

Newberg Graphic

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THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919.

When you hear of a flying trip that has been made to Portland it will be easy to figure out who the participants were, since Ensign Dale Butt and Serg. Sewell Newhouse are the only fellows we have who know how it is done.

These fine May mornings when "Morpheus" the humble god that dwells in cottages and smoky cells holds one in his sweet embrace, the need of a self-starter is apparent in order to put the human machine in timely motion for the day's doings.

Newspaper editors are not unlike other business men in the matter of staying on the same job, some shifting often, while others hang on through evil and good report. Arlington, Massachusetts, has a publisher of a weekly paper, the Advocate, which he has edited and published continuously for forty-five years. Although 80 years old, he never misses a day at the office and turns out a large amount of work each week.

There are many ways in which fun can be poked at the League of Nations and prophecies made of its failure, but we cannot in all honesty attempt to belittle any earnest effort to perpetuate peace and save the lives of the boys who came back safely. We are impressed with the soundness of such belief after reading Harvey's Weekly, which is doing much more to harm the Republican party than good. We have only contempt for those who play party politics at the present serious moment. The people of America are not to be turned aside from their determined attitude of "down on war" and they are fooling themselves who imagine they are fooling the people. —Woodburn Independent.

A POINTER FOR OREGON MANUFACTURERS

Realizing that the people must be told of the many products that Utah manufactures, and the necessity of informing the people who wish to buy Utah goods that country newspaper advertising must be used, the Manufacturers' Association of Utah, through their advertising committee, will conduct a campaign of local advertising, and also impress the manufacturers of the state with the vital necessity of making their goods known through the local papers of the state.

In order to keep fully in touch with the conditions in every part of the state, the Manufacturers' Association of Utah has subscribed for every local paper in Utah, through the Utah Press Association. The Press Association will co-operate with the manufacturers in helping to boost Utah products.

APPROACHING DROUTH WORRIES NEW YORK

A special New York correspondent for the Kansas City Star gives his paper a pathetic picture of the distress the average New Yorker feels over the approaching drouth. He says that the mere mention of July 1 is all that is needed to give old Father Knickerbocker a pain worse than municipal toothache. It is the most frequently discussed subject today in the city, he declares. It is the all-absorbing question.

He hastens to explain that this is not due to the fact that the average New Yorker is a heavier drinker than anybody else in the United States but that somehow or other the New Yorker believes that the saloon and cafe is a New York institution and he can no more conceive of the city being saloonless and cafeless than he can conceive of New York being without its Broadway or Tammany Hall. But with all the pain and misery of anticipation he says there is an ever-abiding hope that something will happen between now and July 1 which will prevent the awful calamity. Just what this something is nobody seems to know. There are so many things that might happen, they argue. Some live on hope that a court will declare the whole matter of Prohibition unconstitutional; some are depending upon President Wilson to revoke wartime Prohibition by declaring the period of demobilization ended.

Ninety per cent of the people, he says, simply can't believe that New York will ever be saloonless.

There is one feature of the situation, however, that is especially worthy of note. He emphasizes this point in the following:

"One thing the coming of July 1 has done—it has made every New Yorker realize he is very much a part of the United States. They used to speak of New York and the rest of the United States. They don't any more. The typical New Yorker—he may have come from Hicksville, Wisconsin, ten years before—used to care not a rap what the rest of the United States thought or cared about New York. 'Little old New York' could take care of itself. Congress might do this or that, but what's the difference? He never even took the pains to defend the city no matter what was said about it and as for boasting about what New York did for the U. S. A., what's the use?"

"But they have a different viewpoint now. The man on the street can tell you that New York furnished one-sixteenth of the entire army and navy, nearly one-fifth of the loans, more than that of the income taxes, and so on and so forth. 'And after all that they propose to take our liquor from us,' he snorts.

WHERE SENATOR LODGE ERRS

Senator Lodge's defense of Italy's claim to Fiume is founded on a conception of the relation between neighboring nations which was long ago rejected by the United States and which the league of nations is destined to extinguish, says the Oregonian. It is a conception which has bred wars and which forms a plausible defense for the practice of treating nations as gawns without regard to their rights. The treaty of Vienna, which covered the history of the nineteenth century with the red blots of war, was its perfect product.

