

WOODROW WILSON

AND THE U. S. A.

(By request the Graphic gives place to the following lines found among the papers of Mrs. Millie Whitten, deceased.)

When we think about the nations
That today are plunged in war,
When we think of human suffering
And heart strings pulled and sore,
When we think about the manhood
Sacrificed in cruel strife,
When we think of warring Europe
That demands each fresh young
Life.

We are led to thank the God above
That Peace is ours today,
And we owe this Peace to Wilson
Who rules our U. S. A.

When we think of how children
Used to work
In cities vast and great,
Tolling there from early morning
'Till the evening shadows late,
When we think of those same little
Ones

Whipped, if they stopped to rest,
We say, "Of all the bills that Wil-
son passed,
Child labor was the best."
And we thank the God above us
As each night we kneel to pray,
For Woodrow Wilson, the children's
friend,
In the good old U. S. A.

When the railroad strike drew very
close

A few short weeks ago,
And threatened to effect each one,
And all our land, you know,
We saw Wilson standing at the helm
To guard and protect each home,
And he stood solid as a rock
Though he stood almost alone;
He's kept the monster railroad strike
For the present time at bay—
Thank God for Woodrow Wilson
And the good old U. S. A.

When our country called for soldiers
To rise and defend her name,
When they threatened down in
Mexico

To put our flag to shame,
Then Wilson called and response
was quick,
Our boys marched to the cars,
And if Wilson said "Fight!" they'd
do it, all right,
They'd fight for the stripes and
stars.

But Wilson said our young men
should not die unless they must,
American blood should not be
spilled that way.

Our noble boys were never made to
swallow Mexican dust—
Three cheers for Wilson and the
U. S. A.

We think about this man in power,
Who rules our land so dear.

We think of the prosperity
And the peace and plenty here;
And even though we disagree in pol-
itics, my friend,

We'll all admit with Lincoln Wil-
son stands;

He has nobly done the best he knew
And toiled without an end,
And good prices now and plenty pile
our lands.

And if we don't agree with him,
Let's admit he's stood the test,
He's given to all who knew him
good, fair play.

And all the people in our land
Will come day call him "blest"—
God bless Woodrow Wilson
and the U. S. A.

Millie Brouillette Whitten.

REAL ANNIE LAURIE

More than once has the question
been asked whether "Annie Laurie,"
the subject of the beautiful song,
was a real or fictitious person.

A letter has come to hand that
was written by Miss M. E. Riddle,
daughter of the late Judge Riddle,
for many years a circuit court jus-
tice in the Pittsburgh district. The
Riddles were of Laurie ilk, as Scotch
folk say, and they had gone to con-
siderable pains to get the story
straight, as there had been consid-
erable contention about it. Here it is:

"Jean Riddell (the name later
spelled Riddle) was married to Sir
Robert Laurie, the first baronet of
Maxwellton. One of their daughters
was Annie Laurie, celebrated in
Scotch song.

"Annie Laurie was famed for her
beauty and cleverness, and was a
social favorite in all the country
round about, so it was not at all
surprising that she captivated a Mr.
Douglas, of England, a man of cul-
ture and of letters, who composed
the song bearing her name.

"But seeing that the course of
true love does not run smoothly, she
married a Mr. Gurgesson, leaving
Mr. Douglas to his hunting and his
verses.

"To this day many pilgrims go
to Maxwellton, drawn thither by the
much-loved song, 'Annie Laurie.'
Many also visit Craigdoroch, where
she spent her married life in com-
fort."

