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ELLISON-WHITE MAKE GOOD

Very Satisfactory Chautauqua—Closing Program Staged for Tonight

With the program to be given tonight, when "Uncle Sam's Experiment" will be staged by the Junior Chautauqua and when the Earl Hipple Concert Co. will give the closing number, the patrons of Newberg's third Chautauqua will leave the big brown tent with the feeling that they not only got the worth of their money, but that in more than one single number on the six days' program they received full value for the price paid for a season ticket.

That the Ellison-White people are making "satisfied customers" of our people is evidenced in the fact that no canvassing was required this year in order to sell the guaranteed number of season tickets. The public announcement made in the Graphic that season tickets were on sale was sufficient. In fact, the sale of season tickets was $460 above the required amount. This made it easy for the committee and what better testimonial could Newberg write for the people who are furnishing the Chautauqua talent.

And further, it may safely be said that the entire program of the week has been so satsifactory that the sale of next season's tickets will be made in the same way.

To comment on the various numbers is no easy task, since the headliners were so numerous. Hon. W. J., the silver tongued orator, started things going so well on Saturday afternoon with a well filled and over flowing tent that the same pace has been kept up, thus giving each and every attraction a good audience.

Then, too, the audiences have "responded to treatment" with such generous applause that the come back on the part of the talent has been most cheery and exhilirating.

There are those who will tell you that Judge Alden was the star of the firmament. In fact, Col. R. J. Moore has stated that he will attend church every other night in the week if the judge will do the preaching. The Zedeler's gave a high class musical program that will not soon be forgotten and the happiest combination of the week was that of Bess Gearhart Morrison, entertanier, with Castellucci's Concert Band. In connection with the band mention must be made of the veteran musician, Prof. Vincenzo Cierro, aged 74 years, former composer of music, who was the bass drummer. And the term is used advisedly when it is herewith stated that an unusually attractive feature was Mrs. Castellucci, dressed in her natty uniform.

Wednesday was a big day. As two-people entertainers the Parnells have scarcely ever been equaled on a Newberg platform and the latch string will be out if they ever come this way again. The lecture by Sutcliffe was so well received that many write his name at the head of the list, and Herbsman, who rattled the "Dry Bones" at night, was well received.

"The Oriental Pageant," given by Julius Caesar Nayphe on Saturday night, assisted by a half dozen young ladies of Newberg, was a feature that was worthy of mention. The display of oriental finery was most bewildering and the rapid fire wit and humor of Mr. Nayphe kept the audience on the tiptoe of expectancy throughout the delivery of his instructive lecture.

The work of J. L. White, director, has been so satisfactory that he will be given the glad hand if he comes to Newberg with the big tent next season.

Following is the list of those who have signed the guarantee for next year:

E. H. Woodward.
Frank Carlisle.
S. P. Timberlake.
F. C. Stannard.
W. H. Woodworth.
W. W. Silver.
E. E. Goff.
S. L. Parrett.
H. M. Hoskins.
C. N. Terrell.
R. A. Butt.
J. C. Colcord.
R. W. Van Valin.
I. A. Hanning.
C. A. Morris.
Kienle & Sons.
N. T. McCoy.
J. J. Mueller.
Glenn S. Taylor.
L. T. Hayward.
Ross A. Newby.
John S. Rankin.
W. A. Graham.
E. W. Hodson.
F. A. Morris.
U. S. G. Miller.
R. J. Moore.
C. R. Chapin.
John T. Haworth.
Jesse Edwards.
V. A. Vincent.
F. D. Eckerson.
E. H. Burns.
H. A. Wright.
S. Sanderson.
A. A. Post.
W. S. Allan.
Imperial Hotel.
Fred L. Ames.
Rev. Fred E. Carter.
G. A. Dearborn.
Beatrice E. Heskett.
S. J. Madson.

