

# Newberg Graphic

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918.

The weather man is certainly doing his best for the farmers who want to sow fall grain.

The purchase of a season ticket for the lyceum will solve the problem of how to spend a few of your winter evenings.

What to do with Kaiser Bill don't appear to be worrying Foch to any great extent, though many other people are making various and sundry silly suggestions as to his disposal.

President Wilson has announced that he will attend the peace conference at Paris. It will be a big job and he will be an able representative of our government in working it out.

California has been hit harder by the influenza than any of the other Pacific Coast states, the deaths reported by the State Board of Health exceeding 10,000. Oregon has fared well, the death rate being low. So far Newberg has not had a death from the malady and it seems to be abating rapidly here.

Pres. Wilson with a Republican Congress on his hands and a lot of big problems to be solved will do well to change his tactics a little bit and do some rubbing of the fur the smooth way. Under these conditions he will come a whole lot nearer securing co-operation by this method than he will by the use of the stuffed club. There are so many grave questions to be handled that both sides should unite on a give and take basis for the good of the country.

Our observation has been that the discussion of ecclesiastical matters through the medium of the local press, not only fails to change the opinions of the people, as a rule, but that such discussion has a tendency to stir up feeling and results in no good. The Graphic wants to be fair to all its readers, but its mission is that of a local newspaper and we hope that in the future the brethren will be satisfied with the free announcements made of their services, and that doctrinal discussions may be threshed out from the rostrum.

Recent testimonies from France as to the Y. M. C. A., give some account of the success of this work. One colonel reported that he would rather have nine hundred men with a Y. M. C. A. man than one thousand men without him, and the commanding general added, "I concur." A major said, "My men would go through hell for the Y." A soldier handed his helmet to a Y man under bombardment, saying, "One soldier, more or less, does not count, but this division could not get along without the Y man." Another soldier paid his tribute as follows, "It is none too easy to go over the top with rifle and bayonet, but I hand it to the Y man who goes over with a coffee pot in his hand." All through France in the areas of supply and preparation, as well as the fighting fronts, the Y men and women are working night and day to encourage the army and to maintain among them that fine morale that means the physical, the intellectual and the moral welfare of the men.

Running a lyceum in Newberg is not a money making scheme but it furnishes wholesome entertainment for young and old during the winter season. The talent is furnished again this season by the Ellison-White Bureau and the attractions will be similar to those furnished for the Chautauqua. In order that those who may be interested may see what is being offered pictures and outlines of four of the attractions are given this week in the Graphic. In addition to these there will be two musical numbers, one of which will be the "Sam Lewis Co.," an attraction that costs \$150. Sam Lewis, Welsh tenor, leads the company and he is assisted by three ladies. This is said to be a very strong musical company. Season tickets for the course will be \$1.00 for those up to 12 years of age, \$1.50 for those from 12 to

16 and \$2.00 for others. The influenza scourge upset all lyceum dates and a re-adjustment had to be made. Announcement will be made as soon as dates for Newberg are received. Your patronage in the purchase of season tickets will be appreciated.

## THE SO-CALLED NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

Late returns show that the Non-Partisan League carried its revolutionary amendments to the North Dakota State Constitution by a considerable majority at the recent election, as well as electing all of its state ticket with the possible exception of school superintendent. It controls both houses of the state legislature, says the Oregon Voter.

The constitutional amendments are extremely radical—including permission for the assembly to enact Single Tax, removing the debt limits for the state to engage in any line of business, and authorizing counties and municipalities to engage in any line of business and to bond themselves to do it. The whole tenor of the amendment is Bolshevistic. If adopted in Mexico, China or Russia it would be regarded as a natural aberration of an untrained people. Adopted in an American commonwealth it indicates that radicalism rampant must be reckoned with wherever demagogic leaders are able to appeal to popular prejudices and arouse class hatred. It is fortunate for Oregon that the determined fight, waged against the Non-Partisan League every time it has raised its head, has so far kept it out of our state.

