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Agricultural College	W. J. Kerr, Corvallis
Nominal School	J. H. Adams, Monmouth
Blind	E. T. Moore, Salem
Mutes	E. S. Tilghman, Salem
Feeble Minded	J. H. Thompson, Salem
Insane	R. E. L. Steiner, Salem
Penitentiary	H. P. Minto, Salem
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House	F. L. Mischel, McMinnville
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Commissioner	W. S. Allan, Dundee
Clerk	C. B. Wilson, McMinnville
Sheriff	W. G. Henderson
Assessor	Maria Miller
Treasurer	Alice L. Adams
Recorder	H. S. Maloney
Supt. Schools	S. S. Dunson
Surveyor	H. W. Herring
Coroner	Carey Tibury
Health Officer	J. H. Cook
Stock Inspector	Peter Hanson
Fruit Inspector	H. E. Crowell, Dundee

CURIOUS ANDORRA

Oldest, Smallest and Strangest of All Republics.

A PATCH IN THE PYRENEES.

This tiny nation, where all men are really equal, has never produced a page of literature, a bar of music, a painting nor a leader of men.

For 1,000 years, since its foundation as a republic in 805 (and no one knows for how many centuries before that), curious little Andorra has gone its own strange way utterly oblivious to the progress of the other nations of Europe. It has its own idea of the meaning of life, and it lives according to that. A traveler entering the republic today will find it exactly as it was 1,000 years ago.

It is a republic which has never achieved anything in its long and vague history; a republic which has never produced a page of literature nor a bar of music nor a painting; a republic which has never had a place in the councils of Europe and has never asked for one; a nation which has never produced an ambitious man.

Andorra consists of six counties and boasts about a dozen towns. Its entire population is 6,000 souls.

The chief occupation of the people of Andorra is cattle raising, and thousands upon thousands of cows may be seen browsing in the rich pastures, yet it has never occurred to Andorrans to milk these cows, and butter and milk are unknown in the republic. Dairy products are nonexistent. The only cheese made is that from the milk of sheep. Visitors find it impossible to procure milk or cream for their coffee. Andorrans themselves use brandy instead and think it is better than anything else in coffee.

In 805 Louis the Debonair laid siege to the city of Urgel, which is to the south of Andorra. The Andorrans, led by Marc Almugaver, took up arms to aid the French, and for their assistance Louis gave them a charter and permitted them to be self governing.

As it now exists it is the smallest republic in the world. It is situated in the Pyrenees between France and Spain. It is about eighteen miles wide and sixteen miles long from north to south. It is difficult of access, as there is not a single railroad running through or near it.

Its capital is Andorra la Viella, with a population of 500 and containing the Casa de la Vall, or house of representatives. This is a large sixteenth century building at the extremity of the town, overlooking the valley toward Spain. It is parliament house, town hall, school, palace of justice and hotel for the councilors all in one. It is also used as a temporary prison in the rare cases when a prison is necessary. Crime in Andorra is practically unknown. The only Andorrans suffering imprisonment are the smugglers of tobacco caught by the French or Spanish custom officers, and these are not looked upon as malefactors by their fellow citizens. Smuggling is regarded as a legitimate trade.

There is no police department and no police. Every citizen has the power to arrest, but this privilege is rarely used.

The territory was once densely wooded and is said to derive its name from the Moorish Aldarra, "the place thick with trees," but almost all the forests have been destroyed for fuel. The climate is generally cold, with very severe winters. The land is chiefly devoted to grazing for the numerous flocks and herds. But on the sheltered southern slopes it is carefully cultivated and produces grain, potatoes, fruit and tobacco. The local industries are of the most primitive kind and show little or no advance since the middle ages.

The only roads are bridle paths, with the exception of one municipal road connecting Andorra with the high road to Seo de Urgel and Manreso by way of the Ballira valley.

Andorra is perhaps the truest democracy in the world. There is no nobility, and there is no class distinctions. All men are equal, not only in the eyes of the law but in the fullest sense of the word. The first citizen of the land, the president, is a farmer.

The republic is governed by twenty-four representatives, elected every four years. These representatives choose one of their number as president of the republic. His salary is 80 pesetas a year, or \$20. Representatives get 10 pesetas, or \$2.50 a year.