WHEAT SAYS PROBLEM IS A PUZZLE

Under a proclamation by the Pres-
ident in February, 1918, the price
was fixed for all wheat harvested
before June 1, 1919, at \$2.20. Sub-
sequently the Grain Corporation in-
creased this figure to \$2.26. On
September 2, 1918, in another pro-
clamation the President established
the latter price for the crop of 1919
and therefore for all wheat market-
ed before June 1, 1920, "and offered
for sale to such agent and employee
of the United States or any person
as may be hereafter designated."
According to the figures of Secre-
tary Houston, the 1918 crop is esti-
mated at 217,000,000 bushels, re-
sulting from the planting of 42-
300,000 acres of winter and 22,400-
000 acres of spring wheat, a total
of 64,700,000 acres. The planting of
winter wheat for the crop of 1919
is now estimated at 49,261,000
acres, and, with spring, a total of
75,261,000 acres. The yield from this
will be 1,114,500,000 bushels.

In order to meet competition from
Argentina and other countries, it is
suggested by Secretary Houston and
Chairman Lever that the principle
of a protective tariff is not enough
and that this competition be pre-
vented by absolute prohibition of
imports. Houston says "our wheat
of the 1919 crop for export must be
paid for here at the guaranteed
price and perhaps sold in competi-
tion at a price considerably below
the guaranteed price." The domes-
tic consumption would normally be
640,000,000 bushels, but, because
of further hooverizing, this may be
less. Yet the price in the domestic
market must be maintained. There
is no escape for the Administration,
for, as Houston says again, "pro-
ducers will certainly rush their
product to market in order not to
be caught on June 1, 1920, with
wheat on hand, and the United
States must take the wheat when
offered."

Every effort has been made to
stimulate production, and, now that
the war is over, this is another fac-
tor in increasing the supply and
lowering the unguaranteed price.
The farmers will now get more than
they would have received had the
guarantee not been fixed for the
war, but at the same time they must
help to pay to themselves the enor-
mous sum of two billions of dollars,
and the dwellers in cities and towns
must not only pay the remainder of
this two billions but also for another
two years double the amount they
would otherwise have paid for flour
and bread. The Grain Corporation
may hold up the price to some ex-
tent so as to partially re-imburse
itself, but it is not believed that it
can do so entirely.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

For a change boil the rice in
milk. You will find this gives it a
much richer flavor.

When mashing potatoes use hot
milk instead of cold and you will
have much lighter potatoes.

A simple and excellent way to re-
move dirty marks from a raincoat is
to cut a raw potato in slices and
rub it well on the marks.

A small quantity of essence of
peppermint will remove all stains or
discolorations from any highly pol-
ished furniture surface.

Nothing is so satisfactory for
cleaning aluminum ware as steel
wool. It can be purchased in hard-
ware and house furnishing stores.

To prevent dough from sticking
to bread board make a case similar
to a pillow case and slip over the
board. This can be made of some
thick white material or portions of
worn garmets after being thor-
oughly cleansed.

When frying fish be sure to place
the pieces in the pan with the skin
side uppermost. The skin holds the
fish together while the bottom gets
a brown coating; then when turned,
the parboiled skin does not so read-
ily stick to the bottom. Never cov-
er either fish or liver when frying
or the meat will be tough.

Instead of boiling eggs three and
a half minutes pour boiling water
over them and let them stand for
five minutes. You will find them
more digestible. Or you can put
them into cold water and as soon
as they reach the boiling point set
the sauce pan on the back of the
stove two or three minutes and you
will have a delicious, digestible egg.

SOME OF MOTHER NATURE'S SECRETS

Why does the oak, sturdiest of
trees, bear but a small acorn, while
the tender pumpkin vine bears such
weighty fruit? That the latter
runs along the ground and the fruit
is thereby assured of support is not
true, for the vine will climb when-
ever and wherever opportunity is
given, and will retain its hanging
fruit to maturity, even though the
latter weigh 100 pounds each.

ORIGIN OF THE INFLUENZA

Pneumonia plague, imported from
China as a consequence of the world
war!

That's the substance of the "Span-
ish influenza" explanation offered
in a New York medical journal by
Dr. James J. King of the United
States army medical corps.

Three hundred and fifty thou-
sand lives have thus far been lost
in the United States since the epi-
demic reached "An Atlantic Port"
in the summer of 1918.