National headquarters for the league have threatened to open up in Oregon within a few weeks after election. We feel they will be able to make little progress here under their own name, but in the guise of legislative committees purporting to represent farmers and laborers they will exert considerable influence. Already such joint legislative committees are operating, and they will be on hand at the session next winter. Whether they will be able to accomplish much that is destructive will depend largely upon whether the press and the public are vigilant. Incidentally, they have it in their power to accomplish a lot of good, and in their worthy and constructive objects all good citizens wish them Godspeed. But Bolshevism is repugnant to the better instincts of the people of Oregon.

## THE OUTLOOK FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Here in Oregon we are becoming so accustomed to prohibition and it is so satisfactory that we wonder at the slowness of some of the other states in cutting out the booze, but really it is a marvel the progress that is being made and the day of national prohibition is not far distant. The handwriting is on the wall in such bold characters that the liquor interests are decapitating it and are preparing to take their medicine, though they are still endeavoring to stave off the final reckoning.

Following is a statement that appeared in Sunday's Oregonian that sizes up the situation, as seen by the Anti-Saloon League:

As a result of the elections throughout the United States on November 5, anti-saloon workers in Oregon are assured by the officers of the National Anti-Saloon League that the ratification of the National prohibition amendment by 36 of the 48 states is certain.

In a letter reaching Oregon headquarters of the league yesterday the officers of the National organization confidently predict that the ratification of the amendment by the requisite 36 states will be completed by March, 1919. The next step by the anti-liquor forces will be to secure the enactment of legislation by Congress and in the various states to enforce the provisions of the constitutional amendment.

In the recent election Ohio, Florida, Nevada and Wyoming voted dry and elected ratification Legislatures. The official count of Minnesota, which at first appeared to have voted dry, shows that the state has remained in the wet column. The drys also lost New Jersey, but they are greatly encouraged by the fact that many of the municipalities in that state voted "no license."

The four states that voted dry in the election this month—Ohio, Florida, Nevada and Wyoming—added to the fourteen states that have ratified the amendment and the 19 states that are now dry, and which, according to the calculations of the Anti-Saloon League, are sure to ratify the amendment, will make a total of 37 states, or one more than the required two-

thirds of the states to give the constitutional amendment effect.

In addition, the prohibition advocates report that Vermont, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, California and Pennsylvania have elected Legislatures that can be depended upon to ratify the amendment. These forces also claim to have a fighting chance to put their amendment over in the states of New York and Connecticut. They also regard that Rhode Island is a possibility.

The order in which 14 states already have ratified the Nation-wide dry amendment to the Constitution follows: Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia and Louisiana.

The amendment is assured of ratification by the Oregon Legislature when it convenes next January. The great majority of the members of both houses are already pledged to vote affirmatively on the question.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE PROFIT-TEERING GAME IS BEING ASKED

What seems to be a movement that is very likely to grow has been started in several cities to band consumers together for the purpose of learning how the Fair Price Committee obtains its information relative to sale prices of commodities, says the Baker Herald. In a neighboring state this Consumers' League, or whatever local people determine to call themselves, has not been satisfied with investigating prices of food stuffs and provisions, but they have conducted a complete research into the dry goods and drug-business as well.

It was found in one city that Cascarets, a staple remedy, had been raised more than 20 per cent in retail price in their city, yet a letter addressed to the factory showed plainly that Cascarets had got been raised in price by the manufacturer and there was therefore no good reason for the local advance. The same was true of a certain brand of tooth paste and numerous other articles. In the dry goods line the consumers searched out the stores that had the sliding scale of prices on their merchandise and whenever they established the fact that a store was pricing goods at a high figure and then selling at a lower price provided the customer would haggle, that store was boycotted by the consumers and no business was permitted to go to it. The idea of price investigation has just struck Baker and there is quietly being organized a consumers' body to learn, if possible, the theory the Fair Price Committee proceeds on here with the evident determination to make a research of retail business and learn who is profiteering and who is not.

