

Newberg Graphic

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The front page of the Oregonian loses about fifty per cent in interest to a large number of its readers, with "Tige" Reynold's cartoons missing.

The editor of the Graphic lays no claim to the mental ability accorded him by the Carlton Sentinel last week, but the kindly spirit of Editor Carruth is fully appreciated.

About the nearest approach the editor of the Graphic ever made to wealth and luxury was when a former schoolmate of his paid \$102,000 for a Holstein bull calf, and this occurred quite recently.

Sometimes we wonder what sort of mothers some are, who allow their daughters, mere striplings of girls, to parade the streets with their faces painted in about three coats that give them the facial appearance of circus clowns and the all-round appearance of simpatons with immature minds. Certainly it must be a case where like begets like.

Oregonians who cashed away in the basement a supply of throat-wash for use on raw days, when the state went dry, will now, since the national prohibition gong has sounded, need to husband the supply pretty closely to make it hold out, seeing the time is approaching when the bootlegger can hardly be depended on to come through and furnish the necessary moisture for the oasis.

In the days when "Go West" was herded all over the country, an attractive refrain ended with, "For Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." Having taken good care of his own household he is now assisting others with a lavish hand. Recently the Secretary of the Treasury placed an additional sum of one hundred million dollars to the credit of Italy, making the total of American loans to that country for war expenses, \$1,310,000,000 and our total to all the Allies, \$8,585,523,762.

Some one said to Abraham Lincoln that he hoped God would be on his side, when Lincoln answered, "I am not so much concerned to have God on my side, as to try to put myself on God's side." We fully believe that President Wilson in his work at the peace conference is endeavoring to put himself on God's side, but what can be said for members of Congress who are trying to block the way, and this in face of the fact that it has been asserted all along that we were in the war to bring about conditions that would prevent wars in the future.

The big dailies often poke fun at the country newspapers for the items that make up the local page from week to week and which are eagerly read by the subscribers. At the present time there is being carried on the editorial page of the Oregonian a column under the head of "Those Who Come and Go," which is made up of personal news items that are quite similar to the "Personal Mention" items that appear in the country newspapers, and we are sure this column is widely read by the Oregonian family. It is a case of distinction without much difference, after all.

Several years ago considerable excitement was worked up here over an "oil well" that was bored on the Follett farm in West Chehalis to a depth of something like 1100 feet when the work was abandoned. For three or four years now we have been hearing of glowing prospects for oil at a well that was being bored on the Whittaker farm near Monmouth, but recently it was announced that the promoters had finally abandoned the prospect. Now let McMinnville, located about half way between Newberg and Monmouth, make a try of the "oil prospect" they tell us about semi-occasionally. Possibly they might hit the right spot.

The Graphic is receiving urgent calls for publicity from the U. S. Employment Service which is engaged in the task of finding work for the unemployed. We shall be glad to do everything we can to further the movement but we will suggest that in the Northwest territory where the Graphic circulates the government at Washington can

easily help the labor situation, quickly and effectively, by issuing an order allowing our shipbuilding plants to accept contracts for building ships for foreign countries. With the signing of the armistice orders were at once issued to cancel all contracts for wooden ships and at the same time ship building companies were debarred from making contracts with foreign countries for furnishing them with ships. To the lay mind it appears that Uncle Sam ought to be willing either to "fish or cut bait."

At different times the Graphic has responded to the request of its readers to warn parents of the necessity of knowing the whereabouts of their boys and girls of evenings, and with each generation that comes on the same warning seems to be necessary. Recently it has been suggested that with the closing of our schools there seems to be unusual laxness on the part of parents, and accounts of night scenes have come to this office that would startle some parents in Newberg if the same accounts could be told to them. Evidently the ringing of the Curfew bell is entirely overlooked in many Newberg households.

