

Newberg Graphic

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Editor and Publisher

Published every Thursday morning
Office: Graphic Building, No. 608 First Street
Phone: Office, White 33; Residence, Blue 57

Entered at the postoffice at Newberg, Oregon,
as second-class matter.

\$1.50 Per Year in Advance

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917

Farmers with foresight are making early sowings of rye and vetch in order to provide early spring green feed for stock to take the place of high priced hay.

Grass has made a phenomenal growth since the rains of last week furnished the needed moisture and pastures are already furnishing fair nipping for stock.

It is stated that to merely move one field army of 80,000 men it requires 6,229 cars, made up into 366 trains with 366 locomotives and train crews. This being true what must it mean when the numbers mount up into the millions as they do in Europe.

R. J. Moore, manager of the Yamhill Electric Co.'s business, figures that Newberg has made a gain of 500 in population in the past year and he is in position to give a pretty close estimate. It is a fact that practically all the desirable houses in town are taken.

The other day on hearing a groceryman making a protest against dogs being allowed to roam about the streets and into the stores we cast about in an effort to think of some relief to offer. It is a difficult problem. If the groceryman kicks the dog when it enters his store, the dog owner will "flare up" and a customer is lost, but would it not be a perfectly fair proposition for him to insist on the party buying the particular sack of sugar or sack of flour that is ruined by the dog, since no one else will want it and the groceryman can't afford to lose it.

Occasionally we hear of parties, who, apparently, are not averse to letting real estate men find buyers for their property but who are inclined to want to get out of paying the agent the usual fee when a sale is made. In such instances we are led to wonder why the parties approach real estate men if they are not willing to pay for services rendered.

The announcement of the death of W. P. Keady which occurred at his home in Portland last Sunday, will freshen in the memory of many who were conversant with political events in Oregon thirty years ago, a series of incidents that were staged at the capital of the state at sessions of the legislature when the election of a United States Senator was the big issue. Mr. Keady came into the political lime light when he was elected as one of the representatives to the legislature from Benton county to serve in the session of 1885. At the session two years previous to this one Senator John H. Mitchell was defeated for re-election, J. N. Dolph being elected in his stead. The old political fires were still burning and while Mitchell was not an active candidate at the session of 1885 a hot fight was anticipated, both by the Mitchell and anti-Mitchell forces. Mr. Keady was on the lookout for something worth while and announced himself as a candidate for Speaker. The republicans had a big majority but the party was so divided that no nominating caucus was held. By political maneuvering, at which Mr. Keady was an adept, he made a coalition with the democrats and was elected on the first ballot taken, thus defeating Andy Gilbert, of Salem, who was supposed to be the strong candidate. For United States Senator Sol Hirsch, of Portland, was the principal candidate, but again no caucus was held and the voting ran through the session up to the last day without an election. At noon of the last day the voting began for senator and was continued without any intermission up to the

hour of midnight, resulting in adjournment without an election. Mr. Keady and Johnathan Bourne standing out to the last for the defeat of Mr. Hirsch. Four years later when J. N. Dolph was a candidate for re-election Mr. Keady again joined with Mr. Bourne and succeeded in defeating Mr. Dolph at the close of a midnight session, although he was not a member of the legislature at the time. As a lobbyist he was one who had to be reckoned with, for he well knew how to pull the ropes at the opportune time. In 1894 Mr. Keady was elected as one of the representatives from Multnomah county and was again successful in his candidacy for the speakership. When the railroad was built from Portland to Estacada Mr. Keady was the right-of-way man and the town of Estacada was named by making a combination of his name with that of another man who was interested in promoting the road.

The wood saw's song is now ceaseless in Hood River. We wonder the lone wood saw man, confronting the huge piles of slab and split fir on every hand, does not have nervous prostration. Hood River Glacier.

No cause for such alarm here. With the new schedule of prices for sawing, added to the skyrocket prices being asked for wood, it is the fellow who pays these bills that is made an easy subject for a nervous breakdown.

MUST DO AWAY WITH MILITARISM

At the end of this war the world must do away with militarism. The peoples will do this in order to ease the great tax burdens upon them. The United States today is perforce in the throes of militarism, but with the remainder of the world this country will gladly enter into a low military peace basis. This the people will insist upon regardless of the wishes of the munition manufacturers waxing fat over the military furore. We today are in a military sense becoming Germanized. Japan is the same and imagines that she must continue for the sake of defense in time of world peace. But the peoples will not long stand for it once peace is established, and this can be said also of Japan, where the population is half that of the United States and they live in a territory no larger than Montana. A correspondent informs us that less than sixteen per cent of the area of Japan is cultivated and not more than twenty-three per cent can be cultivated. Half an acre is the average for an agriculturist, and the heavy taxes there are more than he realizes in agriculture. This is due to a great extent to militarism, which Japan considers is necessary, but which she would consider as not so much of a necessity if she were a republic, which of course cannot be until the masses have outgrown illiteracy and become better educated.—Woodburn Independent.

SCANDALMONGERS

Whether or not it is a proper function of a newspaper to print scandalous matter has for years been a question which has been argued with much vehemence in various publications and editorial meetings, says the Polk Co. Observer. Recently the Publishers' Auxiliary, a publication devoted to matters affecting country newspapers mostly, has something to say of the discussion of the question in the meeting of the Texas Press Association. One publisher stated that in his opinion, "everything that was real news, whether it reflected on the character of any citizen or not, should be published in a country paper."

Of course the function of every newspaper is to publish the news. That is what it is published for. If it does not publish the news it is a poor thing,

and loses its chief excuse for existence. And the thing that many will tell us is of no concern to others when it affects them, will be of lively interest to them when it affects someone else, and if the paper does not print it, they will often start throwing brickbats—verbal ones, perhaps—at the editor or his business. This much experience has proved over and over again.

But there is, it is believed, another phase of the matter which

is of far more consequence than the personal or pecuniary interest of the paper itself, and that is the effects the publication of such matter may have on other persons, some of them absolutely innocent of wrongdoing and utterly helpless to protect themselves or to prevent whatever act it was which brought about their own misery. Examples of this condition are seen every day in the divorce courts and in many other places where innocent chil-

dren of tender age, utterly helpless to protect themselves from the acts of parents or others, have their future lives blighted or destroyed by the salacious scandalmongers who peddle their pitiful stories through newspapers or by other means. Scandal once started, goes on gathering volume like a snow ball rolling downhill, and with every turn grows larger and has more details added to it, until it grows out of all proportion to the original yarn, which perhaps was itself magnified a hundred fold.

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204 FIRST STREET PHONE RED 37

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per Gallon

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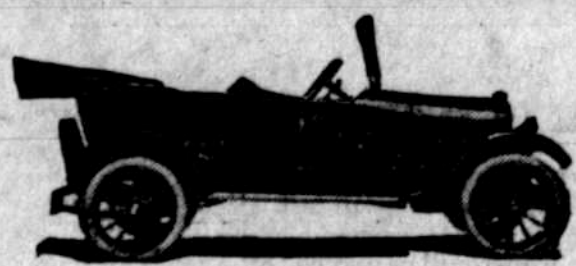
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You should not overlook our Dry Goods Department. No finer line of Silks or Dress Goods, Waists, Trimmings, Underwear, Etc. to be found anywhere in the state, all at moderate prices.

NOTICE: This store will be closed all day
Wednesday, Sept. 26, account of holiday
D. M. NAYBERGER, McMinnville