

Newberg Graphic

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1914



These are the days of peaches and cream, the latter luxury conditioned on your milk man keeping a cow.

The state of the weather furnishes a topic for conversation under all circumstances, so here goes—Everybody seemed to think it was pretty warm Wednesday except the fat woman who rode into town by the side of her husband hugging a dog.

The Sherwood Grange will hold a fair September 19. These neighborhood fairs where the products of the poultry yard, the orchard and the farm, are shown in competition, are a great incentive for adding to the quality and quantity of marketable stuff, and should be encouraged.

It is nothing to the credit of Newberg that farmers complain of articles being stolen from their wagons while their teams are left at the hitch racks in town. The sneak thief stands in the estimation of the general public about on a plane with the dog that sucks eggs, though usually he proves to be an animal of a lower type than the yellow pup—he is harder to reform.

Henry Gee, Col. Hendershott and another McMinnville man were in Newberg Wednesday, representing King Alcohol in the Oregon dry campaign. Notwithstanding it was a hot day, they worked hard, but it is said that they went away sorrowful, after having failed to secure any one here who would agree to carry the banner for the wets. It was asking too much. Our fellows prefer to work in the ranks of the privates.

A woman, a stranger in these parts, so the story goes, captured a runaway husband here a few days ago. Some four years ago she said some naughty words to hubby, and he took the outside of the house. As soon as she had time for reflection she saw her mistake, repented, and for four long years she has been hunting for the injured husband, finally locating him a little ways out from Newberg. Amends were made, and everything is lovely now—curtain.

In the war that is now on in Europe the value of human life will have little consideration. Of Kitchener, the new War Secretary for Great Britain, it is said that during the war in Egypt there was an explosion on an engineering project under his supervision, when five Britons were killed. The engineer on the job reported to his chief in a sorrowful telegram saying, "Sorry, five men killed in dynamite explosion." Kitchener wired back, "Do you need any more dynamite?" The dispatches say that Emperor William has gone to the front to give new inspiration to the German forces, and in his desperation, as he faces the armies of Russia, France and England, it is safe to say that he will not hesitate in the sacrifice of the lives of his subjects in the battles that are to be fought to save his kingdom. Somewhere along the French border it is expected that within

a few days there will be a battle fought, when the account of the flow of human blood will be too awful to put into print. And when this awful war is over, representatives of the different countries involved will seat themselves around a table and work out the terms of the final settlement. It seems that from ordinary reasoning it can be seen that the sensible thing to do in instances of this kind would be for the consultation to be held around the table before a drop of blood has been spilled. But the war is on and the great engines of destruction to property and human life must be tried out.

If you desire to take an afternoon nap on next Sunday, you will do well to keep away from the city park, for Dr. Clarence True Wilson, the temperance reformer, and Col. E. Hofer are billed for a discussion of the saloon question in the afternoon under the shade of the oaks at the park. Wilson is a firm believer in state and nation-wide prohibition, while Hofer would put thirst parlors at convenient locations all along the way. The writer heard these men discuss this question in Portland four years ago and there were sufficient pyrotechnic displays during the evening to keep up a good circulation. If they have lost none of their fire, and it is safe to say they have not, it will be a "show" well worth attending.

With the European war on, the length of which no man can foretell, it will be well for those who must depend on day's labor for a living to cut expenses for luxuries to the limit. Farm products will no doubt be higher, but this will be a detriment rather than a help to the man who must buy what his family eats, for many lines of industry that furnish work for men will naturally be tied up, and thousands will find themselves without employment. To get close home, it may be suggested without any likelihood of contradiction, that before another Summer comes the money that some Newberg men are now spending in making auto trips to the thirst parlors at St Paul and Sherwood, will be badly needed by the respective families which they are supposed to support—a case of men sowing to the wind, with their families being left to reap the whirlwind.

SECRETARY BRYAN ON DRINK AND WAR.

Speaking of the recent order of the Russian government forbidding vodka in the Russian Army, Secretary of State William J. Bryan has this to say in the July number of his paper, "The Commoner."

"If the soldier must give up alcohol because it interferes with his efficiency, why should not the civilian promote his efficiency by giving it up? And if it is demonstrated that alcohol is an evil, and only an evil; if it is proven that it lessens the productive value of the citizen, who will say that the nation should look upon this great evil with indifference merely, because a few people want to grow rich out of a drink that is destructive? Why should we condemn opium, morphine and cocaine, if we are to worship at the shrine of whisky and beer?"