There is no such thing as poverty in Andorra. Every one has enough and has no desire for any more. Though they are hard drinkers, cases of intoxication are very rare. They speak their own language, Andorran, but French is taught at the schools. The school system is regulated by the French, and for this service Andorra pays annually to the French government 800 francs, or \$180. From this it may be seen that taxation is very low. Doctors' services are absolutely free, and drug stores supply their patrons without charge.

Andorrans drink a great deal, and they are untidy in their personal appearance. But they are extremely honest, and theft is unknown in the country. Though descended from an ancient race, they are not good looking. Their faces are hard and uncomely, but that is because their lives are hard. The women work beside the men in the field, and feminine leisure and paint and powder are unknown.—New York Sun.

SAMOA IS CHANGING.

South Sea Islanders Reaching Out For Up to Date Things.

The natives of Samoa are exhibiting a marked inclination to imitate European manners. The beautiful siapo, ballowed by age long usage, are disappearing more and more, their place being taken by imported cotton cloth. Women and girls like to put on greater quantities of European wearing apparel.

In the vicinity of Apia native Samoan house and kitchen utensils have been replaced by European articles of less worth. New foods are being introduced. Instead of taro, bananas and yams, the natives now eat rice, biscuits and bread and even drink coffee in the morning. The new foods, however, have but a limited number of consumers at present.

The native huts were formerly covered with thatches of sugar cane. Insects have destroyed the sugar cane plantations, and the natives now cover their dwellings with corrugated iron, which gives them much less protection both against the sun during the day and against the cold at night. The Samoan house is disappearing, too, and its place is being taken by square buildings of American pine.

The total native population of the Samoan group is about 42,000. There are 1,500 whites and half castes.—New York Times.

TOOK THE ADVICE.

Then He Gave It a Practical Trial, and It Worked.

Several years ago the president of one of the prominent railway corporations in America was making a stirring address to an audience of young men and dwelt with particular emphasis on the necessity of making a good appearance.

"When you are looking for work," he said, "be careful that you are presentable. If you have only \$24 in the world spend \$20 for a suit of clothes, \$3.50 for a pair of shoes, 50 cents for a hair cut and shave. Then walk up to the job wherever it is and ask for it like a man."

This advice was greeted with great applause, and the railway president sat down amid a storm of cheers. The very next morning a dapper looking young fellow walked into the office of the orator and, handing a note to the clerk, said, "Please give this to the president." The note read as follows:

"I have paid \$20 for this suit of clothes, \$3.50 for a pair of shoes and 50 cents for a hair cut and shave. I have walked from Harlem, and I would like a job as conductor on your road." He got the job.

The Presidential Salute.

One explanation for the reason for adopting twenty-one guns as the presidential salute is that there might be maintained a uniformity in national salutes. Great Britain having in the distant past adopted twenty-one as the number for the royal salute. Of the many surmises as to why the number twenty-one was settled upon we mention two—first, that twenty-one was the number of years fixed by English law as the age of majority; second, that seven was the original salute and three times seven would signify one seven for each of the divisions, England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. It is asserted that the United States adopted this salute to signify to the mother country that her child had reached his majority, and was prepared in law to inherit the land and to this end fired the "gun of 1776," the figures of which year, 1+7+7+6, equal 21.—Philadelphia Press.

GOOSE AND MICHAELMAS.

The English custom of eating geese on Michaelmas, Sept. 29, is said to date from the time of the great Queen Elizabeth.

Elizabeth had gone to call on Sir Neville Umfreyville. A messenger from the royal palace arrived and asked to see her. The queen allowed him to come into the dining room, where she was enjoying a slice of tender goose. The queen had just bitten into a delicious morsel when the messenger announced that the Spanish armada had been defeated. It happened to be Sept. 29, Michaelmas, so future generations of English celebrate by eating geese, although the custom is much older and extends to other countries.—London Mail.

THE GRUMPY BACHELOR.

A wealthy gentleman who owns a country seat on one occasion nearly lost his wife, who fell into a river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations.

One of them, an old bachelor, wrote as follows: "I always told you that river was too shallow!"—London Telegraph.

HE THAT LOVETH A BOOK.