Other explanations than that of-
fered by Dr. King fail to take into
account all the facts. The disease
is independent of climatic condi-
tions. It has raged in damp Boston,
in moist Cleveland and Detroit, in
windy Chicago, in dry Arizona, in
balmy Los Angeles, in frozen Alas-
ka and in warm Porto Rico with
equal fury.

It took the open air sleeper and
the man who seals his windows and
covers his head o' nights.

It hit the riders in crowded street
cars and the lonely rider in the lux-
urious limousine.

Preachers and bar tenders fell
victims alike.

"There is no known preventive,"
says Dr. Rupert Blue of the United
States public health service.

Dr. King tells us that pneumonia
plague first appeared in 1910 in
Harbin, Manchuria. It swept North
China. It is yet prevalent. "The
mortality," he says, "has been fear-
fully high."

"In 1917," adds Dr. King, "about
200,000 Chinese coolies, collected
from the northern part of China,
where pneumonia plague has raged
at intervals since 1910, were sent
to France as laborers."

In March, 1918, some of these
Chinese were captured by the Ger-
mans. "Spanish influenza" soon
appeared in the German army and
spread to Spain.

It has gone around the world in
less than a year!

Dr. King believes pneumonia and
bubonic plague germs mingled in
the blood of some obscure Chinese
coolie in Harbin and produced a new
disease terror.

All great wars of history have
been followed by disease epidemics.
The next war must be against
this plague!—Walla Walla Bulletin.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper came into
existence when written accounts of
the imperial armies of Rome were
sent to the generals in command in
all parts of the province.

In 1566 the first official news
sheets were published in Venice.
They were written by hand and ex-
hibited in public places, people pay-
ing the small coin of a gazetta to
read them. Hence the name which



THE NEAR EAST TO CIVILIZATION
SAVE MY CHILDREN

Cartoon B

is found today, throughout the
world.

The church, averse to all diffus-
ing of knowledge, tried to impede
this source of education, and Pope
Gregory even prosecuted the editors.

The oldest form of newspaper in
England was in the beginning of
the reign of James II, the so-called
News-Letter, written by hand, and
sent by post to subscribers in the
country. In 1709 the first daily
paper, the Daily Courant, was is-
sued.

The oldest of the London daily
papers, the Morning Chronicle, ap-
peared in 1769, edited by the fa-
mous Woodfall. The Morning Post
is the oldest of the existing morn-
ing papers. It was founded in 1772,
followed about 1788 by the first
daily evening paper, the Star.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

John Bain and wf A B Todd and
wf 40 ac Samuel Cosine dlc t 4 s r
4 w \$10.

Bank of Sherwood to J E Aubrey
1 9, 10, 11 and 12 blk 43 Edward's
add Newberg \$1500.

A D Benton and wf by sher to
George W Epley 1 5 blk 11 original
town of Newberg \$729.15.

C E Broughton and wf to G H
Behrens and wf 6 1/4 ac James Mon-
roe dlc t 3 s r 2 w \$10.

J S Crane to Rose G Thies 200 ac
T S Patty dlc t 5 s r 6 w \$10.

Mary C Goodrich and husb to Niel
Williams and wf sm tr on Meridian
street, Newberg \$600.

W S Green and wf to Glodia
Wendling 1 2 containing 35.09 ac
and 9.75 ac s 11 t 4 s r 5 w \$10.

Albert Harris and wf to E H
Strand 15 ac Wm T Wallace dlc t
3 s r 2 w \$4000.

F S Hovey and wf to Frank J.
Morgan and wf 10 ac Joseph Hess
dlc t 3 s r 3 w \$2000.

Wm Kelley and wf to Ivan L
Daniel 150 ac s 26 t 3 s r 6 w \$3500.

Clyde M LaFollett et al to Robert
L Winniford and wf 75.58 ac s 4 t
6 s r 3 w and 20 ac s 33 34 t 5
s r 3 w \$10000.

