

'BILL' THE Plumber

202 First Street
When in need of a first-class workman or are in hurry to have work done, phone Black 49

MONUMENTS

I handle all kinds of Monuments, Markers, Head Stones. Estimates furnished. Prices within reach of everyone. All kinds of Cement Work. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Q. M. KEELING, Newberg, Ore.
Box 402. Phone 146

W. W. HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1900
RELIABLE FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Lady Assistant
Office Phone White 25
Night Phone Black 84

CHASE & LINTON GRAVEL COMPANY

All kinds of gravel for concrete work, cement blocks, or wood work furnished on short notice.
Telephone White 85

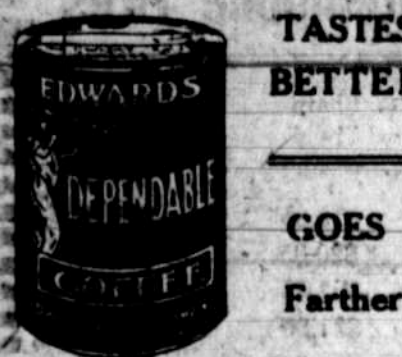
The Newberg Transfer Co.

Does Local and Long Distance Hauling. Furniture, Pianos and Safes a Specialty.
S. P. Timberlake, Prop.
Office phone Black 100
Residence phone Red 79



HODSON'S Cold Breakers

BREAK UP A COLD IN A DAY
Parlor Pharmacy
The Leading Druggists



Extra Quality
Its Guaranteed to Please
For Sale by
J. C. Porter & Co.
R. F. King
Newberg, Oregon
J. E. Devore
Dundee, Oregon

'FREEDOM CAN COME ONLY THROUGH LAW'

A Professor of Law at Harvard University Gives His Views on Ratification

One of the striking facts about the international history of the past several hundred years is the clocklike regularity with which at the beginning of each century cataclysmic world wars have broken out and threatened the onward march of civilization. In spite of the contrary desires of the great mass of the world's people. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was the bloody Thirty Years' War which devastated Europe like a plague; at the beginning of the eighteenth century it was the long struggle between Louis XIV and the Allied States of Europe; at the beginning of the nineteenth it was the far-reaching Napoleonic Wars which swept Europe like a consuming fire. At the conclusion of every one of these wracking wars the statesmen of an exhausted Europe, sincerely anxious to guarantee and secure the future peace of the world, concluded epoch-making treaties, by which the map of Europe was substantially remade. In the full belief that the formula had at last been found for a permanent and enduring peace. Yet each peace proved as transitory as the one which preceded it, and at the beginning of the twentieth century we have found ourselves once again plunged, quite against the wishes of the great majority of mankind, into a cataclysmic struggle, recalling all the savagery of the Thirty Years' War three centuries before.

Cause and effect are changeless and eternal; can any one who reads history truly doubt that if we conclude a peace today, no different in substance or structure from the Peace of Munster of 1648, the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713, or the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, it will be only a question of time till we are once again engulfed in an even more terrible world war than that through which we have just passed? If the Treaty of 1919 does no more than to rearrange boundaries and impose indemnities, if it allows the continuation of the old international lawlessness, and fails to organize international society into an ordered community of states, there can be no mistaking the fact that all the agony of the past four years will have been largely in vain; for as surely as night follows day, within a measurable period of time we shall have to face the same agony again.

International lawlessness may have suited well enough at a time when states were in fact self-sufficing and insulated units. But that time has passed. Whether we like it or no, internationalism has come in fact. Since the Industrial Revolution some great nations have transformed themselves from agricultural into great industrial communities; the very existence of these nations depends upon the uninterrupted international exchange of their manufactured goods for raw products and foodstuffs. If England were cut off from international intercourse today she would starve inside of a few months. Morally and psychologically, no less than economically, nations have ceased to be isolated units. The national Prussian theory of the State, and the Prussian belief that might is a force of more practical value than right, has borne its international fruitage in the wreckage of homes all around the world. The Bolshevism of Russia is the vital concern of America on the opposite hemisphere. Dependency and interplay of nation upon nation constitutes an actual internationalism that will not be denied; and if we will have our law accord with the existing facts which have temporarily outdistanced it, we must develop in our law as real an internationalism. Otherwise, our international law will be and can be only futile theory, with no power to control actual conduct; for no law which is out of accord with existing facts can prove a real factor in human development. If therefore there is to be such a thing as the future, as international law, there must be some legal organization of international society, in some form or other there must be a League of Nations.

