

We Wish You Success and will Work for Your Success

MERELY wishing you success won't bring it by any means, therefore we desire the opportunity of adding the work of our heads and hands in making your aims for 1920 become accomplishments.



January first was semi-annual interest payment day at the U. S. National Bank for our Savings Depositors. Did you receive your share?

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NATIONAL BANK**
OF NEWBERG, OREGON

USE FOR OLD BROOMS

So many housewives complain of the short time their brooms last, and there seems no earthly use for them but to add them to the junk heap. On the contrary, that despised old broom will make a splendid floor polisher if the owner will take a little time to fix it up a trifle. Cover the broom first with several layers of old rags until it is well padded, then put on top a layer of felt or flannel and sew it firmly. You now have a polisher that will save you much bending over. Having two brooms covered in this manner, one to put the polish on with, and the other for polishing, affords you an easy method of keeping floors clean.

STATE SONG WANTED

The Society of Oregon Composers has instituted a movement for the purpose of selecting a state song for Oregon and it invites the poets from all sections of the state to contribute a poem suitable for that purpose. All poems should be sent to the Secretary, Daniel H. Wilson, 613 Bush & Lane Building, Portland, before January 31, 1920, when the contest closes.

The words of the song should be poetical in sentiment, correct in form, breathing of patriotism and pride in state, touching on its natural beauties and early history, all so poetically and deftly woven as to produce a song which the people will take to their hearts for generations yet to come. When the successful poem is announced by the judges, who will be well known and prominent people, then the musicians of Oregon will be asked to compose music to the words, and it is hoped by this means that a song in words and music worthy of Oregon will be obtained.

CENTURY OLD NEWSPAPERS

The passing of the St. Louis Republic into the hands of the publishers of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat shortens the list of century old newspapers in the United States. The Republic was the oldest newspaper west of Pittsburg, having been started in 1808.

The following, although probably not complete, is a list and date of birth of the dailies which can lay claim to having grown up with the country and of having passed the five-score mark:

Hartford Courant.....	1764
New Haven Journal-Courier.....	1767
Philadelphia North American.....	1771
Baltimore American.....	1773
Portland (Maine) Evening Express-Advertiser.....	1785
Boston Post.....	1785
Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle and Constitutionalist.....	1785
Pittsburg Gazette-Times.....	1786
Northampton (Massachusetts) Gazette.....	1788
Philadelphia Public Ledger.....	1792
Rutland (Vermont) Herald.....	1793
New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser.....	1793
Utica Herald and Gazette.....	1796
Baltimore Sun.....	1797
Charleston (South Carolina) News and Courier.....	1800
New York Evening Post.....	1801
Portland (Maine) Eastern Argus.....	1802
St. Louis Republic.....	1808
Albany Argus.....	1813
Boston Daily Advertiser.....	1813
Canton (Ohio) Repository.....	1814
Alexandria (Virginia) Gazette.....	1816
Hartford Times.....	1817

Next year the Providence Journal will be 100 years old and the year after the Mobile (Alabama) Register will have reached the century mark.—New York Evening Sun.

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HIGH SCHOOL AGRICULTURE NOTES

Certain re-adjustments have been made in the agriculture courses to meet expected expansion.

The contents of the courses are according to original conception, but the names have been changed with a view to conveying a clearer understanding of the work taken up in each case.

Again we wish it clearly understood that no one course is a prerequisite to the taking up of another. Each one of the four courses is complete in itself. This of course means that the courses may be elected as separate units if desired, which should be productive of much good, we believe.

Names of present courses:
First year—Soils and crops.
Second year—Farm animals.
Third year—Horticulture.
Fourth year—Farm management.

Note for parents:

1. Home projects to be according to student preference and choice, with approval of parent and teacher.
2. Student any year in high school may elect any one of the four agriculture courses.

3. Girls may elect agriculture as well as boys.

Girls taking domestic science course may take the "Horticulture" course and be benefited greatly. Any girl may take any agriculture course, if she wishes, and is fitted physically for the work.

Oliver F. Kilham,
Director Agriculture Department,
Newberg High School.

USES FOR LEMON JUICE

Lemons are wonderful cleansers. They give astonishing results on brass which has such stubborn discolorations that the ordinary preparations fail to remove it. They will whiten woodwork and remove stains of apple and potatoes from the hands. Lemon juice and salt will remove rust stains and ink spots from linen. If company comes unexpectedly when the table silver is not as spotless as it should be, lemon juice will do the work as effectively as silver polish and with very little labor.

