

Newberg Graphic

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Editor and Publisher

Published every Thursday morning
Office: Graphic Building, No. 600 First Street
Phone: Office, White 33; Residence, Blue 87

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

\$2.00 Per Year in Advance

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1919.

We think no country on earth can make a more beautiful showing of dogwood blossoms in the springtime than can the Willamette Valley, in the Oregon country, and just now it is worth the cost of a trip to Portland to see the trees that are loaded with the snow white bloom.

The Oregonian and others who are advocating the changing of the name of Mt. Rainier to Mt. Roosevelt are not getting very far with it since Tacoma is being heard from. Let it go at that, since Ben Jones' "Roosevelt Highway," skirting the scenic Oregon coast, will be glory enough.

Considerable interest is manifest relative to the proposed bonding of jitneys which is to come up for final action at the meeting of the city council next Monday evening. This proposition does not come from any demand made by citizens of Newberg, so far as the Graphic has been able to learn, but from one of the companies operating between Newberg and Portland. We are unable to see why the council should be asked to mix in this squabble, to the extent of passing an ordinance that will work a hardship on our local jitney drivers.

The warm sunshine and the sweet scented apple blossoms are bringing out the usual crop of spring poetry. Mrs. "Anonymous" mailed to this office several verses the first of the week that contain some excellent suggestions that might have been better expressed by the composer, we think, in good old fashioned prose, with less strain on the nerves of herself, and surely with less far to the nerves of her readers. There are a few poets in the country, just a few, and those of us who are not poets—not even writers of good readable jingle, may easily find more profitable employment without boring our neighbors. No charge for the suggestions.

The growing of sorghum in Oregon for molasses is being advocated. There is no doubt but that it may be grown here as easily as corn and sorghum molasses is so much better in quality than most of the syrups sold here in the market that it easily finds a ready sale. All that is sold here comes from east of the Rockies and dealers say they are unable to get any at the present time. One of the grievous mistakes Oregon has been making all these years is sending out of the state for a lot of products that we ought to be making right here at home. To sit down and begin to figure on the amount of money that is being sent away for automobiles alone every month, almost makes one dizzy.

BONE DRY FICTION

In the re-construction following the exit of booze many changes are bound to occur, says the American Issue. The liquor drinker will not be the only one to miss old John Barleycorn. What, for example, will the writer of fiction do for a crime center with the saloon gone? Or without liquor in portraying the bold bad man from the wild and woolly west, compelling all the habits of a gulch saloon to drink with him and making the tenderfoot from the east who refused to drink, dance to the music of his trusty gun? Or how will he do without the saloon as a resort of rough-necks and court-tezans? How are the escapades of the hero of the story to be explained without "crazed by drink?" How convenient to drown a poignant sorrow in the "flowing bowl." Can near-beer and soda fizzes take the place of grog in treasors, stratagems and desperate adventure? Alas! No. Literature must ascend to a higher plane.

COMMERCIALIZED SCHEME OF THE TOBACCO TRUST

How the Tobacco Trust worked the Government is well told in the following article:

Now that hostilities have ceased I hope I am not in the attitude of being or appearing disloyal to our boys "over there," as I differ diametrically from the practice of deluging our soldiers with cigarettes under the guise of "soothing their nerves," etc., as was claimed by those who contributed to various tobacco funds

for our fighting men. I have no objection to habitual or occasional smokers indulging their tobacco habit, if they must do so in order to incite them to deeds of valor. But I deprecate the veiled and highly successful campaign of the American Tobacco Trust to create a gigantic market for its product through the disguised appeals for "Smokes for Our Boys." Listen to my experience: A short time after we declared war on Germany and her allies, the American Tobacco Trust contracted with thousands of American magazines and papers to print expensive advertisements of cigarettes and smoking tobacco. Almost simultaneously many of these publications started "Soldiers' Tobacco Funds," accompanied and followed by alleged official military endorsement of cigarettes and tobacco as the greatest need of the American soldier abroad.

This inspired propaganda ran rampant, and soon the Government was hurrying cargoes of tobacco to our soldiers, and individuals and societies followed suit—all acting upon a belief, suddenly created by adroit publications, that the boys were crying for tobacco. The Tobacco Trust sat back and laughed at the success of its campaign to market its product through the disinterested channels above mentioned, and possibly a million (who knows) boys who had had no previous appetite for tobacco or cigarettes, were suddenly added to the devotees of Madame Nicotine. I venture there never was in all history so complete a surrender under so subtle a guise to any habit-forming addiction as to this selfish, commercialized scheme of the Tobacco Trust, aided and abetted by many good-intentioned men, women and children.