He that loveth a book will never be without a faithful friend, a wholesome counselor, a cheerful companion, an effectual comforter. By study, by reading, by thinking, one may innocently divert and pleasantly entertain himself, as in all weathers, so in all fortunes.—Isaac Barrow.

HOW SHE FELT.

He (to wife at the piano)—That new piece you are trying is pretty difficult, isn't it? She—Yes; I feel like an aviator. He—How so? She—I'm trying to conquer the air.

The secret of mechanical, commercial, financial or any other pre-eminence is disclosed in one word—thoroughness.

LURE OF CHECKERS

A Game That Has Been Played For Twenty Centuries.

LONG KNOWN AS "DRAUGHTS."

Plato and Homer Mentioned the Game In Their Writings, and Many Relics of It Have Been Unearthed From the Tombs of Ancient Egypt.

In the messengers' room of a big industrial plant two boys hovered meditatively over a checkerboard of red and black squares and moved their "men" from square to square with much premeditation. An old man chanced that way and, lured by the contest, stopped and looked on. Taking the liberties of the rights that his years warranted, he suggested a move and was soon absorbed in the game. Another man came by and stopped, and soon there was a group around the silent and intent contestants. The lure of checkers was upon them.

This game in slightly modified forms has exercised its fascination upon the human race for centuries that cannot be counted. "Checkers" is a new name for an ancient game. To English speaking people it was long known as "draughts," and in all the languages of civilized men it has a name. There are variations in the way of playing it, but it is the familiar checkers of our time just the same.

So many things come to light out of the ancient tombs of Egypt that it strikes the modern man as remarkable how many articles they buried with men in those dim, long gone ages, but out of tombs at least twenty centuries old explorers, excavators and tomb breakers have brought forth pieces of checkerboards and the disks which for some reason are called "men." And as such things have been found in tombs that were sealed twenty centuries ago it is possible that some time in very much older tombs explorers may find relics of checkers.

In the British museum one of the exhibits in the Egyptian collection is a board and men of the ancient game which came out of one of those ancient tombs. Some of the oldest of the mural decorations of ancient Egypt depict players engaged at draughts, or whatever the ancient Egyptians may have called the game.

Classic references may be found to draughts. Plato mentioned it and writes that it was the invention of an Egyptian whom he called Hermes Trismegistus, but where and how Plato got the information are not clear. It is very easy to say that such and such a man invented such and such a game, but close investigation usually proves that he hit on some adaptation or variation of a very much older game.

Taming the genius of a game of skill or chance usually leads the investigator too far back in the mists of the past to be sure that he has found the correct answer.

This game is also mentioned by Homer, and he records the observation that it was played during the period with which the "Odyssey" deals. There is little doubt that the Greeks played the game and that at a later period the Romans played a variant of it, which they called "latrunculi."

It was early played through northern Europe and was played there at such a remote period that it was said to have been one of the few things which were not introduced in that region by the Romans.

It was one of the most popular games in Europe during the sixteenth century. In the Library of Congress are several old books treating of the game. Samuel Johnson once wrote a preface to a book on the game of draughts which one William Payne had composed at the expense of much time and effort.

Students of checkers and very old players of the game recall the names of Anderson, an Englishman, and Wylie, "the herd liddle," who were famous checker players about half a century ago. Wylie traveled all over the world playing contests with local checker experts and enthusiasts. Martens, an English player, and two Americans, Yates and Barker, succeeded to the fame of Anderson and Wylie.—Washington Star.

RICHARD CROWWELL.

Oliver Crowwell tried to train his son to be a worthy successor as protector, but the attempt was a failure. Richard was easy going and amiable and more addicted to sports than to statecraft. He was the acknowledged lord protector from Sept. 8, 1658, to May 25, 1659, but cut little figure as such. He did not relish official duties and much preferred having a good time. The cavaliers called him "Queen Dick," and others still less respectfully spoke of him as "Tumbledown Dick." He was glad to quit when parliament told him to get out. After his abdication, however, he conducted himself with credit and even with dignity. He lived in quiet retirement for fifty-three years and died July 12, 1712, at the ripe old age of ninety.—Argonaut.

THE SHREW.

The shrew was originally the shrew mouse, which, when her young were helpless, would fight desperately in their defense, and so well known was the courage of this little animal, which would even go out of its way to seek an enemy at times when the nest needed protection, that the word became applied to a woman who was ever ready to seek a quarrel.

