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### CHEHALEM CENTER

Rev. H. J. Crocker will address the Christian Endeavor at the church next Sunday evening. All are invited to be present.

Rev. Lindley A. Wells, of Portland, will speak to the people at the church Wednesday evening. All should come out and hear him.

John Dixon, who has been staying at the home of William Johnson, on the old-time Madison place, ever since some time in May, was called home to Colorado last week on account of the death of his sister.

Miss Lina Parrish, of Portland, is visiting at the home of Miss Lila Hodges.

Miss Leah Merrill, of Portland, made a visit recently with her friend and schoolmate Miss Christine Meyer.

Miss Maud Wills visited friends in Portland a few days recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lawrence and daughter Evelyn, at one time residents of Chehalis Center, but now living in Portland, were greeting old-time friends here during last week.

Kerley Johnson made the trip to Portland on horseback the first of the week, returning on the motor car. Wm. Johnson, his father, also made a trip to the city later in the week.

Mrs. Lillian Ikle journeyed to Portland Saturday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer, Mrs. J. C. Wills, Mrs. Mary Tangen and Mrs. Mary Palmer Johnson, attended the County W. C. T. U. Convention in McMinnville Tuesday and Wednesday.

Samuel Yarn, of McMinnville, visited Mr. and Mrs. E. Yarn and family this week.

A number of the girls spent the afternoon with Miss Dora Yarn August 11, in honor of her birthday.

Joe Hall, who visited his ranch in Canada recently, says it is very dry and dusty up there and that times are going to be hard on account of the European war. He is staying with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Ralston.

One day last week Mrs. Clara Reetz discovered a pig in their stock well. The well was nearly dry, so piggy did not drown. Mrs. Reetz called on Carlos Johnson for aid to rescue the young porker from his dark, deep, wallowing place. A slip noose of wire on the end of a rope was put over piggy's nose, and he was hauled out kicking and squealing, but safe and sound.

The W. C. T. U. met at the home of Miss Nancy Atkinson last Wednesday afternoon. Fourteen members responded to roll call, there being seven visitors. Report of the ice cream social was \$13.68 cleared at the social. A number of other good reports of work done during the last quarter were made. The following were named as delegates to the county convention, August 18-19: Mesdames Wills, Tangen and Johnson. Mrs. Mary Tangen, the legislative superintendent, took charge of the meeting at the close of the business session, giving an instructive and interesting talk on the measures to be voted on in November, entreating all to register

and be sure to vote. A very pleasant social hour was indulged in at the close of the talk, while Miss Atkinson served lemonade, cake and bananas. The union will meet every two weeks at the church until after the November election.

### EUGENICS AND EUTHENICS

(J. D. DeShazer, D. O.)

I think we may take it for granted that every one who is intelligent, and who is not hopelessly narrow in his view of life, is in favor of any movement which promises to make for human betterment.

The great problem of human betterment resolves itself into two phases, eugenics, and euthenics,—heredity and environment. Eugenics is purely a problem of biology, while euthenics is as much a problem of sociology. In all discussions on these subjects, it is very important to keep these distinctions clearly in mind that we may avoid the great confusion into which many people have fallen.

In times of great social unrest, like the present, anything that looks like a panacea is quickly embraced, especially if, like eugenics, it promises to solve our problems without disturbing the present economic and social status. The eugenist promises everything, even to the elimination of poverty and immorality! The historic and economic fact that great wealth in the possession of a few individuals can not exist without its counterpart, great poverty in many other individuals, does not seem, in the least, to disturb the mind of the eugenist; and he completely ignores the fact that morality is sociological, rather than biological.

I am willing to agree that there are certain conditions which are of sufficient importance to justify more or less eugenic interference. Among these are such mental conditions as idiocy, and imbecility, and such physical defects as cleft palate, polydactylism and supernumerary organs; also a few diseases and, possibly, predispositions. But in the application of radical remedies let us not lose sight of the fact that to deprive an individual of his power to procreate is but a diplomatic method of passing the death penalty.

A great many claims of the eugenists are, to my mind, so absurd that they are positively ludicrous. Here are a few examples of alleged hereditary consequences taken from Davenport's "Heredity in Relation to Eugenics," and Goddard's "The Kallikah Family." A boy runs away from home; another boy steals apples; still another boy lies; a man works hard but is poor; another man is the victim of alcohol; another becomes an anarchist. One woman is unfaithful to her marriage vows, and as a consequence, a great, great grandson, Aaron Burr, becomes a traitor to his country. Another woman becomes a suffragette, etc. All these cases are soberly given as examples of heredity, germ plasm. The eugenist would have foreseen all these traits, and would have loaded the dice to prevent them! I give these examples to show how writers on eugenics confuse

biology and sociology, and call it all biology or eugenics.

One of the greatest mistakes of the eugenists, to my mind, is the assumption that there is an exact parallel between the breeding of domestic animals and the breeding of man. We have had great success in the breeding of domestic animals. But we breed them, not for the good of the species, but for our own use; then we free them from the struggle for existence. A race horse, a jersey cow, a canary bird, or a poodle dog would be in a sorry plight if forced to return to its native state and struggle with its wild fellows. As I said before, we free our domestic animals from the struggle for existence, by creating for them a suitable environment. We do not take a foal from a Kentucky dam and an Arabian sire and attempt to feed it on last year's straw stack. Even the eugenist would not do that—for his animals, but, so far, I have failed to find a eugenist who is at all interested in environment or sociology for human beings. Instead of providing sanitary environment for the human race, he would take his time experimenting on breeding a race which is supposed to be impervious to environment.