Paradoxical as it may seem, freedom can come only through law. The absolute individual freedom which the anarchist dreams of is in fact a logical impossibility; because the removal of all restraint by the social organization could only mean that the liberty of each would be put at the mercy of every other individual who cared to rob, or plunder or wreck another's home. It is only by curbing the anti-social and criminal impulses of all that each member of the community can attain that security and freedom from intolerable interference which makes possible freedom of action and liberty of life.

This self-evident principle is clearly true of international, no less than of national life. If within the family of nations there is no method of restraining or keeping in check the criminal state, if every nation is free to follow its unbridled and chaotic

ambitions, no people can be free to follow its own chosen destiny and desires. Under the system of international lawlessness which has prevailed in the past there has been in fact no real freedom or national independence. Prussia complained that she dare not disarm because she feared the French war of revanche; France was forced against her will to adopt a burdensome system of military conscription because of Prussia's army. Nations which wanted peace were compelled to build huge navies and burden their populations with heavy taxes in preparation for war. No nation was master even within its own house. The increase in the military budget of a neighbor state forced an increase in the home budget, quite apart from home desires. A Balkan quarrel in which America on the other side of the world had little interest finally resulted in "forcing" peace-loving America into the sacrifice of countless of her men and of her money, to gain what? No land, no treasure, no economic privileges. To gain freedom alone—freedom to work out a nation's own destiny unimpeded by the sinister designs and selfish ambitions of other peoples. There is only one way in which such freedom can be obtained. Only through some international organization of society to suppress and curb the unjust and oppressive aggression of large states upon small or of combinations of the criminally minded upon the law abiding—only thus can national freedom and liberty ever come.

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, Assistant Professor of Law, Harvard University.

THE BUGABOO ABOUT ARTICLE X

(Boston Herald, June 17)

A dangerous misconception has existed from the start in the minds of many Americans as to what is involved in Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to which article Senator Johnson says, "It is unthinkable that any American can subscribe."

This article says: "The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of threat of danger of such aggression, the council shall advise on the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

This means simply and solely that external aggression must end. It does not mean that boundary lines existing today or existing whenever the aggression occurs must be maintained. Nothing exists in the covenant which provides for the maintenance of the status quo. The framers of the covenant had no such absurd notion that a growing, constantly changing world should be rigidly preserved as it exists when the treaty is signed. There are numerous ways in which changes can be made without aggression: by purchase, interchange, or some kind of amicable agreement, especially if preceded by removal of economic barriers. There is only one way by which changes cannot be made—that is, by external aggression. When Senator Johnson asks, "Are ye ready, Americans to pledge your sons and your sons' sons to maintain and preserve for all time the present government of the little nations we are setting up in Europe?" he is conjuring up a ridiculous proposal never in the minds of the framers of the covenant. Radicals and reactionaries alike have stumbled over this plain statement and some of them wickedly, some of them ignorantly, read into it what is not there. Enormous consequences depend upon the immediate rectifying of this gross misunderstanding as to the article which is the backbone of the whole covenant.

Let it be remembered, military opposition to external aggression is to be the last agency, not the first one, used. Each nation is now to be its brother's keeper and should help in the great work of forestalling and preventing trouble. Economic pressure is to be the first deterrent. A nation that will not send its case to court, that begins on external aggression, will in the first place know that not a ship will enter its ports, not a railroad car or telegram pass its border line. If complete boycott fails, then a small quota of soldiers may be requisitioned from each country, but only when our representative on the council votes for it. We can never be compelled to send our troops against our will. Those sent will be volunteers, not conscripts, and they will simply stop aggression. They will not conquer or continue punishment if aggression ceases.