The claim of Italy to Italia Irredenta rests on the principle of self-determination. When Italy claims a city, more than half the population of which is non-Italian, which is surrounded by a Slav people and which has not been under Italian rule since Roman times, it sets that principle at naught. The senator says that "the people of Fiume have voted to join with Italy," but that is since Italian troops occupied the city and since the mass of the Slav population fled. It is not a fair test. Justly Fiume should be joined to the Jugo-Slav state as the natural outlet of Croatia.

The senator says that "Italy should have military and naval control of the Adriatic" and "should make arrangements to secure access to the Adriatic to the Slav populations, which, I hope, will form a united, independent barrier state." That is a conception of the relations between two neighboring states which was put out of date by the war. The idea that Italy should control the Adriatic springs from the ideas that frontiers are designed to divide nations with barriers of guns and bayonets, and that Italy should be made safe against the Jugo-Slavs without regard to their safety against Italy. It perpetuates enmity as distinguished from that friendship which is signified by the undefended frontier between the United States and Canada. The suggestion that Italy should secure for the Slavs access to the sea implies that the Slavs should be given by the grace of Italy a thing which is theirs by right.

The whole purpose of the league of nations is to destroy such ideas and to substitute moral right for brute force, the combined power of the league for military and naval control of any strategic position by any one nation, confidence and good will for distrust and hatred. Unless Italy claims control of the Adriatic by virtue of military conquest, there is no need of it, Italy being in no danger from a weak, newly organized state of about 12,000,000 people, half of which has been devastated by war.

In the background of Italy's claims and of Senator Lodge's support of them is doubt or fear lest the league shall not afford a defense which Italy claims. Those sentiments, if they were to prevail generally, would be fatal to success of the league. By the covenant of Paris the league is organized on such a basis that determination to succeed, if accompanied by wisdom and sincere purpose, will bring success, but doubt, or ulterior purpose to wrest it to any nation's selfish advantage

would doom it to failure at the first test. In order that the league may succeed, it is essential that all present disputes be adjusted with such strict regard for freedom and justice as to inspire all well-meaning nations with readiness to use the machinery of the league in maintaining the settlement and in adjusting all future disputes. Then frontiers will cease to be high, tight, spite fences and will become low, open fences such as those at which neighbors meet in friendly converse.

PET PEEVES OF PREACHERS

Men of the Cloth Have Their Troubles, Just as Have Their Lower-Placed Brethren.

I have met a number of types in my ministerial meanderings. Let me quote you a few:

Those hard-headed gentlemen who call upon me to "display my backbone" by giving them my active support in their pet quarrels.

The backsliding member who fears lest I be not religious-minded enough for his people.

The loud and insistent propagandist who thinks I am insincere because I do not shout our common beliefs from every street corner.

The man who never attends a service, who wonders if my sermons are up to the mark.

The person who sees me only during meals, and who therefore assumes that I have nothing to do but eat.

The fastidious critic but slovenly dresser who objects to the shape of my shoe and the length of my coat.

Those who believe they have the right to give me orders, on the ground that they supply some of the money that pays my salary.

The mothers who think it undignified of me to seat myself near girls other than their own daughters.

The near-flatterer who thinks my sermons good—and wonders where I got them.—Indianapolis Star.

NOTED MEN NAMED WILLIAM

Long List of Those Who Attained the Front Rank as Writers, Poets and Statesmen.

There have been more famous Williams than men of any other name, and the majority of these Williams have been writers, poets and statesmen, but rarely musicians, for William is evidently not a musical name.

The list of poets is a long one: William Shakespeare, the greatest English writer; William Cowper, the English poet who wrote "On Receipt of My Mother's Picture"; William Wordsworth, the English poet, who wrote "Lucy Gray"; William Blake, who wrote "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell"; William Collins, the English writer; William Morris, the pre-Raphaelite, who began life as a designer, invented the Morris chair and translated several volumes from the Icelandic; William Allingham, the Irish poet; William Lisle, the Irish playwright; William Shakespeare, the Irish poet; William Lisle, the Irish playwright; William Shakespeare, the Irish poet; William Lisle, the Irish playwright.