Hot lemonade is excellent for breaking up a cold. Lemon in hot water, taken before meals, will aid digestion and help to drive out rheumatism. Lemon juice and sugar will stop a hacking cough and will relieve train or seasickness. Lemon juice will take the stains from under the finger nails when peroxide fails and it very efficacious in removing tan. When the hands become wrinkled and spongy from being too long in water, lemon juice will relieve the condition.

WATER IN THE HOME

No convenience adds more to the comfort and well being of the family on the farm than a good system of running water.

A water system saves labor not only in the time required to carry water in from the well, but also by encouraging the use of more water and thus lightening the work in the house. Investigations have shown that in homes where all the water must be carried in by hand, each person uses from six to eight gallons per day for all purposes, while in houses which have a complete system of running water each person uses from 20 to 30 gallons.

Many farmers are overlooking the fact that there is a successful and practical water system which is within the reach of every farmer. It need not be elaborate. In fact, the simplest and cheapest systems are often the best. The farmer who waits until he is able to install an elaborate water system will go without the comforts of a simple system longer than is necessary.

SHEEP HERDER WELL HOUSED

Compact, Comfortable Dwellings Provided for Those Who Tend the Herds on Western Plains.

Just at present the sheep herder's lot is a fairly happy one. Frank R. Arnold writes in Popular Mechanics magazine. He gets \$100 a month besides his expenses, and one never can see his sheep wagon without wanting to leave civilization for a few months and take to the range. It is the most compact dwelling house on wheels that has ever been devised. For utilizing all possible space it can give lessons even to a dining car or a sailboat. It is dining car and sleeping car in one, and historically forms a permanent link between western pioneers days, when every one traveled in a prairie schooner, and automobile days when the sheep wagon is used only to follow the herd during the winter and spring, until it disappears up on the high summer range, where only a saddle horse can penetrate.

The wagon, which for months is thus the home of two sheep herders, has a long, narrow body, to give freedom to the wheels, but above the wheels it flares out enough to give a broad room with benches along both sides. It has three coverings of canvas for greater warmth in winter, and a stove screwed to the floor near the front door. The back part of the canvas covered space serves as bedroom, containing nothing but a bed, to which air is supplied by sliding glass windows to the rear end of the wagon. Attached to the bed is a folding table, and under it are small drawers and a large bin to contain the herder's supply of flour and grain.

BUILT UP POLISH INDUSTRIES

Russia's Expulsion of Jews From Moscow Had Results Unforeseen by Muscovite Statesmen.

An odd bit of commercial history comes to light with the granting of citizenship to Jews in Poland, and shows how Russia, in expelling the race from Moscow, provided Poland with a human factor of great importance in developing her own industrial resources, the Christian Science Monitor recalls. Politically Poland lay helpless in the grip of her powerful neighbor, resisting as best she might the last vestige of Polish national existence. Industrially, on the other hand, her coal and iron ore districts had developed Polish centers of manufacture superior to those of Russia, but dependent for success on the sale of their products in Russian markets. Jews came from Moscow who were familiar with Russian trade conditions, had already established personal trade relations with Russian cities, and were admirably fitted to develop a commercial program between the two countries. These men became the natural intermediaries between Poles and Russians in business, and their expulsion from Russia is doubtless one reason for the prosperity of Polish industries at Lodz, Warsaw and Petrokov.

The Virgin Islands.

The people of the Virgin Islands, having enjoyed the experience of seeing their territory sold "over their heads" by Denmark to the United States of America, are reported to be settling down without ado to their associations with the new landlord. They have, it would seem, reasonable expectations of increasing prosperity, owing to the constant visits of American warships to the harbor of St. Thomas and to the presence of American regiments in their midst, both of which circumstances serve to stimulate trade and to make the islands appear busy and "movement." Meanwhile, a small appropriation from the United States covers the discrepancy between the expenditure and revenue of the islands, which are governed locally, as under Denmark, by the "Colonial Council." It remains for the United States congress to decide what shall be the permanent form of government. And the Virgin islands are doubtless living in hopes.

Re-educating Porto Ricans.

The federal board for vocational education is leaving no stone unturned in its efforts to find every disabled soldier who may, if he so desires, receive re-education from the government. In Porto Rico there are at present 110 soldiers disabled in the service who should be beneficiaries of the rehabilitation law. The special agent of the board in the island is interviewing these men with a view to their future vocations. Porto Rico has no trade schools, but training and placement may be made in shops and industrial establishments for those who desire it, and the government agricultural college at Mayaguez provides training for those who wish to go on the land.

Hawaii's University.