MENACE TO FARMER AND CONSUMING PUBLIC

The national department of agriculture states that the prices of meat to the consumer are so high that he denies meat to himself, and yet the prices to producers of live stock, lambs and beef cattle in particular, have dropped to a point where, with rising prices of feed, they lose money. The department of war, according to General March, has $97,500,000 worth of mutton, corned beef, frozen beef, frozen poultry, hash and roast beef on hand. The federal board of trade charges that the packers of meats are responsible for the high prices of meats to consumers and the low prices to producers. Every way round it is an anomalous situation. The public censures the government and charges the packers with profiteering.

The people are urged by the department of agriculture to realize that the war-time necessity for conservation of meats no longer exists and to purchase meat freely. The packers and the live stock interests profess that they must commence a campaign of education to bring about greater use of mutton and beef. But the department of agriculture acknowledges that "excessive retail prices prevail, not justified by the wholesale quotations." It adds that "while the live cattle and wholesale dressed beef markets have gone down 25 per cent, the price of retail beef cuts to the consumer has been at a standstill in many cities and in some has increased 20 per cent."

In such circumstances as these how can the consumer paying retail prices afford to buy more meat? It seems as if those prices must be materially reduced before the public can do what the department of agriculture urges and the packers suggest.—Spokesman-Review.

DON'T BELONG TO THE UNION

Mr. Dan Cupid is not a union member. At least it is not so recorded. Indeed, his actions belie any such suggestion. Dan doesn't limit his work to any limited number of hours a day. He'll shoot an arrow at midnight or at dawn, and just as precisely at one time as the other. But little old Dan is causing the telephone office nearly as much worry as the strikers in Portland. Manager Smithson is contemplating asking the court for an order to enjoin Mr. Cupid from firing on his operators.—Hood River Glacier.

HAY IS BLOWN INTO BARN

Clifford Raber, a Benton county farmer, has hit upon the device of running his hay through the silage cutter and blowing it into the barn. He says it puts the hay into shape that every bit of it will be eaten, compacts into one-half original volume, and lessens cost and labor of storage, says George W. Kable, county agent.

One Seat for Two Congressmen

When a candidate for office dies while the votes are being counted, does that nullify the victory of his opponent. Out of the frozen north of Alaska comes this question as two congressman arrive in Washington with credentials for the office. James Wickersham, congressman from Alaska since 1906, had Charles Sulzer as opponent in 1918. While the votes were being counted in November, Sulzer died. The governor of Alaska ordered a special election. Wickersham claimed his election valid and went to Washington. He offered no opposition to George B. Grigsby at the special election and the latter was elected. Both have been given offices at the capital until the issue is decided.

WHEN WILL THE WAR BE LEGALLY ENDED?

The date of the termination of the war just now is agitating the muddy depths and sinuosities of the liquor mind. For a time the liquor interests confused the functions of the federal government. They were confident that President Wilson would knock out war-time Prohibition before July 1. They did not know or seem not to have known the President was the chief of the Executive, not the Legislative department of government. It is not within the power of the chief executive to abrogate an act of Congress.

When it finally dawned upon the liquor interests that the President had absolutely no power to act on war Prohibition during the period of war, and that repeal sentiment in the Sixty-sixth Congress was as dead as an Egyptian mummy, the termination of the war became a live question in the liquor camp. Some of the wets had the temerity (and ignorance) to assert that when the armistice was signed the war was over.

U. S. Attorney General Palmer asserts, "All measures effective until the end of the war will continue in operation until the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and Germany." It has not yet been ratified by either belligerent. In the case of the American senate, the outlook is for a prolonged, acrimonious discussion. America's other enemy—the Dual-Monarchy—has not at this writing received the Allies' terms of peace. If there should be as many "exchanges" and as prolonged discussions in the case of the Austrian terms as now seems probable, autumn will be well advanced before the official proclamation of the exchanges of ratifications has been made.—American Issue.

OREGON COWS MAKE WORLD RECORD

The highest average ever reported from as many as 3,366 cows in five testing associations was made by Oregons herds for May, says E. L. Westover, federal and O. A. C. dairy extension specialist. The cows averaged 950.4 pounds milk and 39.79 pounds fat. When it is understood that 40 pounds of fat a month puts cows of America in the honor class, the Oregon dairy cow performance is seen to show up the average as good specials in other states. The best cow was Dot, owned by Joe Durrer, of Tillamook, which made a record of 2,210 pounds milk and 103.87 pounds of fat in May—the best of any cow west of the Mississippi river.