If the past advancement in biology is any criterion for the future, it will take no little time, even under ideal eugenics, to effect notable progress. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, the co-discoverer with Darwin, of the principle of natural selection, in his late book "Social Environment and Moral Progress" makes the statement—and gives his reasons—that it is doubtful if there has been any perceptible advancement in our germ plasm during the past five thousand years. What progress we have made has been psycho-sociological, rather than biological. If it were possible to transplant one of our potentially best infants to ancient Greece, and have him grow to manhood in that environment, how many of you believe he would be greater than Homer or Aristotle?

The progress of biological evolution is infinitely slower than most people seem to think. Darwin inferred that it should be measured in geological ages, rather than years. Acquired characteristics being not inheritable, a child, at birth, is no further advanced than his father, or his grandfather was at birth. He simply has the advantage of being born into a psycho-sociological environment enriched by the accumulation of years.

When we reflect upon how little we really know about heredity, and how undecided we are on what constitutes desirable traits, and how powerless we are in the face of the inherent natural instincts, it seems to me we should be greatly impressed with the profundity of our ignorance regarding the practice of eugenics.

For one, I am strongly persuaded that under approximately normal environment, the instincts are, by far, the truest guides in breeding, as they are in most physiological functions. I believe that sexual selection, as it would be exercised by woman, were she free politically and economically, will solve the question of breeding in so far as it can be solved biologically. The freeing of woman, and the creating of better environment, is purely sociological, and will necessarily disturb the present social and economic status. And here is where science is up against a stone wall, and must remain there until the people give orders to advance. But the main problem of human betterment is psycho-sociological, rather than biological—euthenic, rather than eugenic.—*Orthopaedic Magazine.*

### Newberg Fish Market.

Dealer in all kinds of fresh and cured fish. Why buy fish from peddlers when we carry chinook salmon at 12½ cents a pound.

### The Sensitive Bolometer.

It Measures Energy in Rays of Light the Eye Cannot Discern.

The sun's rays are more complex than they appear. In the rainbow nature gives us an impure solar spectrum. A much better one can be obtained in the laboratory by allowing a beam of sunlight to pass through a vertical slit and thence upon a glass prism. By this means the band of spectrum colors is formed out of the white sunlight and may be brought to a sharp focus by a lens or concave mirror.

Neither the eye nor the photographic plate can accurately estimate the relative amounts of energy in the several parts of the spectrum, but the bolometer does so. The bolometer consists of a pair of vertical tapes of platinum, each about half an inch long, 1-250 inch wide and 1-1,000 inch thick. The tapes are blackened upon their front surfaces with lampblack. One is hidden from view by a screen, the other exposed.

When the rays of the spectrum fall upon the bolometer the exposed tape absorbs them and becomes warmer than its hidden neighbor. The two tapes form part of an electrical circuit, called a Wheatstone's bridge, which contains a highly sensitive galvanometer. Thus when the exposed tape of the bolometer is warmed a small electric current is caused to flow through the galvanometer and to deflect its magnetic needle system.

This magnetic needle system is suspended by a fiber of rock crystal 1-15,000 inch in diameter, and it carries a tiny mirror no larger than the head of a pin. Thus the tiny magnets and the little mirror are free to turn horizontally under the slightest force. A beam of light is reflected from this mirror upon a photographic plate, which is moved vertically by clockwork.

When the solar spectrum is moved along from the violet toward the red the warming of the bolometer causes the spot of light reflected by the galvanometer to move horizontally across the photographic plate, but the simultaneous vertical motion of the plate draws the record out into a line called a bolograph.

The bolometer measures the spectrum far beyond what the eye sees in the violet and in the red. It is a curious thought that if the eye could see these invisible rays they would seem to possess colors unknown to us. What these would be the reader must imagine for himself.—*C. G. Abbot in Harper's Magazine.*

### "Will" and "Shall."

The proper use of the words "will" and "shall" depends upon whether they are used in the first, second or third person. To express mere future action "shall" is used with the first person singular or plural, and "will" with the second and third persons, as I shall go tomorrow, or we shall go; you will go, and he or they will go. To use will in the first person, as I will go, or shall in the second or third persons, as you shall go, he shall go, or they shall go, will imply authority, determination or compulsion. The general rule has many modifications to express different shades of meaning.—*Philadelphia Press.*

### The Steady Man.

We'd like to write a little rhyme about the steady man, who keeps on pegging all the time and does the best he can; the man who early goes to work and doesn't get home late, who never tries to shirk in order to be great. There are some fellows who will try to do their business-tricks and have a finger in the pie of city politics. They try to put on lots of style and play a heavy role, and in a little bit o' while you find them in a hole. I like the man of steady pace; his system I admire. He has no wild desire to place mere irons in the fire!—*Los Angeles Express.*

### Entirely Too Practical.

A young Frenchman was being shown about Calderstone park by an English friend. "What a fine place this would make for shooting. Look at all the birds flying about," said the Frenchman. The Englishman replied to the effect that, with certain exceptions, it was the spirit of the country to encourage bird life. The son of Gaul shook his head and observed half sorrowfully, "It does seem a pity that all this food should be flying around and no use made of it."

### Different Viewpoints.

Housewife (to new domestic)—There is one thing I wish to say to you. The last girl had a habit of coming into the parlor and playing the piano occasionally. You never play the piano, do you?

New Domestic—Yis, mum, I play, but I'll hev to charge yer half a crown a week extry if I am to furnish music for the family.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

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