Under government ownership and with the endless red tape that must be unwound in the slow plodding way of the government, what an outlook would there have been thirty years ago for development in that vast extent of territory comprising Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana—in fact all the territory north and west of the Upper Mississippi extending to the Pacific Coast. Think of Jim Hill and what he did for this country and figure out if you can, in comparison, just about how long it would have taken under government ownership of railroads to develop this vast empire. It will be a cold day for Oregon and Washington for years to come if government ownership of railroads is to be the policy of the future in this country.

BY WAY OF COMPARISON

Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Church Yard" which is reckoned to be the most perfect poem in the English language, is said to have taken the author twelve years to write and polish, and it is a poem that is well worth reading over and over again.

Note the rhythm of the first verse: "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day;

The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the lea;

The plowman homeward plods his weary way,

And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

But there is a bit of American product of the brain and pen that is destined to live for all time, and in the course of another generation or two its sentiment will be universally approved by the American people, and we think it will later on be patterned after by other countries. It has required more than twelve years to perfect it, but it, too, is worth reading and re-reading. Here it is:

The XVIII Amendment

Section 1—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2—The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years of the date of the submission hereof to the states by Congress.

The states which have ratified are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

NORMAN HAPGOOD IN LESLIE'S

Never before since the United States has existed has there been greater need for combining speed with wisdom in our national conduct. We are faced with a situation in which the whole future of the world can be determined by American influence. The President of the United States is abroad for the purpose of inducing the governments of France, England and Italy to live up to the expressions of al-

truistic justice made before the fortunes of war brought their corresponding temptations. He has no need to convert the populations of those countries. Every piece of information I get from abroad convinces me that his hold on the British, French and Italian masses is so strong that if he is willing to use an ultimatum he can dictate to the governments. This is an unpleasant method, and it may or may not be followed. Meantime his task is being embarrassed by backfire against him by politicians in his country. They are not politicians of one party. A Democrat like Senator Reed, Col. Harvey, or William Randolph Hearst is just as great an obstruction as a Republican like Knox or Lodge. The issue is between those, on the one hand, who believe, as the Prime Minister of England expressed it, that we have, at the present moment, an opportunity to make changes of immeasurable advantage to civilization, and that this opportunity will pass; and, on the other hand, those who think that in any emergency, small or great, the one safe way to look is backward.

Mr. Knox and Mr. Lodge are much cleverer than Mr. Reed and therefore they fight for delay until the opportunity passes, instead of fighting frankly against the very existence of any idea of co-operation and mutual tolerance and trust. The President has changed his plan from time to time in detail, as any helmsman must determine his course by wind and tide, but he has always been aiming at a settlement that shall be deeply satisfying to all the principal nations and shall imply their closer co-operation. Those who are attempting to prevent him from forming such a settlement and such a league are thinking precisely like the statesmen who formed the Holy Alliance after the fall of Napoleon; or like those who made the settlement of Europe after the Crimean war. They are men with bureaucratic and political minds, men incapable of doing unprecedented things, men who view with alarm any departure from routine. Theirs is the type of mind that is characteristic of the smaller species of corporation lawyer, or even of able corporation lawyers who have never done any kind of work except obstruction to new legislation—obstruction which they endeavor to make effective by hunting any minute flaw and magnifying it instead of taking the responsibility of deciding whether the whole measure is for the public welfare, and lending their assistance to putting into the best form such measures as are genuinely beneficial.

OUR MILLIONAIRES AND OTHERS

According to statistics just published by the statisticians of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York there are only 19,125 millionaires in the United States. The use of the word "only" is not ours, says the Detroit Free Press. It is used as an expression of surprise by the New York Commercial, which appears to have believed, previous to the publication of the trust company's figure, that the number of American millionaires was considerably larger.

The Bankers' Trust Company figures have, no doubt, missed a few men who, although they undoubtedly possess worldly goods of a greater total value than \$1,000,000, have not an income of at least \$50,000 a year. But even without these the total yearly revenue of the "income millionaires" is \$2,780,235,000, which works out an average of \$133,000 each.