Besides these poets we have the prose writers: William Makepeace Thackeray, England's second greatest novelist, and who wrote "Vanity Fair"; William Rossetti, brother of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and the great art critic; William Dean Howells, the American novelist; William Hall Caine, the novelist known as Hall Caine, and William Sharp, the Irish writer, who wrote under the name of Fiona Macleod.

Bernhardt and Rostand. Mme. Bernhardt's admiration for Edmond Rostand was due in part at least to natural human gratitude. When once a guest of the great actress at Belle Isle, her lonely island home near Quiberon, the distinguished dramatist had rescued her from drowning. But apart from this she always swore by him. I have heard her rhapsodize in terms that seemed extravagant about his genius. He was to her the beginning and end of that form of the drama in which she had excelled as an interpreter. She loved him as a reaction visible against realism, as a protest against Ibsen and a renewer of the flamboyant in art. Yet who can doubt that when Rostand is forgotten men will know Ibsen? The romantic episode at Belle Isle merely strengthened Mme. Bernhardt's profound and touching faith in this follower of Hugo.—Exchange.

Getting Down to Business.

If there's any one thing that marks the big man it is his ability to get down to business. While the average fellow sits drumming at his desk the man of skill starts things. There may be a thousand things to do, but they will be done sooner if they are done one at a time. It's a fine thing to be able at a glance to spot the essential and go at it. The next best thing is to get busy at the job that seems to be most urgent and put that on the shelf a finished product. You are then ready for the next thing. But it's just the lack of this ability that puts the sprags in most men's progress. They are confused by the many things to be done. Instead of getting busy at once they waste time in wondering where to begin. It's no wonder they fail to accomplish things.

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BELGIANS PROUD OF CITIES

In Their Centers of Industry They See Embodied the Glorious History of the Past.

No man shall say we love our land less than a Frenchman loves France, less than a Belgian loves his native land. We have our holy cities. Winchester and Canterbury, and a hundred more whose old names are dear to speak. Yet I believe, writes "Londoner" in the London Evening News, that the Belgian has a patriotism of the city, of the town, which we never had.

The story of that love for the city is all the history of Belgium. The history of the freedom and the wealth and the ancient arts of Belgium is in the history of Antwerp and Bruges, of Brussels and Ghent, and Louvain and Ypres. It begins with the building of the town wall, with the market that grows up behind the shelter of walls and armed gates, with the raising of the tall belfry, the town's pride, and the hanging of the bells.

If you were a tourist who could see the glory of old Flanders and Brabant, you would look not at the cathedral or the church, although Belgium has many noble old churches, but at the town hall and the belfry. The like of them is not in any other country.

First to Teach Deaf Mutes. The first American institution for the education of the deaf and dumb was founded in Hartford in 1817 by Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, who was born in Philadelphia 181 years ago. He was educated at Yale and at Andover Theological seminary, and it was his intention to enter the ministry. Before leaving Andover, however, he had decided to devote his life to the instruction of deaf mutes, for whom no provision had been made anywhere in America. He remained at the head of the Hartford institution from 1817 until 1830, when ill health forced his retirement. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb in Europe was made in 1570 by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain. The first British institution of this kind was opened in Edinburgh in 1773.

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Chinese Lanterns.

Particularly gay and attractive are the shops of the lantern vendors in the Chinese cities. All varieties of lanterns are to be seen—the large silken ones three and four feet high, gorgeously painted with variegated colors, embroidered in gold and silver or decorated with deep fringe of the same material, costing from \$100 to \$200 and used by the wealthy mandarins and others; and common small horn and paper lanterns, used by the coolies, which cost one-sixteenth of a dollar. The mode of making horn lanterns is very ingenious; the horns are cut into remarkably thin slices which, by means of heat and pressure, are joined together and formed into various shapes: round, square, hexagon, octagon, and some shaped to resemble an hour glass.

Influence of Good Books.

When you find a child who loves good books, the noxious weeds of envy, hatred, jealousy and malice are not so likely to grow in his mind and choke out the exquisite blossoms of love, tenderness, unselfishness, gratitude and the desire to do unto others as he would be done by. The love of good books is one foundation for good character. observes a writer in the Oklahomaan. It is the exception, not the rule, to encounter sordidness, greed or ineptness in the man or woman who knows and loves good books. Robert Louis Stevenson once said that so long as a man had a friend he had something to live for. Is it not true so long as one can love a good and beautiful book that life never will be without hope?



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