

Newberg Graphic

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THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1919.

The personal touch of the active candidate—that pump-handle shake—is probably responsible for the grip old “general apathy” seems to have on the voters these pre-election days.

In making recommendations to Congress President Wilson says that “demobilization of the military forces has proceeded to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe to now remove the ban upon manufacture and sale of wines and beers”—safe for democracy, we suppose, but we think Woodrow will do well to put his ear to the ground for a second hunch.

A subscriber remarked a few days ago that from an economic standpoint the election to be held June 3 will be one of the most important ever held in Oregon, and yet he said he felt sure that there had never been, during his residence in the state, so little interest manifested in a general election. We think he is correct in his surmising and we doubt if half the voters scarcely realize that the date of so important election is less than fifteen days ahead.

A few years ago the statement was made in a leading newspaper that the money spent in the United States in the course of a year for cut flowers amounted to more than that spent for bread. The statement seemed to be almost beyond belief, but be that as it may, the money spent for cut flowers, even out in the country towns, is no small amount. Both our local greenhouses have had all they could do to supply the demand for flowers this spring, and at times they have had to buy from outside parties. One of them recently made sales for one funeral to the amount of \$40 and the other was doubtless drawn on for the same funeral.

The farm tractor is helping to solve a problem here in the Willamette Valley that has been the cause of much worry and serious loss in farm products all these years. In the fall after the rains come in sufficient amount to put the ground in order, it is often the case that the time is short between this and a continuous rainfall that makes the ground too wet to work, thus cutting

the seeding season down so that a farmer who has much grain to put in is unable to get enough teams in to his fields to do the work in the limited time. And again in the spring after the soil gets dry enough to work the seeding time is often cut short by lack of moisture a little later. With a tractor the work can be rushed to the limit while the ground is in good order, thus enabling farmers to overcome the above named difficulties to a large extent.

A well known Newberg lady called at the Graphic office a few days ago to register a protest against property owners cutting down shade trees that have been grown on the street parkings, stating that she had noticed on hot summer days, people crossing to the opposite side of the street in order to stroll in the cool, inviting shade of the trees. The Graphic has long been an advocate of shade tree setting and we fully agree with the lady. In Berkeley, California, tree planting is encouraged by so much deducted in taxes for each tree set and cared for in the front of the property, and in a number of instances a hundred dollars or more has been spent in providing for the protection of grand old oaks that stood in the line of new streets that were laid out. Tree planting will apply to the country as well as the town for just a little time and money put into tree and shrub planting will transform a country house. It is the vine clad porch and the tree shaded dwelling that wins the heart. The home nestled in neatly kept shrubbery will never lack purchasers if it comes on the market.

FRED LOCKLEY THE MAN

Someone has suggested Fred Lockley of the Journal for membership on the Child welfare board or the Child Labor Commission, says the Oregon Voter. It would be difficult to make a better suggestion—of a man.

Fred Lockley is big physically, mentally and spiritually. He loves athletics, postage stamps, romping and old coins. A collection of bugs gets his enthusiasm. He has the strength of a gorilla and once in a while has used it to bring a bully or a cad to a realization that decency must be respected on some occasions.

Children run to him naturally and swarm all over him. He can write while children play around him. He is clean, wholesome—yet human in sympathy and understanding. As a manager he is tactful, with a lot of steam for getting things done.

His experience is broad—a musher in Alaska, mountain climber, business manager of the Pendleton East Oregonian and of the Pacific Month-

ly, of which magazine he was also editor; special writer on the Journal; newsboy; war worker in France—a variety of robust activities, and through it all a personal influence that has been ennobling. His interest in children has been of long standing—years ago he was head of the Big Brother organization that has helped so much in caring for wards of the Juvenile Court. If we had the appointing power we would appoint Lockley first and then hunt for the other members.

GUARANTEED WHEAT PRICES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

The average price received by the American wheat grower under the stabilized basis of the last two years has been \$2.06 a bushel. That interesting fact was brought out by Julius H. Barnes, national wheat director, in an address before the United States Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis on April 29, says the Spokesman Review.

Mr. Barnes then pointed out a fact not generally understood in this country, that much higher guaranteed prices are paid by the governments of other countries. The French guarantee this year is \$3.96 a bushel, and Spain's the same. Italy's is \$4.34; Holland's, \$3.23; Norway's, \$4.52, and Portugal's, \$6.43. Brazil, the only wheat importing country of this hemisphere, has a guaranteed price to its growers of \$2.65.

Mr. Barnes reviewed these facts to refute the unsound contention that the United States should sacrifice itself in order to supply cheap wheat to its consumers and the rest of the world. “If those countries,” he asked, “most of whom produce a larger yield per acre, consider these prices fair assurances to their growers, can they with good grace object that an American price of \$2.26 netting our farmers \$2.06, is taking advantage of their necessities?”

The Spokesman-Review is glad to repeat, what it has said before, that the nation is fortunate in having Mr. Barnes handle its great wheat harvest of 1919. Working in close co-operation with Mr. Hoover, he knows world conditions as they are not known and can not be known by any other American. He shows himself capable of maintaining a correct balance between profiteering at the expense of a suffering and hungry world and permitting the United States treasury to be raided for \$1,000,000,000 or more in a Quixotish spirit of sending charity wheat to countries that are able to pay a fair price and are glad to pay it.

THOSE “NEW” LITTLE GIRLS

Their Grownup Ways Started Old-Fashioned Woman on a Pessimistic Train of Thought.

