

Newberg Graphic

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1913

This has been teachers institute week for which the small boy has expressed no regrets.

The Junction City Times came out last week much improved in appearance, showing that the ink rolls had received an extra wash.

When the word reached Newberg that Sherwood had been voted dry, a lot of fellows put in hurry-up calls for the early completion of the bridge across to St. Paul.

Salem, the capital city of Oregon, voted dry by a majority of 400 and The Dalles dry forces only lost out by 74. Verily the day of miracles is not past.

The Merrill Record published at Merrill, Klamath county, Catherine Prehn, owner and editor, is a new exchange on the Graphic desk. It is a six column folio, all home print, newsy from "liver to liver" and well patronized by home advertisers. What more could be said for a country newspaper published by man or woman.

The recent election was held mainly for the purpose of defeating the appropriations made by the legislature for the state university, but could the state have the money back that was spent in holding the election, the sum would probably be about half enough to pay the amount appropriated. But the knockers must be given a chance.

At the election held Tuesday the people upheld the legislature by approving four of the five measures voted on, the sterilization act alone being defeated. The majority in favor of the appropriations made for the University of Oregon was large, showing that the people of the state are getting behind that institution and are wanting to see it go forward and rank with the big universities of the country. It is a matter of regret, as the Graphic sees it, that the majority vote here at home was against the appropriation. The writer voted "yes" on all five of the measures, and would vote the same way if the election was to be held over again next week.

The State Editorial Association resolved in favor of clean advertising, and the American Type founders Co. goes on furnishing Hostetter's Bitters, Mrs. Pinkham and Dr. Gee Woods. To all its patrons who cannot afford all home-print papers. It would have been more to the point if the members who could afford to attend the recent meeting had gone to that company's office and urged the manager to cut these things out. Most of the papers that print them do not want to do so, but do not feel like paying the big penalty for getting rid of them. It costs this paper \$91 a year to cut them out of its issues.—Carlton Sentinel.

Since the Sentinel is using the ready print the editor is just the man who should have been in attendance at the meeting of the Editorial Association to see that matters of this kind received proper attention. One reason why the association has never been able to accomplish more is the lack of interest shown by so large a number of newspaper men in attending these annual meetings. At home they encourage the farmers, the orchardists, the berry growers and oth-

ers to get together and hold meetings for mutual benefit but they fail to take their own medicine. There is always something to be gained by meeting with the fellows who are engaged in the same business one is following and we find that this applies to the newspaper business the same as to other callings.

The cities and towns voted dry on Tuesday were Salem, Oregon City, Springfield, Hillsboro, Woodburn, Dufur, Rainier, Stayton, Sherwood, Gresham, Harrisburg and precincts 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61 in Portland. The prohibition forces are greatly elated over the success attained and there is an element that is insisting on calling for a vote for state wide prohibition in 1914. The Graphic believes that a wiser course would be to wait until a later date.

A CONVENTION REFORM.

Ever since the Republican National Convention of 1912, which resulted in the split of the party, it has been certain that before the next Presidential campaign radical changes would be made in the rules that govern representation in the convention says the Youth's Companion. On December 16th, the Republican national committee will meet in Washington to confer on the general question of this reform, and in particular to consider the calling of a special national convention early in 1914; for many Republicans feel that such important changes as are proposed should be the work not of the national committee, but of the party as a whole.

The principal changes suggested are these: (1) to reduce Southern representation and (2) to modify the present rule under which the national committee controls the temporary organization of the convention.

For years many Republicans, probably most Republicans, have thought that the Southern States have had too potent a voice in the choice of Presidential candidates, since they give to them, later, no electoral votes and only a negligible popular vote.

To make the convention more accurately represent the distribution of party strength, it is proposed to abandon the custom of permitting every Congressional district to have two delegates. In place of that simple but unrepresentative arrangement, it is suggested that there be one delegate to every Congressional district where the Republican vote in 1908 was forty per cent. or less of the total vote; two delegates to each district where the Republican vote was between forty and sixty per cent. of the total vote; and three delegates to each district where it was more than sixty per cent. As in the past, each state will have four delegates at large. The vote of 1908 is suggested as the basis of representation because the party was then united. The proposed change would give the Southern States 149 delegates out of 1,044, instead of 228 out of 1,062, as in the convention of 1912.

In respect to the second reform,—that of the national committee's control over the temporary organization,—those who urge it contend that where primary laws exist they should govern the election of delegates; and that where they do not exist, the Republican organizations of the state should do so. No contesting delegations would then come before the national committee or the convention, and consequently there would be no occasion for the national committee to make up or to change the roll of delegates.

Guilty

Wife—There must have been some punishment for King Solomon.

Hubby—There was. He had a thousand mothers-in-law.

LIFE IN ICELAND.

It is Not the Crude Existence That Many People Imagine.

