

Newberg Graphic

E. H. WOODWARD
Editor and Publisher

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917

Col. Sam White and his steering committee recommended John Larkin for reappointment for postmaster at Newberg, which we think will please the patrons of the office.

In a letter to the Graphic Representative W. W. Lunger tells of a visit the members of the legislature made to O. A. C. and the U. of O. He seems to have been very favorably impressed with what he saw at both institutions.

A California man who owns a fruit farm in one of the wine-growing districts of that state writes that he wants to trade for an Oregon farm in order to get his son located in a prohibition state, saying that he is inclined to yield to temptation to drink where he is, which is significant.

The Graphic is pleased to be able to announce that M. S. Shrock is to be retained as county agricultural agent for another year. Now let those who said at the budget meeting that Mr. Shrock had not benefitted them during the past year put themselves in a way to receive assistance from his office and give him a fair trial.

The Portland Live Stock Reporter in commenting on the hog industry in the Northwest says:

The man who contemplates going into the business for the first time, or who is making a second trial, should first select the breed of hogs he intends to raise. On the open market the breed or type does not make much difference, but the main point which the packer considers is uniformity. The kind of hogs a buyer likes is a carload of well developed, even, well fattened and all of one type. A load of lard and bacon hogs mixed will never sell as well as a uniform lot. It is our opinion that high pork has come to stay: not on the \$11 level, but producing pork at \$8 is a very profitable business for the farmer in the Northwest if carried on along scientific lines.

If the state legislature is to take a whack at the cigarette we hope the fact will not be overlooked that the motion picture, with its cigarette smoking heroes and near heroes, is no small factor in instilling into the minds of the strappings of the land the idea that cigarette smoking helps to make the man. In every town and city in the country boys and girls swarm into the moving picture theatres and it is a rare thing to see a picture thrown on a screen that does not exhibit with much prominence cigarette smokers. Is it any wonder, this being the case, that the smoking habit has increased by leaps and bounds in the past few years? The question is easily answered. Here the little tots are taught by example, a most effective means of reaching the child mind at the impressionable stage. Let the cigarette smoker be cut out of the motion picture films and a great stroke will have been made against the cigarette forming habit among young boys. That this is true we think will be accepted without argument, and if it is within the province of the legislative bodies of the land to

take a hand here, it will be one of the most effective means of staying the tide that is sweeping over the country and carrying away the boys into the great army of cigarette smokers.

MILITARY TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS

In last Sunday's Journal Mrs. Louise P. Round, of Newberg, had the following communication regarding military training in the public schools:

To the Editor of the Journal—Military training has no place in the school systems of any country save Australia and Japan. To fasten it upon our school system would be to outdo even Prussia. The most military nations do not have military instruction in their schools, but give military training after boys have reached 18 or 20 years of age and have received years of physical training as a part of their schooling. The drill in schools is considered a mistaken policy from the standpoint of the army itself. To make this a part of our school system would but add to our already overcrowded curriculum and to no purpose. Such training leads to superficiality and promotes an unwholesome egotism and petty national spirit. Many plead that it disciplines to obedience, but its type of obedience is that of the slave.

A former officer of the British army, now a good citizen, and no fanatic, says: "Drill makes boys wooden." That is, they lose their individuality and initiative.

If indeed it were of the physical benefit its advocates claim for it, it is opposed to the purpose of our school system, in that it excludes girls. Besides, it is stated on good authority, the usual experience of military schools for boys is that the rigid discipline of this part of their training is accompanied by relaxed discipline in everything else. The kind of discipline needed for boys is the discipline that comes from within. General O'Ryan, one of New York's drillmasters, is quoted in Life as saying, "We must get our men so that they are machines, and this can be done only as a process of training. We have to have our men trained so that the influence of fear is overpowered by the peril of an uncompromising military system, often backed up by a pistol in the hands of an officer. The recruits have got to put their heads into the military noose."

Mrs. Louise P. Round.

In the same issue the Journal said editorially on the same question:

The trouble with the militarists is that they take no account of conditions. They talk as if the United States were a petty country surrounded by formidable enemies. The fact is that we are an immensely big and populous country with no enemies in the wide world.

We all need physical education, but we ought to get it along industrial rather than military lines. We need a statesman who will advocate the formation and training of a universal industrial army. This would turn drill to useful purposes, promote equality among citizens and absorb the army of the unemployed.

