

Newberg Graphic

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GONE DAFFY ON LABOR REGULATION.

At the November election the voters will pass on an initiative measure, which on reading, one will find to be one of the most drastic labor laws ever proposed.

Our readers are asked to read it over in advance and consider carefully what the effects of such a law would be.

Here it is:

Article XV, Section 9, of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, shall be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

That it shall constitute a criminal offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for any person, firm, company or corporation, his, her, or their foreman, overseer, superintendent, manager or any other agent, to employ, in the State of Oregon, any man, woman, boy or girl, for more than eight hours in any one calendar day, or more than 48 hours in any one calendar week. By this law, employment for eight hours in any calendar day shall be confined to nine consecutive hours, allowing one hour for eating and rest. The period of nine consecutive hours with eight hours for work therein, and one hour for eating and rest, shall, by the provisions of this law, be identical for each, and every calendar day, of each, any and every calendar week.

This law, and the provisions thereof, shall apply, with equal force, to each, any and every person, man, woman, boy or girl, employed for pay, remuneration, profit or compensation of any kind whatsoever; in, on, around or about each, any and every cafe, club, hotel, restaurant, farm, laundry, hospital, cannery or packing plant, factory, lumber yard, logging camp, sawmill, oil, steam or electric railway, railroad, station, depot, roundhouse or on the tracks, engines, cars or other equipment of an oil, steam or electric railway or railroad, to express, teaming and draying concerns, to telegraph, telephone, engineering, mechanical, mercantile, mining, foundry, iron and machine work, to laborers, domestics, artisans, mechanics and tradesmen in the building trades, to office, store, barber shop, garage, workshop, ship, wharf, warehouse and waterfront work, anywhere and everywhere within the state of Oregon. By this law neither manual labor, trades nor the professions shall be exempted, but every form of labor, skilled or unskilled, as well as every trade and profession, and persons working therein or thereat, shall be included in, by and under this law, within the State of Oregon.

The Oregon Farmer in commenting on this measure says: If the law is indorsed by a majority vote no man or woman in any capacity will be allowed to work more than eight consecutive hours, counting out one hour for noon day meal. There will not be a farm in the Pacific Northwest that will not be affected. The man who gets

out at 6 o'clock in the morning to milk the cows will knock off at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the farmer must either be prepared to work another shift of men or else let the evening milking and feeding of his stock go by the board. If he hires the second shift they would follow the first, going to work at 3 in the afternoon. This would run them through to midnight, at which hour their day's work would be finished.

If the dairy farmer decided to pull through with one shift his cows will be milked after 8 in the morning and must again be milked by not later than 5 in the evening. Then they must stand 15 hours before the next milking.

In the irrigation belt where a man stands around half the time leaning on the shovel merely exercising a casual oversight of the run of the water, the farmer must either employ a double force or else must shut off water regardless of how badly the crop needs it. And any irrigation farmer knows the necessity of a big head of water and keeping it on until the job is finished. Oregon, Washington or California farmers cannot work double shifts of men and compete with farmers in other states who work a single shift.

If the law is enacted it will be because farmers neglect to vote on the issue. If it is indorsed it will mean that the coast farmers must do their own work, and the law can even be construed to limit the hours that the farmer works on his own farm. There will be no slack administration of the law. One single instance where violation goes unpunished, the official whose duty it is to enforce the law is guilty of malfeasance and loses his job.

One advocate of the proposed law makes his point very plainly in the statement that "if the coast farmers cannot hire two shifts of men then we will put them out of business."

The eight hour law is up to the farmers. It is their votes that will defeat it, or it is their lack of interest that will cause its enactment.

KILL THE UNIVERSAL EIGHT HOUR MEASURE.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell of the Imperial hotel say that should the proposed eight-hour law be enacted by the vote of the people at the November election, it will be up to them to close up and emigrate to some other state where the people have not gone mad in the matter of labor legislation.

The text of this bill will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Graphic and our readers are invited to give it a careful reading and consideration.

In the pamphlet sent out by the Secretary of State giving the various measures to be voted on, this measure is credited to Mrs. Jean Bennett, of Portland, on behalf of the Universal Eight Hour League. The reading of the proposed measure would lead one to conclude that the league is made up of the labor agitators who congregate about the Portland park blocks and carry on their unpatriotic harangues.

There are some lines of business that will stand an eight-hour working day, but to make such a sweeping, arbitrary law, compelling all who employ labor, no matter where and under every and all conditions to come under its provisions, would be absolutely unjust and would work great injury to the state.

If any of our readers can see where benefits will come to anybody by the adoption of this measure, we will be glad to give them space for stating their side of the question.