Most people think of the Icelanders as being like Eskimos, a crude, unlighted people, looking more like animals than people and living in snow huts, dressed in furs, whereas the Icelanders are handsome, cultured people, highly educated, with fair faces and brilliant eyes and a very dainty fashion of dressing. They live in neat, charming houses, have beautiful flower gardens and never wear furs, for the reason that it is never bitterly cold in Iceland on account of the gulf stream washing its shores.

As to their diet, it is somewhat wanting in variety on account of the lack of many food staples, but all their dishes have a certain odd richness that is very delicious to a stranger. It is largely because of the amount of oil they use. They cook many things in oil—a clear, sweet fish oil, though substituting olive oil makes the dishes quite as tempting. They try to use their native products, as everything else has to come so far and the steamers call only once in ten days from England and Denmark, and the imported goods are expensive for Icelanders, who are not very well off, though never poor.

Their own products are fish in vast quantities; lamb, the chief meat; eggs, wild ducks, sheep's milk, cheese and butter; turnips, of which they raise and eat more than of any other vegetable; potatoes, onions and beets, beans and occasionally peas; spinach, cabbage and Brussels sprouts; no fruit to speak of and rarely any beef—it is imported from Denmark and Scotland. Pork is rarely eaten and then in the form of imported bacon.

But out of this meager list of staples they evolve some truly delicious dishes, for the island people are all good cooks and have a native knack that is like the French. They can make anything they cook taste good, no matter what the ingredients may be.—London Family Herald.

What becomes of all the pins that are annually turned out in millions of millions by the pin factories? A Paris scientist, Dr. Xavier, has been experimenting on pins, hairpins and needles by the simple process of watching a few. He states that they practically disappear into thin air by changing into ferrous oxide, a brownish rust that soon blows away in dust. An ordinary hairpin took only 154 days to blow away. A steel nib lasted just under fifteen months. A common pin took eighteen months to vanish. A polished steel needle defied the ravages of the atmosphere longest, taking two and a half years to disappear.

NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE

SEVEN! SEVEN!
7 7 7 7 7 7
HIGH GRADE CIGARS
SATURDAY
= 25c =
OPERA CIGAR STAND

Le Chapeau

Come and See Some

Special Bargains

In Up-to-date Hats this Week

Gregory Sisters
MILLINERS

I EAT ALL I WANT TO NOW!



No More Gas on the Stomach or Sour Stomach! No More Heavy Feeling After Meals or Constipation!

We want everyone in this town who has stomach or bowel trouble to just try ONE bottle of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-I-ka. You will be surprised at the QUICK ACTION!

The VERY FIRST DOSE shows results and a short treatment with Adler-I-ka may make you feel better than you have for years.

This remedy tends to antisepticize the intestinal tract and to draw off the impurities. A SINGLE DOSE usually relieves gas on the stomach, sour stomach or constipation QUICKLY. We do not hesitate to say that Adler-I-ka is the BEST bowel and stomach remedy we have ever sold!

Newberg Drug Co.

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FOR

A Monarch Malleable Range

Cooks Best, Saves Fuel, Lasts Longest

LARKIN-PRINCE HARDWARE CO.

See Our Monarch Window



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The First National Bank

UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION

Backed by men whose entire interests are here and whose interests are identical with yours

SOLICITS YOUR ACCOUNTS

and invites you to call with any business you may have and they will endeavor to make you feel at home and that this bank is of REAL SERVICE to you.

4 Per Cent Paid on Savings Accounts

W. S. WHARTON, President D. D. COULSON, Cashier W. H. WOODWORTH, Asst. Cashier.

BAIRD'S

Big Reductions in All
Ladies and Childrens Coats

to clean them up. Be sure and see them before you buy.

Mixed Dress Goods
for children's school dresses..... 25c yd

A 36 inch Serge
all colors, a real value at..... 50c yd

Sweater Bargains
we have a nice line from 75c to \$7.00

Ladies Raincoats
prices from \$12.50 down to..... \$3.50

Men's Raincoats
prices from \$12.50 down to..... \$5.00

Underwear for the entire
family, per garment at 25c to... \$1.00

Blankets—good heavy
cotton blankets per pair \$1.25 to 1.75

GROCERIES!!

Sugar, best grade, per sack...\$5.00
3 cans full weight Corn.....25c
3 cans full weight Tomatoes.....25c
3 cans full weight Salmon.....25c
1 lb. can Baker's Cocoa.....45c
1 lb. can Baker's Chocolate.....45c
2 packages Grape Nuts.....25c
2 packages Cream Wheat.....35c
1 lb. Coffee.....20c
3 cans Milk.....25c
3 lbs. full head Rice.....25c
6 bars Royal White Soap.....25c
Best Bacon Backs, per pound...19c
6 cans Sardines.....25c
4 lbs. Lump Starch.....25c

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By Our Own Delivery Wagon

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