Be silent or say something better than silence.—Pythagoras.

CROWNED IN DEATH.

A Grosseme Ceremony After Pedro I. Gained His Throne.

Do you know what was the most solemn and impressive coronation ever accorded the consort of a king?—Modern coronations are impressive, it is true, and it is all very well to be a queen and to ride in state from palace to the cathedral, although Ena of Battemberg, now Queen Victoria of Spain, found the ride a little too exciting for real comfort. But in spite of that attempted assassination there was nothing in her assumption of the crown that was at all comparable with the coronation of another princess in the southwestern peninsula of Europe in the year 1350. She was Inez de Castro, one of the bluest blooded maidens of the haughty and ancient royal strain of Portugal.

In 1347, when Don Pedro had been betrothed by his father and the court to a Spanish princess, he eloped and was secretly married to his fair cousin, Inez. When the king of Portugal learned of the marriage he had his unwelcome daughter-in-law murdered by a band of hired assassins. The result was a devastating war, and when the prince ultimately came to the throne as Pedro I. he had the body of his beloved exhumed, attired in regal robes and placed in the throne chair. One fleshless hand clasped the scepter, and to this dead queen the whole court was required to do homage. That night she was buried with the greatest pomp and solemnity.

DIET FOR STOUT FOLKS.

Feeds That Nourish, but That Do Not Produce Fat.

Many foods are very nourishing, but do not produce fat. The two kinds which create fatty tissues are fats of all kinds, like butter, lard, drippings (foods cooked in them), and the large group of foods classed as starches. If eaten in excess starch will be laid up in the body as superfluous or stored fat.

Following is a list of nourishing foods which will not produce excess fat:

Light meats, like chicken, white fish, lean beef; all vegetables except potatoes, parsnips and other starchy kinds; fruits of all kinds except bananas; grains or cereals except oatmeal and rice; beans and cheese; milk (in small quantity); eggs.

Beer and all malt drinks increase fatty tendency. The diet of milk and eggs will fatten unless exercise is taken or the body is in a very run down condition. Cocoa is a fattening drink also.

Exercise, plenty of water between meals and a diet of lean meats and many vegetables and fruits prevent fat. Avoid pastries, cake, fried foods, gravies and sauces. Do not eat between meals. Live in the open air and be active. If possible perspire freely some time each day.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE LONG SPOON.

"Tomkins" recently heard the expression, "If you sup with the devil you will need a long spoon." "Though I never heard it before," he says, "it is evidently fairly well known, and what I should like to know is, What does it mean and where does it come from?"

It means that if you are going to sit down to a meal with his Satanic majesty you will need a long spoon to avoid the necessity of getting too near the old gentleman, and in its general sense, of course, it implies that if you have dealings with a dangerous or notorious person it behooves you to use great caution. It comes from one of the "langolsby Legends," and the quotation reads:

Who suppas with the Deville shoold have a long spoon.—London Opinion.

WHAT HE WOULD GIVE.

"I understand you have a great many friends in this city." "Yes," replied the man, as modestly as he could.

"Could you give me the names of some of them to whom I might go with my proposition?" "I could, but I won't," replied the man.

"Why not? It is generally done." "Perhaps it is," replied the man slowly, "but you see, I wish to keep all my friends. Would you like the names of a few of my enemies?"—Detroit Free Press.

FAMOUS PIGS.

Pigs, instead of being ready to eat anything, are among the most fastidious of animals. Out of 575 plants the goat eats 459 and refuses 120; sheep, out of 528 plants, eat 387 and refuse 141; cows, out of 494 plants, eat 278 and refuse 216; horses, out of 474 plants, eat 262 and refuse 212; while pigs, out of 243 plants, eat only 72 and refuse 171.—London Express.

THE WELL CLEANED.

Papa—I cannot conceive what is the matter with my watch. I think it must want cleaning. Pet Child—Oh, no, papa, dear. I don't think it needs cleaning, because baby and I had it washing in the basin for ever so long this morning.—London Tit-Bits.

HE COULDN'T DODGE.

He—As it is to be a secret engagement, dearest, it would not be wise for me to give you a ring at present. She—Oh, but I could wear it on the wrong hand, you know!—Exchange.