To Make Thin Hands Plump.

Wash in very warm water, rub in cocoa butter or any preferred skin food for five minutes and then hold your hands for an instant in ice cold water. Wipe dry. The cold water closes the pores while they are filled with the cream, and new tissue is built in a most satisfactory manner.—Philadelphia Record.

Talking Shop.

"I don't like to wait on grouchy customers."
"Nor I."
"I hate to have a customer growl at me."
"Mine don't growl," said the dentist, "but they all show their teeth."—Kansas City Journal.

That Soothed Her.

"Where have you been all the evening?" demanded his wife as the last dance ended. "I couldn't find you."
"That is easily explained," he replied. "You looked so beautiful that I was lost in admiration."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Newer Love.

Miss De Style—Does she think very much of that aviator? Miss Gunbusts—Oh, yes. She worships the very ground he flies over.—Life.

MECCA OF JAPAN.

Ancient Ise, One of the Oldest Places in the Kingdom.

Ancient Ise is to the Japanese what Mecca is to the devout Mohammedans, and the Nipponese regard it almost as a necessity to make a pilgrimage to this shrine once in a lifetime. Here from time immemorial prayers have been addressed to the deities of the Shinto pantheon, numbering nearly 14,000, and on certain occasions there are ceremonial dances.

The imperial Shinto temple of Yamada, in the province of Ise, is said to be nearly 3,000 years old. The present construction is modern, for the temple has been rebuilt many times. Kashima shrine dates back to 660 B. C.

The ancient Shinto shrine was a simple affair, and the modern Shinto temples are all built in the same archaic style of architecture. The typical shrine is an oblong building, usually not of massive proportions. It is without windows and has a steep overhanging roof. There is lattice work above the door. The front is the gable end, with a queer peaked facade and fantastic projections of beamwork above its gable angle. The structure is of unpainted wood, and its color soon turns to a somber gray. As the years pass it gets a weird, ghostly appearance.

Indeed, the Shinto shrine has been called a "ghost house," haunted by the spirits of the ancestors of the pious worshippers. At a solemn service held in their honor the souls of the departed are imagined to be present, and these unseen witnesses, though voiceless, are supposed to look on with approval and satisfaction while rites are performed in their remembrance.

The Japanese sanctuary is known as a miya or yashiro. It is sometimes guarded by stone lions and shadowed by a holy grove. Here and there shrines have been erected on the swelling crests of the grandest mountains in Japan, and to these high places bands of white-robed pilgrims make religious excursions, traveling on foot. The little temple is frequently found on a knoll, peeping out of a wood of majestic cryptomeria, says the Japan Tourist Bureau. A bell suspended in a primitive belfry rings at the hour of 12, at 3 in the afternoon and at other hours. It also summons the peasants to come and learn "the way of the gods."

China's Haunted Spots.

In China there is a strong belief that spots in rivers, creeks and ponds where people have been drowned are haunted by specters who spring out upon the unwary and drown them. Should the hauntings become very frequent the spirits are exorcised. This ceremony consists in the decapitation of a white horse by a specially selected executioner on the site of the hauntings. The head of the slaughtered animal is placed in an earthenware jar and buried in the exact spot where it was killed, which spot is carefully marked by the erection of a stone tablet.

Hot and Cold.

Albert, very young, was fascinated by the new piano. His older sister took lessons and was at present much concerned with the intricacies of the soft pedal and the loud pedal. Albert had to content himself with drumming and personal investigations. One day his mother found him down on the floor underneath the keyboard fingering the pedals.
"What are you doing, Albert?" she asked, with natural curiosity.
"I couldn't reach these kettles, so I had to get down to feel which was hot and which was cold," said Albert.—New York Post.

He Went Blind.

"What misfortune then happened to Bishop Odo?" was a question asked of the history class, according to a correspondent of the London Spectator.
"He went blind," one pupil answered. An explanation was demanded.
"There, sir," triumphantly exclaimed the youthful historian, "the book says so." The sentence indicated read, "Odo was deprived of his see."

Broken on the Wheel.

The most general punishment for criminals condemned to death in the eighteenth century was the wheel. The victim was laid out and bound to a large wheel, the executioner breaking the bones of his arms, legs and thighs with a heavy iron bar, his dexterous manipulation of which was always applauded by the crowd.