Bring your job work to the Graphic office.

DRINKING WATER TAKEN FROM NATIONAL FORESTS

Eighty-seven cities and towns of Oregon, Washington and Alaska derive the water supply for their municipal water works from the National Forests of the North Pacific District, according to a report just compiled in the office of District Forester George H. Cecil. Of these towns thirty-eight, having an estimated population of 392,000, are in Oregon; forty-two, with a population of 634,000, are in Washington; and seven, with 15,000 people, are in Alaska.

The larger towns of the district using National Forest water are Portland, Eugene, Oregon City, Roseburg, Albany, Medford, Ashland, Baker, La Grande, The Dalles and Bend, Oregon; Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Walla Walla, Yakima, Wenatchee, Aberdeen, Port Angeles, Ellensburg and Roslyn, Washington; and Anchorage, Cordova, Ketchikan and Petersburg, Alaska.

The Forest Service co-operates with the towns in protecting their watersheds from fire and trespass, and every effort is made to keep the water free from any sort of contamination. Formal co-operative agreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and the city officials are in effect providing for this protection of the watersheds of Tacoma and Walla Walla in Washington, and Oregon City, The Dalles, Dufur, Wallowa, Baker and Toledo in Oregon.

CORRECT LUBRICATION OF TRACTORS NECESSARY

It goes without saying, of course, that a tractor must be operated correctly in order to secure efficient results. It is just as esential that a high quality lubricating oil of the correct grade exactly suited to the engine be used. But correct lubrication means something more than this—the oil must be used in the right way.

The tractor manufacturer builds an efficient power plant which is designed to do a certain work and do it economically. To insure this the manufacturer does everything possible to educate the operator in the proper care and operation of the tractor.

In the same way the Standard Oil Company issues literature on the correct lubrication of all kinds of tractors. It maintains a corps of experienced Lubrication Engineers in order to study the lubrication needs of each type of tractor. The Company then recommends to the operator the correct grade of Zerolene for use in his machine if he is to get the most efficient service out of it. The Standard Oil Company is interested in selling correct lubrication, not merely in selling a gallon or a barrel of oil.

Through its long experience and vast resources, the Company has produced the exact grade of Zerolene suited to each type of engine. Each grade will do the work for which it is manufactured if used correctly in the engine for which it is recommended. In this way the Standard Oil Company is doing an invaluable service in teaching the tractor operator the science of correct lubrication.

JOHN MARSHALL

The long-honored patriot, and eminent chief justice of the United States, John Marshall, was born at Germantown, in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1755, and was the eldest of 15 children by the same mother. He received some classical instruction in early youth, and from childhood he evinced a taste for literature and general knowledge. He became physically vigorous by field sports, and his solitary meditations were generally amid the wildest natural scenery. When Dunmore invaded lower Virginia in 1775, young Marshall was appointed lieutenant in the "minute battalion," and, with his father, performed good service in the battle at the Great Bridge, near the Dismal swamp. In July, the following year, he was attached to the Virginia Continental line, with the same commission; and, early in 1777, he joined the army under Washington. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, suffered at Valley Forge, and fought at Monmouth in the summer of 1778, as commander of a Virginia company. He remained in service until early in 1780, when he turned his atention to the study of the law. He attended the lectures of Mr. Wythe (afterward chancellor of Virginia), and toward the close of summer was admitted to practice. A few months afterward, Virginia was invaded by Arnold and Marshall again joined the army in defense of his native state. There being a redundancy of officers, he soon resigned his commission, but he had no opportunity to practice his profession until after the capture of Cornwallis, in the autumn of 1781. He then soon rose to distinction as a lawyer; and, in the spring of 1782, he was elected to a seat in the Virginia legislature. In the autumn of that year he was chosen a member of the executive council.