The Graphic office is not on a war footing exactly and consequently the report of the Dairy and Food Commissioner follow-

ing a recent visit of a deputy to Newberg, is not given in its entirety. While the scores given of eating houses, bakeries and other places visited by the deputy are in the main very good, we shy at telling the whole story, since we have enough troubles of our own without inviting any additional ones.

T. E. Carr, representing the American Type Founder's Co., came out from Portland Monday evening and spent a couple of hours taking an order for new job printing and advertising type for the Graphic office, the bill for which figured up close to \$250. Nothing put out by the type foundry is too good for the business firms who advertise in the Graphic, hence this heavy expenditure for new material.

DUNDEE

W. S. Allan is building a garage.

Mrs. James Jones, of Portland, and her brother, Thomas Herd, of Chehalis Mountain, were Sunday visitors in the Red Hills.

Mrs. George H. Greer recently spent a few days in Monroe and Corvallis. She was accompanied home by her daughter, Mrs. D. A. Nichols, who will spend a week at Otterbrook.

George Wilson and family, of Sherwood, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson.

To T. T. Keyes, August 23. This year he had plenty of birthday cake and gave to his neighbor some; So he shall have some of my birthday cake.

When his birthday cake is gone. (But he didn't send over one of his pipes, and he got four.)

A pleasant meeting of the Neighborhood Club was held at the library in the city hall on Thursday. An informal program of current events followed the regular business meeting. It was decided to adjourn until the first Thursday in October. The library will be closed during the month of September.

An ice cream social and entertainment will be held in Groth's Hall on Friday evening of this week.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that the council of the city of Newberg, Oregon, will, up to 6 o'clock p.m. on the 7th day of September, 1914, receive bids for doing the work and furnishing the materials included in the improvement of Fifth Street from 418 feet East of the East line of Dayton Avenue West to the East line of Dayton Avenue, and the intersection of Main Street, Fifth Street and Dayton Avenue in said city of Newberg, and that the proposed improvement to said portion of said Fifth Street and said intersection consists of grading, construction of curbs, construction of street drainage and paving with concrete pavement, all of which said work and improvement is to be done in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Recorder of the city of Newberg; the right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the council.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1914. Ida M. Woods, Recorder of the City of Newberg.

Notice to the Tax-Payers of Yamhill County, Oregon.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, September 14, 1914, the Board of Equalization of Yamhill County will attend at the office of the County Assessor of said county and publicly examine the assessment rolls for the year 1914 and correct all errors in valuation, description or qualities of land, lots or other property, and it is the duty of all persons interested to appear at the time and place appointed, and if it shall appear to such Board of Equalization that there

Baird's Store

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S COATS

Our new Fall line of Coats is arriving. We have bought the largest and most complete line for this fall that we have ever had. We have a very strong line for ladies and misses at \$10 and \$12.50. We invite you to come and inspect them. Every coat is new. We have no old stock carried over. Some beautiful patterns and a very large assortment.

SWEATERS, for Men, Women and Children

In all the new colors and stripes, for men, women and children. We have special prices on these. Come and see them.

Plaid Goods for Children's School Dresses

in all the newest colors and fabrics. Now is the time to get the school dresses made. We are making special prices on these goods.

HOP PICKERS' SUPPLIES

Such as Gloves, Aprons, Groceries, Etc. We are giving special attention to the hop pickers' wants this week.

GROCERIES—clean and sanitary

We have the most complete line of Groceries and Vegetables—clean and sanitary. Run our own delivery wagon. We will not be undersold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt delivery.

Try Buying Your Groceries of Baird

PHONE
RED 37

E. C. BAIRD

are any lands, lots or other property assessed twice or in the name of a person or persons not the owner of same, or assessed under or beyond its value, or any lands, lots or other property not assessed, said Board of Equalization shall make the proper corrections.

Martin Miller,
Assessor of Yamhill County, Ore.
McMinnville, Ore.,
Aug. 24, 1914. 3t

FOOD FOR LONDON

The World's Largest City is Ever on the Verge of Famine.

COULD BE EASILY STARVED.

If Supplies From Abroad Were Cut Off For a Few Weeks Death Would Ravage the Great and Wealthy Metropolis—Sources of Its Provisions.

London is a city and a county, but it is so immense and so diverse that it might almost be said to be a country. One of the most striking things about London is its utter inability to feed itself. In the matter of food its very immensity is the cause of its utter dependence. If supplies were cut off from without it would starve to death in a few weeks.

It is the richest city in the world. It has palatial shops, thousands of stores and countless warehouses, but it produces practically nothing in the shape of foodstuffs. It is like a great baby that has to be fed by its mother, the world, and the produce of the world fills the mouths of its 7,500,000 inhabitants.