The Woman Who Sees had just bought a new veil and had hurried into the dressing room of the shop to adjust it, says the New York Sun. Crowds of women were edging their way to the mirrors to preen themselves. She managed to squirm into a space just vacated by a gorgeous creature in purple velvet. As she glanced into the mirror she noticed two youngsters standing beside her. They were both sweet-looking little things. “Not a day over fourteen,” she murmured to herself, and then stared with wonder. The elder of the two pulled out a tiny vanity case and proceeded to powder the tip of her pert little nose. She next arranged a curl over her shoulder to its very best advantage, while her companion stood back admiringly. Then she preened her eyebrow with the tips of her fingers and smiled complacently. She was pretty and she knew it.

“Are you going to the frat meeting Monday evening, Dot?” queried her companion. Dot raised an eyebrow and drawled nonchalantly, “Perhaps, dearie; it depends entirely on the mood I’m in.” That was the straw that broke the camel’s back. The woman gave a convulsive gasp and literally bolted. Moods! She was amused and yet it was pitiful. She is not an advocate of corporal punishment, but she would have enjoyed spanking those youngsters. What kind of women will they make? The woman is puzzled.

CAESAR’S WORK IN GERMANY

Record of Famous Roman Conqueror When He Drove the Teutons Out of Flanders.

Both the American army of occupation and the German people are anxious to know just how long the khaki-clad visitors are to remain. Since no intimation comes from those in authority both of them might recall that one Julius Caesar drove the Teutons out of Flanders, in fact, he mentions a victory at Mont Auxois, says Kansas City Star. He, too, followed them right up to the Rhine, built a bridge in ten days, crossed over and took possession of the valley on the “right bank,” spread out his legions to police the “treacherous inhabitants.” That was in 60 B. C. and the Roman army remained 400 years. All that

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time flotillas of galleys were crisscrossing up and down the Rhine. The army of occupation put the Germans to building bridges, aqueducts and castles under its direction, and the ruins of these great works now can still be seen in the valley of the Moselle. The presence of the Romans was a blessing to the Germans, however, for they pursued a liberal policy toward them, after having collected a tribute of 40,000,000 sesterces or approximately \$1,500,000 for their treachery, taught them to read, to take a bath and to shave.

“Earthquake Proof” Hotels.

A chain of “earthquake proof” hotels, sufficiently magnificent to win the approval of fastidious South Americans, is to be constructed immediately by the United Hotels company, which already operates many hostelerias on this half of the continent. Sites in seven countries—Chile, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Colombia—have been selected, and the first hotel—palatial, to judge from the architect’s drawing—will be built at Lima, at a cost of \$2,000,000. This is one of the largest projects ever undertaken by a hotel syndicate, and both the United States government and the South American governments interested will afford co-operation. The hotel at Lima will be one of re-enforced concrete, supported by enormous cement foundations, capable, the company believes, of offering good resistance to the disturbances of the earth’s surface to be expected in those regions.—New York Evening Post.

Walk for Health.

Girls and women who walk to and from their places of employment do not, as a rule, suffer from headaches or other kindred ills. Indeed, excellent authority assures us that walking will do more to keep the average person in good physical trim than all the high-priced tonics on the market. Of course, where one has to ride several miles to one’s office or workroom, going “afoot” is out of the question, but the young woman who lives within reasonable distance of her place of employment should give street cars and trains a wide berth.

Antiprohibitionist.

In little Marie’s home the advantages and disadvantages of the “wet” and “dry” have been discussed with much fervor.

When, during Sunday morning service, Marie demanded a drink and her mother informed her quietly, but firmly, that she could not have one, Marie inquired anxiously in a stage whisper: “Can’t I never have another drink, now that the country’s gone dry?”

Censor Hun Telephone Talks.

At first, all use of telephones was forbidden to the inhabitants of occupied towns (of Germany), but this rule has been relaxed also. In the French zone the natives are allowed telephone calls within their own city; while in Coblenz the Americans allow this and also permit the use of five trunk lines from the occupied territory into Germany proper. Thus a German in Coblenz may talk directly to a German in Berlin.

Except in cases of extreme personal necessity, all such calls are supposed to be confined to the transaction of important business, and of course American army censors “listen in” on every call. This privilege was given to the Germans of Coblenz because it was found that the sudden and complete interruption of contact between the two banks of the Rhine caused a great deal of inconvenience and suffering.—Gregory Mason in Outlook.

Fruites are most wholesome cooked without sugar.



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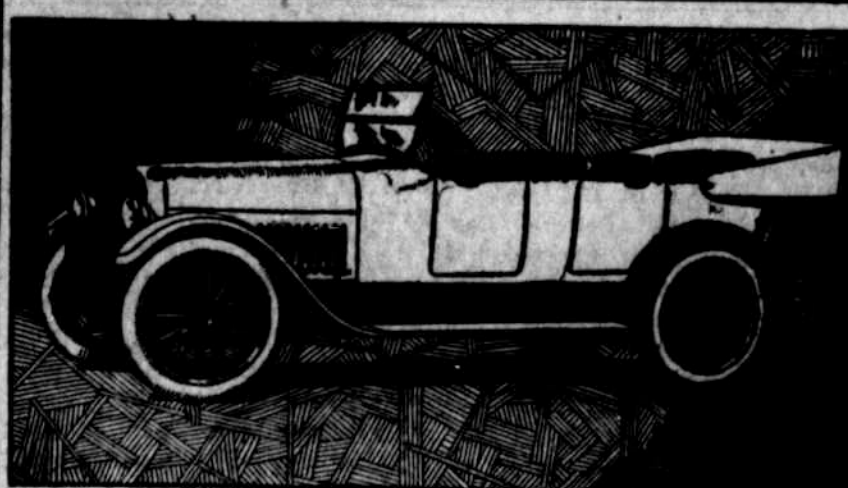
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