WET WELCOME.

Flinging a jar of water over your friend is one striking form of salutation adopted by the south sea islanders.

Let'er Rain!

If you're a man's work to do, wear Tower's Fish Brand

Reflex Slicker \$3.00

The coat that keeps out all the rain. Reflex Edges stop every drop from running in at the front.

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All kinds of gravel for concrete work, cement blocks, or wood work furnished on short notice.

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Magnetic Treatment.

I am now at home, 1105 North street, and am prepared to answer calls for magnetic treatment. Will go to homes if desired. Marion George, phone Black 6.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Yamhill County.

Lois B. Kils, Plaintiff, vs. Fred Schultz, and Martha Schultz, his wife, and Helen Schultz, Defendants.

SUMMONS.

To Helen Schultz, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: To answer on or before Thursday, January 27th, 1916, and if you fail so to appear or answer said complaint for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the above entitled court for the relief prayed for in the said plaintiff's complaint now on file in the above entitled Court and suit, and which relief hereby is as follows:

That plaintiff has a judgment of this Court and a decree that the plaintiff herein do have and receive of and from the defendants, Fred Schultz and Helen Schultz, the sum of \$1250.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per centum from March 17th, 1915, until paid; the further sum of \$125.00 as reasonable attorney fees to be allowed by the Court in this suit; and the costs and disbursements of this suit; that a receiver be appointed by the above entitled Court to take charge of the personal property and of the real property described in plaintiff's mortgage; and hereinafter briefly described; and for a decree foreclosing that certain mortgage executed by the defendants, Fred Schultz and Helen Schultz, to B. A. Kils on March 17th, 1915, and which said mortgage is recorded on the same date in Vol. 44 Page 383 of Records of Mortgages of Yamhill County, Oregon, upon the following described property, to-wit: The North half of the North East Quarter of Section Thirty (30) in Township Four South of Range Five West of the Willamette Meridian in the County of Yamhill and State of Oregon, and containing 80 acres, more or less. Also the following premises, to-wit: The South East Quarter of the South East Quarter of Section Nineteen (19) in Township Four South of Range Five West of the Willamette Meridian, in the County of Yamhill and State of Oregon, and containing Forty acres, more or less. Together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Together with the following personal property, all of which is situated on the above described real premises, to-wit: One Black Mare, aged about 12 years; one Bay Horse, 4 years old; one sorrel mare, bald face, 3 year old; one 3 1/4 inch Mohine wagon; one McCormack mower; one McCormack rake; one plow; one hack; one barrow; 5 cows, 6 heifers, 2 bulls, 3 bull-calves, being all the cows, heifers, bulls and calves now on the above described real property, and which said mortgage, together with the note therein described was on November 23rd, 1915, by said B. A. Kils sold, assigned, transferred, and delivered unto the plaintiff, and which assignment of said note and mortgage is recorded in Vol. 45 Page 73 of Records of Mortgages of Yamhill County, Oregon; that the Court order said real and personal property to be sold in the manner by law prescribed and clear and foreclose all the right, title, and interest which said defendants, or any of them, may have in or to the above described real or personal property, or any part thereof; that such decree provide that the proceeds arising from the sale of said property be applied to the payment of the costs and expenses of said foreclosure and sale and said receivership, including plaintiff's reasonable and special attorney fee to be allowed in this suit, to the payment of the principal and interest due upon the said note and mortgage, and if there remain any surplus, then to such of the defendants as may be entitled to the same; that such decree provide that in case said property does not sell for a sum sufficient to pay the demands of the plaintiff, then that plaintiff have a deficiency judgment against the said defendants, Fred Schultz and Helen Schultz; that at such sale, the plaintiff, or any other person, may become the purchaser of said property and be let into the immediate possession by the sheriff of Yamhill County, Oregon; and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet and proper in the premises, including costs and disbursements of said suit.

This summons is served upon you by publication in the Newberg Graphic for six consecutive and successive weeks by the order of Hon. J. B. Dodson, County Judge of Yamhill County, Oregon, which order was made and entered on December 15th, 1915. The date of the first publication of this summons is December 16th, 1915, and the last publication January 20, 1916.

B. A. Kils, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First issue, Dec. 16, 1915. Last—Jan. 20, 1916.

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