By the rail, the river and the road all that Londoners eat and drink is brought to them, and three-quarters of it all is conveyed in ships from abroad.

Until the beginning of the nineteenth century London had no docks. Today they cover an area of twenty-two miles, and wheat from the United States, Russia, Canada and the Argentine is disgorged into their granaries from the holds of ships like so much sand. Many Londoners have never seen the docks, but two leaves out of every three that they eat are made from the grain that comes to them through those docks.

Most of the grain ships berth in the Victoria docks, but since they are so necessary to the city's welfare they have the right to moor at any quay in the port of London, a privilege no other vessels possess.

The London butchers never cease to

sound the praise of English beef and mutton, but they sell little that is really English. All the cattle that are shipped to London alive pass ashore at Deptford into the market which stands on the site of the dockyard where Peter the Great learned shipbuilding. Every animal is inspected by a government official, and those that are in any way diseased are killed and cremated straightway.

Cattle come by train from all parts of the kingdom to the Metropolitan cattle market at Islington, traveling through the night, and on Mondays and Thursdays the market opens at dawn and continues till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The cattle that are sold are driven to the slaughter houses and killed, and the meat is on sale at Smithfield early next morning.

At 2 o'clock in the morning this market is ablaze with light, and the streets in the vicinity are blocked with railway vans. At 4 o'clock the salesmen are in their places, and soon afterward the buyers from the big shops arrive, and the sawdust strewn avenues of red and yellow carcasses are thronged.

Smithfield's daily supply of beef and mutton is about 1,600 tons, but only a fifth of this meat is British, and much of the mutton comes from New Zealand via the Victoria docks. The county of Kent is noted for its fruits and vegetables, but London would be unable to satisfy its craving for green stuff without the aid of other countries. The miscellaneous vegetables annually brought into England from abroad are worth close to \$5,000,000.

There are several markets in the metropolis for such wares—Spitalfields, the Great Northern potato market and the Farringdon fruit and vegetable market—but the bulk of the apples, oranges, lemons, onions, potatoes and other roots that are brought from France, Italy, Spain and Algiers find their way from the docks of Covent Garden in common with the home grown fruit and vegetables which reach London from all points of the compass in boxes and baskets piled high on lumbering vans.

Most of the market gardeners sell their own wares at "the Garden," while the foreign stuff is sold at auction. For 300 years this place has been the premier market of London for vegetables, fruits and flowers, and there are firms who have traded beneath its glass roof for generations.

Some of the fish that feeds London is landed on a floating pontoon at the river front of Billingsgate market, and at a very early hour in the morning one may, if he chooses, gaze upon fishing smacks from the North sea, little open barges loaded with fish that have been lightered from larger vessels in the docks and clumsy looking Dutch galleys loaded with eels which are entitled under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to sail up the Thames and moor below London bridge.

The railway companies convey 75,

000 tons of fish from different parts of the coast in the course of a year, while the boats convey 57,000 tons. The tolling of a big bell announces the opening of the market at 5 o'clock, and thereafter the fishmongers are busy buying, and the fish porters in their long stocks and flat topped hats scurry from the stalls to the carts bearing fish boxes on their heads.

The provision business is a network of commerce in itself, but there is a big daily distribution throughout London, because without it London would have to live on dry bread, meat and vegetables.—New York Press.

Daudet's Ideas of Death.

Alphonse Daudet constantly suffered severe physical pain and was unable to sleep without the aid of chloral. He was always speaking about death and especially rejoiced in the theory propounded by an English doctor that death was in itself a delightful sensation, voluptuous, resembling the action of anaesthetics.

Daudet on one occasion dreamed of dying surrounded by his friends and conversing of the hereafter.

He once told Goncourt, who afterward related the incident, that whenever he entered a new apartment for the first time his eye instinctively searched for the spot where his coffin would be placed.

Bitumen on the Dead Sea.

Judean bitumen floats in pieces of varying size on the Dead sea and is washed up principally on the western shore, where the Arabs collect it. The bitumen rises from the depths and forms islets, which were remarked in ancient times and described by Strabo. The local earthquakes have the effect of augmenting these deposits. In the year 1834, after a severe shock of earthquake, a mass of twenty tons was thrown up on the southern coast; in 1837, when a sharp shock was felt all over Syria, a mass of fifteen tons came to the surface.

Health Hints.

The teacher had impressed upon the class the necessity of keeping the teeth clean. Since, pedagogically, no impression is educational without its corresponding expression, she had her young charges write a composition on the subject. The following gems are gleaned from their efforts:

"To keep the teeth from decaying, wrench the mouth every morning."

"Three methods of preventing the teeth from decaying is to clean them after each meal."—Woman's Home Companion.