M Michelbook and wf to W S
Green and wf 1 2 containing 35.09
ac and 9.75 ac s 11 t 4 s r 5 w \$1000.

Peter R Miller and wf to Clement
Sheridan and wf 4 ac J B Rogers
dlc t 3 s r 2 w \$1000.

Donald McPherson to Thos Herd
and wf 1 4 blk 2 Everest's add
Newberg \$10.

Sam J Newman and wf to C R
Newman 28 ac Isalah Matheny dlc
t 6 s r 4 w \$4500.

Niels Nielson and wf to John
Peterson and wf 39.50 ac A T Hem-
bree dlc t 3 s r 4 w \$4000.

L M Parker and wf to Irving L
Whitcomb 16.64 ac O J Walker dlc
t 3 s r 2 w \$10.

Belinda S Pattee to Daniel T

Kosack 1.08 ac J B Graves dlc t 5
s r 6 w \$150.

S H Robison to Leo J and Fred
C Stupfel 196 ac Joseph Watt dlc t
5 s r 4 w \$30000.

John Sweetman and wf to A S
Fogg 6.10 ac D Ramsey dlc t 3 s
r 2 and 3 w \$10.

Emily Winey est by adm to Hazel
Eichelberger 2 ac C B Graves dlc t
5 s r 6 w \$434.

A T Wilson to E T Wilson and
wf 1/2 int in 35.35 ac Enoch Cooper
dlc t 5 s r 3 w \$10.

IDEA FOR CONCRETE VESSELS

New Mixture, It Is Claimed, Will En-
able Them to Be Built Lighter
and Stronger.

Remarkable claims, which will
have far-reaching consequences in
the shipbuilding world if substanti-
ated, are being made for a new con-
crete mixture, with which it is pro-
posed to build vessels that are much
lighter than those now being built,
and yet far more durable. It is said
that the Emergency Fleet corpora-
tion has been interested in develop-
ing this new aggregate. Its ingredi-
ents have not been made known.
The assertion is made that vessels
built of the new material will be
one-fifth lighter than those of wood,
and at the same time more durable
than those of steel. It appears that
the discovery can also be made use
of in applying a covering for con-
crete ships now under construction,
for the purpose of giving them
greater power to resist impact.—
Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Bring your job work to the
Graphic office.

WAR'S COST IN HUMAN LIFE

Computation, in Money Value Alone,
of What the War for Liberty
Has Meant.

The greatest and most irreparable
loss entailed in the war is, of course,
the loss of human life. It is the
greatest because life is a priceless
thing and no value can be set upon
it. Still, in economics, as in all
other sciences, in treating of man
emotional considerations are set
aside and a purely economic value,
in terms of money, has been placed
upon his potential productive power.
Thus M. Barriol, the celebrated
actuary, gives the following figures
(Guaranty News, New York, Au-
gust, 1918) as the capital value of
man: In the United States, \$4,100;
in Great Britain, \$4,140; in Ger-
many, \$3,380; in France, \$2,900; in
Russia, \$2,020; in Austria-Hun-
gary, \$2,020, or an average capital
value for the five foreign nations of
\$2,892.

The number of men lost is 8,509-
000 killed and 7,175,000 permanent-
ly wounded, or a total of 15,684,000.
Thus society has been impoverished
through death and permanent dis-
ability of a part of its productive
man power to the extent of \$45,000-
000,000.

ALWAYS INTENT ON BUSINESS



Beesie—Why don't you intend to
turn over a new leaf this New Year?
Bert—I'm going to do better than
that. I'm going to start an entire
new ledger.

Graphic want ads get results.



For Sale by
Parlor Pharmacy

START The New Year RIGHT

Put on a Set of Portage Tires

We Guarantee these Tires to give
5000 Miles Service. If they do
not we do the adjusting here. You
don't have to send them to Portland
and wait a week for your adjust-
ment. The price is very attractive

Come in and let us show you these Tires
McCOY BROS. AUTO CO.,
NEWBERG, OREGON