In speaking of the movement one man whose account is good and who uses a good deal of merchandise said today: "I have no quarrel with my fellowman and I am not going to try to tell anyone how to run his business, but I represent an element who is not being benefited by high prices and feverish conditions. My income is no greater than before price raising became a necessity and then a habit. And I want to tell you there are more of us than there are of the people who are profiteering. It is no more than fair that we American citizens who can ill afford to pay any unnecessary advance in prices, get together and learn just who is who in the business game. Naturally if we get an organization it will go over the whole county and the store we find with a double set of prices will not find much favor with us. It is hard enough for many of us to live and get through and a little time spent for the good of the consumer in Baker county I think is going to be well spent."

Two gentlemen, with their seconds, retired to a farmer's meadow to fight a duel. The various preliminaries were arranged and the duel was about to begin when the gaunt figure of the farmer was seen racing across the grass toward the scene of conflict.

The farmer seemed in great distress of mind. "A humane chap," the principals and seconds thought, "He wants to prevent bloodshed," and they welcomed him kindly. "Excuse me, gents," the farmer said, gulping with emotion, "but is this here goin' to be a sword or pistol duel?" "Sword duel," said a second. "Why?" "Well, you see," said the farmer, "if it was a pistol duel I'd want to get my cows in first!"

## THE SELFISH FARMER

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CASH PAID FOR EGGS      PHONE RED 37

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS AFTER THE WAR

As for the general level of commodity prices, immediately following the war, any considerable fall is unlikely. Government demand for iron and steel is bound to be large and when the war definitely ends heavy buying of railroad equipment is anticipated. There will be taken up also innumerable construction projects the country over which have been postponed for the duration of the war. The demands on American materials for re-construction of the devastated portion of France, it must be remembered, will set in as soon as the armistice with Germany is signed. The French government's re-building program is a big one and in carrying it out dependence is placed on America's resources.—Springfield Republican.

## PIG'S PLACE IN MYTHOLOGY

Black Swine Considered Evil Because It Was Identified With the Black Clouds.

If we add an Irish "bull" to the story of the Roscommon pig, the vision of the small girl Beirne might be described as an echo of certain events that occurred more than sixty centuries ago, when mankind was laying the foundations of civilization and its beliefs for all time. It carries our minds back to the mythical sow that is reputed to have suckled King Minos of Crete and the infant god Zeus-Dionysus; to the sacrificial pigs which the initiates into the Eleusinian mysteries washed in the waters of the Aegean; to the evil swine that determined the fate of Osiris, Adonis, Tammuz and Darnid; and to a still earlier phase in the gropings after light and consolation when the sow was identified with the Great Mother, the creator of all, who, in her capacity as the moon and the sky, regulated the universe and controlled the destinies of mankind. Hence the pig was fate, and the black pig was evil because it was identified with the black clouds which obscured the light, at first in the purely literal and physical sense, but afterward in the ethical and moral acceptance of the phrase.—Manchester Guardian.

A Delinquent Citizen.  
"Can you direct me to these offices?" inquired the man with a slip of paper in his hand.  
"No. I have lived in Washington all my life. You had better ask some one who has made a study of the town since all these new buildings went up."

## Diebold Western Finery.

In reply to an inquiry from an American firm as to the demand here for lace goods and embroideries, it can be stated, reports the American consul at Yokohama, that as the Japanese women cling very tenaciously to their style of dress and as no use is made of lace or embroideries either in their dress or home furnishings, it is improbable that any considerable market can be developed in Japan for American-made lace goods or embroideries. The demand would be limited to the foreign residents here, who now number about 6,000, exclusive of Chinese, and to such goods as are not being manufactured in Japan.

## The tiresome and time consuming work of digging holes for telegraph and electric service poles is now at an end, says Scientific American.

At least, there has been evolved a gasoline driven earth-boring machine which makes an average boring time per hole of one and one-half to two minutes. The equipment is mounted on a horse drawn truck and is operated by two men. In ordinary soil it maintains an average of 100 holes per day, each measuring five feet deep by 24 inches in diameter. The equipment consists of a truck, which carries a gasoline engine, driving mechanism and a huge auger which is slowly rotated and fed downward. The augers are furnished

# Victrola Supremacy and what makes it

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What does interest you is what that mechanism, the designing, the construction, give you—the unequalled Victrola tone.

Tone and the control of the volume of tone are the things you want in a talking-machine—two dominant Victrola characteristics.

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