The whole proposition of flooding our Army and Navy with "free smokes" was conceived in the brain of the Tobacco Trust—it has no heart, otherwise the farmers of Kentucky would not have kicked it bodily out of that state some years ago, for its heartless enslavement of the tenants and owners of farms in Kentucky's famous Burley territory.

Despite the teachings of science and experience, contrary to established rules of health, of athletics, of business rules, of schools, churches, railways, street cars—contrary to all these restrictive and prohibitive agencies against the use particularly of cigarettes, the War Department in some way was induced to ask for tobacco as a part of the rations of our fighting men. I speak of it with pain. How could army officers consent to inoculating our men with that devitalizing agency after these boys had successfully passed examinations for admission to the service? Possessed of sound lungs and strong hearts, due in no small measure to having been free from tobacco and cigarettes to the very day of their examination, our young men by countless thousands were suddenly taught by precept and example, that that one indulgence—tobacco—whose use barred them from many civic activities and lowered their vitality as laborers in peace—that tobacco had been crowned king in the Army and Navy, and fitted a soldier perfectly to win the war.

The absurdity, the brazen contradiction, the effrontery of the thing

disgusted me, and I refused to take the advertisements of the supremely selfish Tobacco Trust at any price, and denounced it in my paper, the Rustic (Florida) Lake Region, far more bitterly than I here do.

I repeat, if men will smoke and chew—let them do so with only respectful regard for the comfort of their neighbors; but in the name of truth, of health, of efficiency and patriotism and of victory—for tobacco hearts cannot cope with sound hearts and lungs free from Lady Nicotine—how can we complacently ignore the wrong perpetrated upon millions of our youth while in the service of our country? How can we approve of any commercial profiteering thus thinly disguised, that lowered the vital powers of our boys in war and fastened upon them forever, maybe, habits that will follow them to their premature graves?

Respectfully,

Clarence E. Woods,
United States Inspector of Explosives; Ex-Mayor of Richmond, Ky.; Honorary Member Kentucky Press Association.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL REVENUE PLAN

To Offset Loss Resulting From Prohibition Which Is Expected

Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through his deputy, B. C. Keith, has made public a plan whereby the development of the use of industrial alcohol may be combined with revenue collection in such a manner as to offset to a large extent the billion loss in revenue which will ensue as a result of prohibition.

"Commissioner Roper," said Mr. Keith in his statement, "does not share the fears that some have expressed regarding the detrimental effect prohibition may have on the country's finances. It is true that more than \$1,000,000,000 investment is represented in the beer, wine and whisky business, and that during the year 1917-1918 \$450,000,000 in revenue was obtained. During the fiscal year closing June 30, 1919, it is expected that the revenue will exceed \$500,000,000. After July 1, of course, this particular source of revenue will be lost.

"It is a serious problem to replace this amount of money. Investigation, however, convinced the Commissioner that it should be possible to encourage the industrial use of grain alcohol, and the primary purpose of my visit here is to look into the situation in New York. Few people realize that grain alcohol—as distinct from wood alcohol—is used in a multitude of industries; it is used in the manufacture of paints and bronzes, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, perfumes, soaps, essential oils, such as oil of lemon, and all flavoring extracts; it is necessary in the production of silk, fine hats, artificial leather, dyes, explosives, rubber, all solvents, and it enters extensively into the many processes necessary to the automobile and automobile accessory business. Finally, there is its function as fuel.

"It is safe to say that the busi-

nesses thus involved represent an investment more than double that of the liquor industry. The consumption of grain alcohol for industrial purposes last year amounted to more than 100,000,000 gallons, which, at a tax of \$2.20 (present tax) would mean a revenue of \$220,000,000. Of course, under prohibition, this will remain.

"It is our task to see that prohibition is enforced. But it is also our duty to see that as much of the business as can be legitimately turned to industrial purposes is saved. By so doing we will be enabled to keep a close check on violations and will be building up a new source of revenue. The revenue bureau learns that breweries and distilleries are going into new lines. Many of them are ready to manufacture non-alcoholic beverages, on which a tax of 15 per cent of the sale price is placed. The grain alcohol extracted from these drinks will be available for industrial use and will continue to bear a tax of \$2.20 a gallon. It is safe to predict, therefore, that probably three-fourths of the present liquor and beer investment will continue and a large amount of the old revenue will be made good from new and productive sources.

"The possibility of conversion of breweries to non-beverage industries lies principally in the establishment of yeast and vinegar factories, cold storage plants, and the utilization of the buildings, after the removal and junking of the equipment, for various unrelated manufacturing operations requiring floor space.

