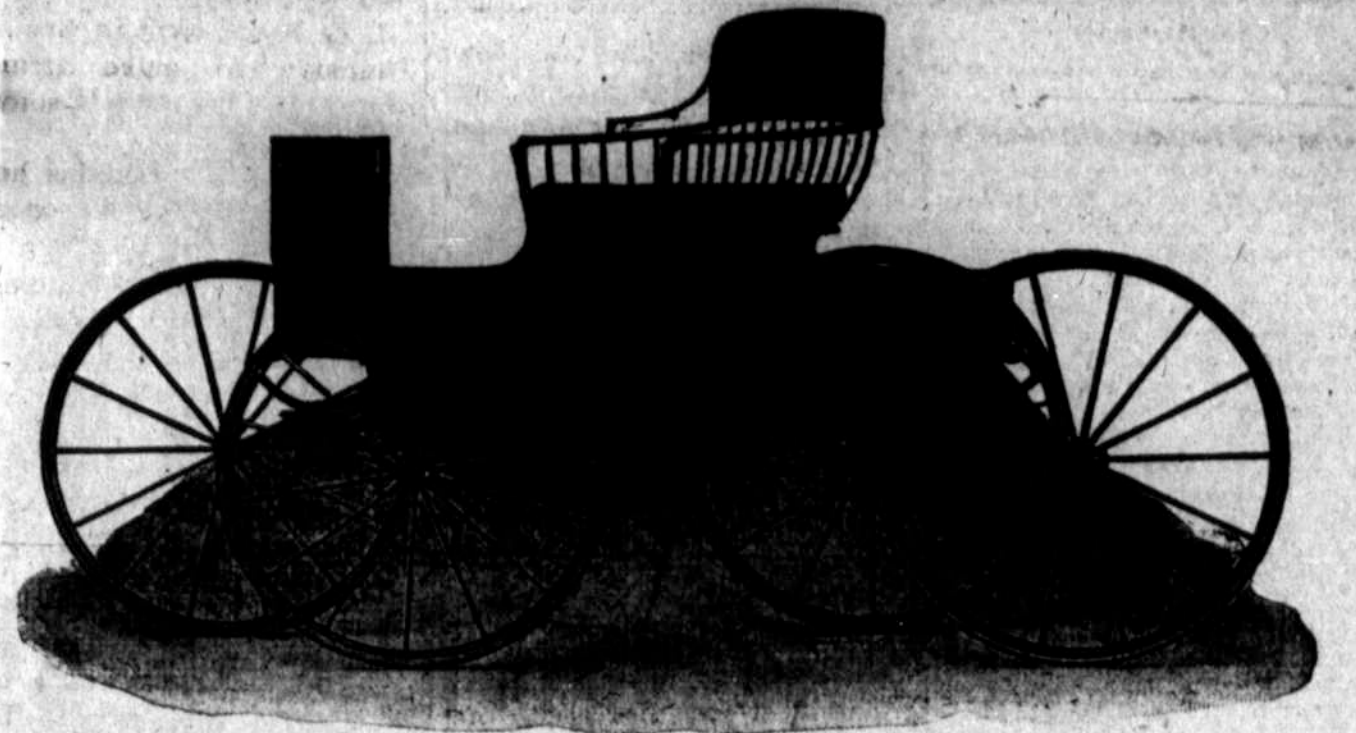
"Hammerschlag is credited with having first made investigations regarding the nature of extractives of the tubercle bacilli, but to Robert Koch is due the honor of discovery of the principles and preparation of an emulsion of the powdered dead bodies of the tubercle bacilli (T. B.) etc."

I wonder if it really is an honor. Does Koch so consider it? Do those think so here in Newberg who have been running to Portland to Dr. R. Matson, that big "Tuberculin Doctor"? Does their condition really justify anybody in using tuberculin, or permitting it to be used on themselves, their relatives or friends? He has had a big pull from a few Newberg people and not one of them, but had been better—much better—if they had stayed away from him and had no treatment whatever. Think of it! That vile concoction being injected into the body with the hypodermic syringe, or even used as "eye-drops." As one man put it here: "He did it at five dollars a squirt too!" Another said of a friend who had sent one of his family to him: "It's too bad that Brother—has been duped so." But it isn't strange: such people are adepts in deepest dyed duplicity.

I cannot refrain from quoting the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, December issue, on osteopathy. The editor warns his conferees: "Let us be wise. Osteopathy is doing a work we cannot do. It has come to stay. Osteopathic practitioners are fast forging to the front, and their colleges have to-day more students than our own. The fact that they perform innumerable cures, and that often on patients that we ourselves have failed on should cause us to sit up and take notice." Yet some wisecracks will sit up and tell you "It's nothing but rub'n." With all their wisdom this editor Dr. says, "but few of our number have even a faint idea of its methods of procedure, or the work accomplished."

This famous Bacteriologist mentioned above, Dr. Ralph C. Matson, like many of his brethren, wouldn't allow any disease to exist unless caused by germs or bacteria. The gonococcus, streptococci; bacillus coli communis, plasmodium malariae, the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, bacillus acne contagiosae, the pneumococcus (diplococcus of pneumonia), the tubercle bacilli, the bacillus of meningitis and the bacillus osteomyelitis with many other microorganisms have done great service with the public; but great are the changes which time hath wrought. This same public, in increasing numbers, are coming to believe—in fact to know—that the osteopathic contention is right; i. e.: that germs are not the first cause of disease. They will only make the attack more virulent where there is some predisposing cause, weakening the body-tissues, that allows them to gain a foothold. Dr. Hirschfeld says: "Not the bacilli; but we ourselves are the excitors of disease."

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S. W. POTTER

Treasury Department Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, D. C. MARCH 13, 1909.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the United States National Bank of Newberg, in the City of Newberg, in the County of Yamhill, and State of Oregon, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now therefore I Lawrence O. Murray, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the United States National Bank of Newberg, in the City of Newberg, in the County of Yamhill, and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Conversion of the Bank of Newberg.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of this office this thirteenth day of March 1909.

Seal
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Administratrix Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of William H. Taylor, deceased, by the County Court of Yamhill County, Oregon.

Now, therefore, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned at the office of Clarence Butt, at Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon, within six months from date hereof.

ROSE E. TAYLOR,
Administratrix of the estate of William H. Taylor, deceased.
CLARENCE BUTT, Att'y for estate.