Let Americans refuse to be fooled by specious arguments at this most critical time. The question is, shall a fraction of the ninety-six men in the American Senate prevent world organization and the beginning of the end of external aggression and frustrate the world's hope?

LUCIA AMES MEAD.

Let Your Senators Know That You Want Them to Ratify the Peace Treaty Without Reservations or Amendments

Notice of Appointment

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Yamhill County, In the matter of the estate of John Huizen, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed as Executors of the last will and testament of the above named court, and have duly qualified as such executors.

Further notice is hereby given all persons having claims against the said estate, to present the same, with proper vouchers therefor, to the undersigned at the First National Bank, Newberg, Oregon within six months after the date of the first publication of this notice.

A. C. Ruby, W. H. Woodworth, Executors of the last will and testament of John Huizen, Deceased.

C. R. Chapin, Attorney for Estate.
First Issue July 2.
Last Issue July 31.

Notice of Final Settlement

In the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Yamhill. In the matter of the estate of Sarah A. Hicks, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that E. C. Baird and T. S. Sutton, Joint Executors of the estate of Sarah A. Hicks, deceased, have filed in the above named court, their final account of their administration of said estate, and said court has appointed Friday, the 25th of July A. D., 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as the time, and the county court room, in the city of McMinnville, Yamhill county, state of Oregon, as the place, for the hearing of said account, and the objections if any thereto.

At which time and place, any and all persons interested in said estate, may appear and file their objections in writing to said account or any particular item contained therein, and show cause, if any exists, why said estate should not be forever and finally settled, and said Executors discharged from any and all further liability as Executors of said estate.

E. C. Baird, T. S. Sutton, Executors of said estate.
Date of first publication, June 25th, 1919.
Date of last publication, July 24th, 1919.

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Yamhill.

Susie Harriett Barr, Plaintiff, vs. George Marshall Barr, Defendant.

To George Barr, Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled court and cause, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this Summons, and in event you fail to so appear and answer, the above named plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint herein, to-wit: for a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and awarding the plaintiff the care, custody and control of Merrill Gragg Barr, the minor child of plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet and equitable in the premises.

This is a suit for divorce begun by plaintiff, Susie Harriett Barr, against George Marshall Barr on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment, and this Summons is published once each week for six successive and consecutive weeks in the Newberg Graphic, a weekly newspaper published in Yamhill County, Oregon, pursuant to an Order of Honorable C. F. Daniels, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Yamhill County. Date of first publication July 17th, 1919.

First Issue July 17.
Last Issue August 21.

Arthur I. Moulton, Attorney for the Plaintiff, 711 Lewis Building, Portland, Oregon.

Subscribe for the Graphic and keep posted on the news of the town.

Newberg Lodge No. 184 A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting Second and Fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome. By order W. H. Woodworth, W. M. Curtis A. Houser, Secretary.

The Graphic turns out first class job work. Come in and see us.



For Sale by Parlor Pharmacy

THE VAUGHAN—THE ORIGINAL DRAG SAW MACHINE



If you have wood to cut or wish to operate light machinery around the farm you need one of these machines. Ask your dealer for information or write the VAUGHAN MOTOR WORKS, Inc. 475 E. Main St., Portland, Oregon

Never before was there such a drink!



There is a very definite reason for the high place in the soft drink world held by RAINIER SPECIAL. It's produced by an exclusive, patented process which develops a notably superior flavor. It's rich and yet tasty. It's soft and yet satisfies. Never before was there such a drink. No other soft drink offered today equals it. Its features are exclusive—solely its own. Ask for it wherever you go—keep a case in the home for mealtime use and for entertaining friends. Make no mistake about getting what you want. Ask firmly for RAINIER SPECIAL.

Rainier Products Company, Seattle, U.S.A. Manufacturer of Rainier Special, Rainier Beck, Malt, Rainier, Rainier Cereal, Syre and Deacidified Alcohol.

Rainier SPECIAL Soft - but Satisfying

LANG & CO., Portland, Oregon Distributors

Job Printing

The Graphic Office is fully equipped for doing all kinds of commercial printing, including Letterheads, Billheads, Statements, Booklets, Catalogues, and large posters, promptly. Get prices.