"The question as to the investment in industries using industrial alcohol cannot be answered with any degree of accuracy. It must, however, be several times the total amount of money invested in alcohol plants.

"In Germany, where the alcohol industry has not only been encouraged by favorable legislation, but has been practically subsidized by the Government because of its basic importance in the development of chemical industry, the production is approximately 200,000,000 gallons per year. In the United States, with almost double the population, the production has barely reached a maximum during the war demands of 90,000,000 gallons per year. Prior to the war this production was somewhat in excess of 35,000,000 gallons per year.

"It is fair to assume that, with the impetus given to the chemical industries in the United States and with sympathetic treatment of laws covering the alcohol industry, the United States production would equal, if not exceed, that of Germany.

"It should also be noted that the economic considerations for a great alcohol industry in America are far more advantageous than those of Germany. This applies not alone in the matter of production for domestic needs, but also in the production of alcohol for export."

Too Limited a Route.

"Would you object to marrying a traveling man?"
"Not if he travels far enough," replied Miss Cayenne. "I couldn't care for one of these chaps who puts in all his time traveling between here and Baltimore."

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A Sad World.
I am cursed with good manners. I cannot grab for food. I cannot take the choice morsel of a dish. I instinctively choose the most uncomfortable seat. I make way for others at the ticket office. I let everyone push ahead of me to secure the remaining seats of a subway coach. I suffer when forced to take a proffered seat. I do not interfere with the conversation of shopgirls behind the counter. I wait to accept invitations from "persons" desirous of showing off their homes or their cash in restaurants. I listen patiently to platitudes of the young, or to the discoveries of Oscar Wilde and Bernard Shaw. I agree that men are valuer than women. I smile upon annoying children. I admire the costuming of all the women I know. Unless hysterical, I never inquire of my love where he has been, whither going, or whom he has seen. I give everyone the preference of liberty. I lose opportunities.—G. Vere Taylor in Judge.

Clean-Up Sale of Used Pianos

We offer for sale every new and second-hand piano and player piano on our floor at almost unheard-of prices.

Never has there been offered as complete an assortment of used pianos. In this sale are included the following:

Chickering, Kimball, Ivers & Pond, Smith & Barnes, Schubert, Sterling, Huntington, Willard, Kohler & Campbell, Sohmer, Decker Bros., H. P. Nelson, Bradley, and many others, and player pianos include the Genuine Autopiano, A. B. Chase, Weber Pianos, Behning, Lester, Schaff Bros., Lagonda, French & Sons, Haines Ampico and Farrand Cecilia.

SAVE \$100 TO \$500 ON YOUR PURCHASE

Here are a few items to give you an idea

Kohler & Campbell Piano in mahogany finish, in fine mechanical condition and dandy tone. Sells new at \$400.00 and up— Sale Price \$157.50	Schubert Piano, oak case, large (size); has patented steel back, and in every particular a fine instrument. Sale Price \$287.50
Genuine Kimball Piano, case; not a scratch on it; in fact, it's in perfect condition. Priced new at \$550.00— Sale Price \$298.00	A. B. Chase Player Piano. Has Chase patented player action; in a most exquisite mahogany case. Value new, \$950.00— Sale Price \$598.50
Kelso Piano, modern case, mahogany; medium size. This piano has been through our shop and is in fine condition. Sale Price \$197.50	Smith & Barnes, large size, mahogany case, case is checked slightly, but mechanically is in wonderful shape Sale Price \$239.00
Willard Piano, in fine mahogany case. Used but not abused. A dandy little home piano. Sale Price \$229.00	Lagonda Player Piano—Been used only a short time. Has been through our shop and is in guaranteed condition. Sale Price \$398.00

This is only a partial list of the wonderful bargains we offer in this sale.

Convenient terms can be arranged if you don't wish to pay cash. Out-of-town customers, study this list carefully, then write us. You can safely buy by mail. Our guarantee and a one-year exchange agreement goes with every instrument.

Liberty Bonds will be accepted on any of these purchases at full face value.

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We are experienced, and know how to give service to the owners of Ford cars. We have the same methods, machinery and skill that they have in the Ford Factory, and we use the same Parts made by the Ford Motor Company. Ford owners are doubly guaranteed by us as to the reliability of our service on Ford cars. Don't try to do it yourself, bring your car here. Incidentally we are getting a few Ford cars and are able to make fairly good deliveries.

Touring Car, \$385; Runabout, \$500; One Ton Truck Chassis, \$550; Coupe, \$650; Sedan, \$775. These prices f. o. b. Detroit.

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First and Meridian

Newberg, Oregon