Under recent legislation the College of Hawaii is now the University of Hawaii, and one of the new courses planned is complete instruction in the island's leading industry, sugar. It will embrace practical work by the students on plantations during at least one vacation, in conjunction with the classes at the college. Those specializing in the agriculture phase of the work with the planters' experiment station and those studying in the factory end will receive \$45 a month and traveling expenses. With the new course in good working order, it is believed the university will stand as the leading institution in the world for instruction in the sugar industry in its every phase.

GAME INTERESTS ALL RACES

Baseball Knows No Distinction of Nationality, Nor Does It Recognize the Color Line.

There isn't anything that can draw together the races, nationalities and religious beliefs like the good, old-fashioned American game of baseball.

In a game played on the Fourth of July an American who witnessed it in describing one of the plays says: A batter whose name showed him to be of Polish descent, had reached first base. A German went to bat. A pitcher with a French name pitched the ball and the German knocked a high fly. A Jew ran after it and dropped it. He picked the ball up and threw it to an Englishman at second. The Englishman threw the ball to an Irishman on first and a double play was made and the German and the Pole were declared out.

From where the spectator sat he could have reached out his hand and touched a German, a Russian, a Jew, an Italian and a negro. Several negroes were seated together watching the game. The umpire made a decision. One of the negroes did not agree with the decision and he said the "empire" was "rotten." He'd bet \$2 the "empire" was wrong, and he took \$2 from his pocket. An American in soldier's uniform took the bet and covered the \$2. The soldier explained the rule to the negro, and the negro said:

"Pears to me dat's right, after all."

Then the American put his own \$2 back in his pocket and returned the \$2 he had won on the bet back to the negro. What other athletic game could be played in this world with such representation of peoples as are to be found at a baseball game? The best of it all is that the soldiers having introduced it overseas, it now promises to be an all-over-the-world game.—Hartford Courant.

PROFIT SHARING NOT MODERN

Scheme Has Been in Operation Since 1829, Though Really Only Active in Last Forty Years.

Profit sharing has been used in various forms since at least 1829, being most active in the last 40 years, Park Mathewson writes in the Magazine of Wall Street. Pioneers in profit sharing, such as Lever Bros. of Port Sunlight, Eng., and Cambridge, Mass.; N. O. Nelson Manufacturing company of the model town of LeClaire near St. Louis, Mo.; Procter & Gamble of Ivorydale, O., and numerous other smaller or less known companies have operated on the profit-sharing plan successfully for over a quarter of a century.

As with many other fundamental and social movements, profit sharing clearly came from the old countries, for one of the first successful profit-sharing plans in the United States was founded in LeClaire, Ill., named after the "father of profit sharing," Monsieur LeClaire of Maison LeClaire, Paris, France.

There are many modifications of profit sharing, as laid down in one of the complete and fundamental discussions of the subject, printed some forty years ago, and it is well to have in mind the differentiations of the true profit sharing and its various offshoots, such as bonus giving, holiday gifts, production bonus, pensions, welfare work, etc.

Bohemia—Czecho-Slovakia.

American business men are reminded by Wallace J. Young, United States consul at Prague, that letters intended for that country should not be addressed "Bohemia," but should be addressed "Czecho-Slovakia." Also in the body of the letters, when the whole country is intended to be mentioned, its proper name should be used. The former "Bohemia" is only one of the parts of Czecho-Slovakia, and when an American firm speaks, for example, of wanting agencies in "Bohemia," without a knowledge of such a firm's previous connections in the former "crown lands" now comprised within the state, it is impossible to tell whether the writer is desirous of securing new agencies in Bohemia only or throughout the entire Czecho-Slovakia.

"Living Mask" Portrait Painting.

A new and startling departure in the art of portrait painting has been evolved by Mme. Ivy de Verley (Mrs. Vesey Davenport), one of London's best known artists. Mme. de Verley calls this new work "a living mask," and indeed it has all the startling qualities of a real mask.

This new method of bringing out facial characteristics has met a great deal of favor since it was first displayed by the artist. Even in a studio where there are any number of exceedingly attractive portrait paintings this living mask immediately arrests the eye. It gives one the impression that a face is peering through dark curtains.

Lives in Old "Pillbox."

A Belgian farmer, who has returned to his shell-shattered fields near Poelcapelle, has solved his own particular housing problem by converting an undamaged "pillbox" into a temporary home for himself and family. "Pillbox" was always an unfortunate and misleading name for concrete forts. Nearly all of them were rectangular and contained four or more large rooms. Very little work would be required to turn them into comfortable and even lasting homes. Some near Boesinghe are already being fitted up as cafes, in anticipation of tourist parties which will throng the battlefields as soon as passports and travel restrictions will be relaxed.



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