GOVERNMENTS DIFFERENT

It is to be feared that most of us do not fully appreciate our privilege in being citizens of a nation where the people are the rulers and where we have no governing caste or royal family to set us to butchering our fellowmen and being butchered ourselves, to gratify their ambitions, jealousies and revenges. One European ruler like President Wilson with his heart beating in unison with that of the

common people might have prevented the carnage and devastation which Europe is now experiencing. And yet the strangest thing about it all is that so many men and women and newspapers in this country were unable to find words strong enough to condemn the president because he did not plunge us into a needless war with Mexico. "Safety first" is coming to be the rule in our railroads and in our mills and machine shops; and the government that does not manifest something of the same idea in conserving the lives of its citizens, when war on weaker nations is advocated, isn't the highest type of government.—Coquille Sentinel!

Omens of bloody wars and prophecies musty with age are being dug up as evidences to cite the fact that the present European war is coming along in the fulfillment of the regular chronology of the world's events. When the first war cloud appeared, somebody called attention from Portland that the red sun foretold the shedding of blood in war, and yet there has not been a Summer in the past quarter of a century but that at some time the sun showed "blood," when seen through the haze of Willamette valley smoke caused by forest fires. "Mother Shipton's Prophecy" is also being quoted and referred to as "something like real foresight of the present European situation," though she closes her very poor doggerel with the lines: "The world to an end shall come In eighteen hundred and eighty-one." Her "Prophecy" is also referred to as having been "written sometime toward the middle of the last century," though she is put down in the encyclopedia as "a half mythical English prophetess, born at Yorkshire in 1488." Could "Mother Shipton" be heard from to-day she would doubtless clear up some of these discrepancies, since tradition has it that she was the child of Agatha Shipton and the devil.

Yes, indeed!

The college professor, greatly beloved because of his kind heart, but very absent-minded, visited his married niece and listened to her praise of her first-born. When she paused for breath the professor felt that he must say something. "Can the little fellow walk?" he asked with every appearance of interest.

"Walk?" cried the mother indignantly. "Why, he's been walking now for five months." "Dear me!" exclaimed the professor. "What a long way he must have gone."

Figures.

Sammy never overexerted in the classroom. His mother was delighted when he came home one noon with the announcement, "I got 100 this morning." "That's lovely, Sammy!" exclaimed his proud mother, and she kissed him tenderly. "What was it in?" "Fifty in reading and fifty in arithmetic."

Notice.

Before letting that picnic trip or outing, or in fact any kind of hauling, get my prices, which are right. A. M. Dunlap. Phones, Black 18 and White 48.

Notice To Contractors.

Bids for the construction of the West Chehalem school building, No. 10, will be opened at the school house at 8:30 o'clock, Friday evening, August 14. B. F. Yergen, Chairman of Board; N. P. Nelson, Clerk. 1t

Monuments.

White Bronze made from refined zinc, will never moss grow, deface or lettering grow dim. J. C. Gregory, Agt., Newberg, Ore.

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A NUMISMATIC CURIO

Old Swedish Eight Daler Piece Weighs Thirty-one Pounds.
One of the largest coins ever struck, being 2 3/4 by 13 inches and weighing thirty-one pounds, is in the possession of the American Numismatic society and is shown in one of the glass cases in the main exhibition room. The piece is of copper, and its coinage value in 1659 was 8 Swedish dalers—equivalent to about \$5.20 American money. As a curio and rarity its value has now multiplied at least a hundredfold.
In general appearance the coin is a rectangular ingot, with five large, round stamps punched in it, one in each corner and one in the center. Stamps were placed in the corners to prevent "clipping." Each corner stamp carries the Swedish

crown in the center and the date, 1659. Around the edge is the inscription of Carolus Gustavus X., the reigning king. The center stamp states the value at \$8 in silver.
Coins of this kind were called "plate money." Sweden turned them out continuously for 110 years, beginning in 1649, in the reign of Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, in denominations of eight, four, two, one and half daler pieces, with pieces of five and three dalers in one year. The coinage had been in progress ten years when the specimen now here was struck. In 1715 the Swedish government melted down 116 bronze cannon and made them into 86,760 plate money dalers.
Such large pieces of pure copper were issued as money in order to find an outlet for the products of

the Swedish-copper mines without depreciating the value of the metal. Daler and half daler pieces are most often found; twos and fours are scarce, and the eight daler pieces are no longer to be seen in Europe except in the large museums.—New York World.

An Easy One.
"Here's one for you," said Tom to Carl, his playmate. "A dog was tied to a rope ten feet long. Twenty feet away was a fat, juicy bone. How did the dog get to that bone?"
"Oh, that is an old one," said Carl. "You want me to say, 'I give it up,' and you will say, 'I give what the other cur did.'"
"No, you're wrong, for the dog got the meat."
"Well, how did he do it?"
"Why, the other end of the rope was not tied."

A CLEAN-UP

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