In January, 1783, Mr. Marshall married a daughter of the treasurer of Virginia and they lived together about 50 years. He resigned his seat at the council board in 1784 and immediately afterward (though a resident of Richmond) he was chosen to represent his native county in the legislature. He represented Henrico county in 1787. In the Virginia convention called to consider the federal constitution, Mr. Marshall was one of the most zealous and effective supporters of that instrument. He served in the Virginia legislature until 1792, when he again devoted his whole time to his profession. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates in 1795 and nobly defended Jay's memorable treaty. His speech on that occasion made a profound impression in America and Europe.

Soon afterward he was sent as one of the three envoys extraordinary to the government of France. On his return he was elected to a seat in the federal congress. Within three weeks after entering upon his duties there he was called upon to announce in that body the death of George Washington. His words on that occasion were few, but deeply impressive. His career in the national legislature was short, for in 1800 he was chosen first secretary of war and then secretary of state; and in January, 1801, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. From that time he discarded party politics and in his lofty station he performed his exalted duties with great dignity and unsuspected integrity, during the remainder of his life. He was not unmindful of the claims of his native state, and as his residence was at its capital he frequently assisted in public duties. This eminent jurist died at Philadelphia on the 6th of July, 1835, in the 80th year of his age. Two days before his death he enjoined his friends to place only a plain slab over the graves of himself and wife, and he wrote the simple inscription himself. Judge Marshall's "Life of Washington," published in 1805 and revised and republished in 1832, is a standard work.—Benson J. Lossing.

CONTRACT LET FOR NEW BRIDGE

J. W. Sadler, of Portland, Successful Bidder at $49,639.50

On last Monday bids were opened by the county court at McMinnville for the proposed construction of a concrete bridge 580 feet in length over the canyon on East First street in Newberg. There were six bidders, the lowest being J. W. Sadler, of Portland, who was awarded the contract at $49,639.50. L. O. Herrold, of Salem, bid $54,637.50; A. Guthrie & Co., of Portland, $54,926.23 and Robert Wakefield, of Portland, $55,408.50.

The contract calls for the completion of the bridge by the first of December and the bidders expressed the opinion that it could be erected in that time. Mr. Sadler said he would be ready to begin work within six days.

It is estimated that the job will require 1,400 cubic yards of concrete, 181,500 pounds of re-inforcing steel, 450 lineal feet of piling and 1,225 feet of concrete hand rail.

The work of clearing the old wooden bridge away is well along, the lumber being dragged by teams one block below where it is to be used in building a bridge on Second street which will accommodate the travel while the new bridge is being built. For this work the county court has appropriated $200 and the city council $200. To this has been added $530 that was formerly set aside for the maintenance of the Rex-Tigard road, and enough more has been raised by subscription to build the bridge and keep the adjacent streets in repair until the concrete bridge is completed and thrown open for travel.

The contract for this work has been let to Henry Bond, of LaFayette, and he has a force of men pushing it along as fast as possible.

UNITED STATES TIRE NEWS

There was a time in the lean years of farming when many farmers had to buy equipment that was poor in quality because it was cheap. But today the farmer has money and is buying equipment of proved value—the sort he has always wanted because he knew it had the genuine value that made it chaper in the long run.

The automobile is today part of the standard equipment of every farm. Cars of the best makes dot every country road. The farmer is considered by the auto salesman to be a most discriminating buyer. He is a man used to doing things himself, and not delegating jobs to others; his information is usually first hand, and he knows just what he wants.

It is because of the farmers' prosperity and their determination to get full value for their money that the United States Tire Company is looking forward to an enormous business this year in the agricultural sections. Back of United States tires stand the high traditions of the United States Tire Company's great factories—Morgan & Wright, G. & J. Hartford and Revere—whose names have stood for quality in tires since the earliest days of the bicycle.

As the product of the largest rubber company in the world, these tires represent a technical excellence and craftsmanship that mean long miles of sturdy service and ability to stand up under hard service.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. White went to Portland Tuesday to attend the funeral of their cousin, Edwin D. Pool, who died at the age of 55 years.