While these figures are tremendous, their significance is to be found in the fact that the rest of the population of the United States is also in receipt of still a more remarkable amount. The total income of the whole population is more than \$55,600,000,000, so that the amount drawn by the millionaire class is less than 5 per cent of the whole. Further subdivision shows that more than \$40,000,000,000 of the grand total is drawn by those in receipt of between \$1,000 and \$2,000 a year.

In this wide distribution of the total wealth of the country, through income, is to be found the chief difference between our social conditions in this country and in countries abroad. The bane of Great Britain has been the accumulation of a large part of the total wealth of the country in the hands of a few people and the enjoyment of the comparatively beggarly remainder by the vast majority of their fellow countrymen.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT

Everything seems to revert back to the government. The Portland reconstruction conference got as far in outlining work for the returning soldier as to suggest that the government pay him six months extra wages and provide him with some more clothing. This only defers the

evil day. Let capitalists put out some of their money in enterprises that will afford work and that are sure to bring them good results. Portland is one of the richest cities in the world, but her capitalists can be numbered on the fingers of one hand who have temerity to venture to draw some of their money from bank coffers and place in enterprises for the public good.—Telephone-Register.

President Wilson will no doubt earn his salary if he settles all the questions that those interested want him to settle and settle right. When he puts the finishing touches on the Irish home rule matter, the freedom of the seas, the Italian boundary question and scrap with Austria, the Czech-Slovak troubles, the league of nations, disposition of Germany and the Kaiser, the Poland affair, the Russian government, the colonial possessions, and keeps France and England in an unruffled condition he will be ready for a well earned rest and an increase in his pay check.—Sheridan Sun.

T. J. Werth delivered to E. E. Agee, of the Hazelwood, three 10 gallon cans of cream Tuesday which brought a check of over \$50, the largest single check Mr. Agee has issued for some time, and J. T. has some cows that test pretty high in cream production.—The Willamina Times.

If government ownership of all utilities would result in the cost being advanced as it has in transportation, such as freight and express and in telegraph and telephone, the fellow who has to meet these expenses will not be very anxious to have the government take over any more of them. In fact, America is not ready for such a condition. It would mean the building up of a great political machine with possibly as bad results as Bolshevism.—Forest Grove News.

What's going to be doing in McMinnville this year, now that the great war is over. Some enterprises should be promoted, some new industries started, some new buildings erected, some homes built. It is likely that store buildings which have been vacated on Third street will again be filled. There are hints given that new stores are coming to McMinnville.—News-Reporter.



Revised Prices

The assurance of material for quantity production of Buick cars enables the Buick Motor Company to establish the following prices on the various Buick models, effective January first, 1919. These prices will not be changed during our present dealers' selling agreements.

Three Passenger Open Model H-Six-44	\$ 1695
Five Passenger Open Model H-Six-45	1695
Four Passenger Closed Model H-Six-46	2185
Five Passenger Closed Model H-Six-47	2395
Seven Passenger Open Model H-Six-49	1985
Seven Passenger Closed Model H-Six-50	2785

Buick Motor Company, Flint, Michigan
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

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Benson & Palmer, Newberg

8 Days

more and our Big Sale will close.

so do not delay, but be one of the hundreds who have taken the opportunity to lay in their supply while the price is low.

The discounts of from 10 per cent to 50 per cent embrace every line in our store and our stock is many times larger than any other in the county, hence our buying prestige is greater.

Get your clothing (for men, women and children) Dry Goods, Shoes, Notions Now

REMEMBER SALE CLOSING SAT-
URDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, 1919.

D. M. NAYBERGER
McMINNVILLE, OREGON

Announcement

After passing successfully through the depressing periods of uncertain crop conditions, the shortage of labor, the "flu" epidemic, etc., necessitating the neglect of my veterinary practice, I will now be in position to devote my full time to the same and will answer all calls promptly. Information and advice freely given. Charges as reasonable as possible under present conditions. Terms strictly cash unless credit is arranged for previously.

DR. S. L. BROWN, VETERINARY SURGEON,
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