Pithy Sayings of Famous Men.

Eli Whitney—That's some gin, believe me!
Charles Dickens—Got change for American notes?
Barnum—I will.
Noah Webster—Just a word or two.
Christopher Columbus—My land!
—Chicago Tribune.

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EARLY BRIDGE BUILDING.

Ancient Babylon Seems to Have Been the Pioneer in the Art.

Bridge building is one of the ancient arts, though an definite record of a permanent bridge appears before 2200 B. C. This was the time of Nimrod, the third ruler after Noah. The river Euphrates flowed most inconveniently through the city of Babylon, so the decree went forth that a structure be devised to cross the stream. The result was an arched bridge of brick 600 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Some thousand years later Nitocris, then queen of the Babylonians, seeking something new to occupy her mind, decided that another bridge was needed to handle the vast crowds which thronged to that city of mystery. Her engineers were consulted, and, marvel of marvels, a wooden bridge resting on stone piers made its appearance, the first of its kind in the history of the world! The stones in the piers were fastened together with huge chains of iron, with melted lead poured into the crevices.

While the problem to the eyes of the modern engineer would appear trivial, it was a vast undertaking in those days, so marvelous, in fact, that the course of the entire river was changed in order that the engineers might view the foundations on which the arches

were to rest. Herodotus records that the bridge was of equal magnificence with the rest of the buildings of Babylon.

Aside from these, no bridges of importance seem to have been built in Asia Minor with one possible exception. The fabled Colossus of Rhodes is thought by some historians to have been a bridge, but as no remains have ever been found there is only theory to support the claim.—Edison Monthly.

A SERBIAN BARGAIN.

In This Sale the Buyer Had It About All Her Own Way.

In her book "Experiences of a Woman Doctor in Serbia," Dr. Caroline Matthews tells how she had set her heart on acquiring one of the gayly embroidered canvas bags used by the Serb peasant girls for marketing. They could not be bought at a shop, and the country folk were not tempted to surrender them for any reasonable price.
"I met a man leading a pack horse, and on that horse were strung some bags, and one of those bags was a glorious color, new and fresh. Have that bag I would! So I went into the middle of the road and quietly stopped the man."
"The man seemed amazed and rather inclined to resent being brought prominently to a standstill. I launched

forth, in very halting Serbian, on the weather, on the pony, and then out came my cigarette case and we were friends. "Only one of the mad English!" I suppose the fellow thought.

"The moment was ripe. I raised the bag, emptied the parcels on the saddle and, placing some money beside them, looked at the man in a friendly way. He smiled. 'A new kind of game,' he thought. Without a word I held out my hand. In Serbia when a bargain is concluded in the selling of a horse or cattle the men shake hands and so make the bargain legal. It is quite a little ceremonial. My new friend took my hand. The deed was done. The bag was mine."

Story of Empress Eugenie.

Of one of the visits the Empress Eugenie made to the Paris hospitals during the cholera plague that afflicted France in 1865 the following pretty incident is told: At the Hospital Beaujon the empress took the hand of a dying victim, who, mistaking her identity, kissed her hand and murmured, "I thank you, sister." The nun who accompanied the empress whispered: "You are mistaken, friend. It is not I, but our good empress who speaks." "Nay, sister," retorted the empress quickly; "he has given me the sweetest of all names."

SPECIAL CLEAN-UP SALE

The following lines must be closed out before our spring stock goes on display. All our Ladies' and Misses' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Raincoats; Men's and Ladies' Sweaters; Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Mackinaws; and many other lines throughout the store in broken lots and ends must be closed out regardless of cost.

LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS	LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS
\$10.00 Coats to be Closed Out at..... \$ 6.66	\$15.00 Suits to be Closed Out at..... \$ 9.99
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All our latest style Dresses and Skirts to be closed out at 25 per cent Discount. Have you seen the Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts, left-overs, that we are closing out from 15c to 25c on the \$1. Materials are A 1, and with a little fixing could be made into a stylish garment.

Remnants. Remnants of all kinds, that have accumulated during this great sale, must be closed out at from one-fourth to one-half price.

Men's, Ladies and Misses Sweaters reduced from 15 to 25 per cent.

Entire stock of Men's and Young Men's Overcoats reduced from 10 to 25 per cent.

A lot of Boys' Overcoats to be closed out from 1-3 to 1-2 former selling price.

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