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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

If your Ford car is out of tune, there is undoubtedly a very good reason for it. And the best way to find that reason, and have it remedied, is to jump in and drive to our authorized Service station, where one of our mechanics who is thoroughly acquainted with the Ford mechanism and who knows the Ford way to adjust or repair your car, can tune it up in a garage that is properly equipped to give real Ford service. Then, too, we never use imitation parts—only the Genuine Ford-made, strong and durable. They wear from thirty to seventy-five per cent longer than the counterfeit parts that are softer and more cheaply made. In fact, it is dangerous to human life to use imitation parts, and it is not fair to your Ford car or your pocket book.

We are a part of the gigantic Ford Service organization whose purpose it is to serve the owners of all Ford cars and trucks; we have more than a passing interest in your car. Prompt service is given on all work—from a minor adjustment to a motor overhaul. Drive in and see the facts for yourself—there's too much money invested in your Ford car to miss connections with the authorized Ford dealers.

Western Motor Co.

NEWBERG, OREGON

INSIST ON GENUINE FORD PARTS

CLASS BONDING AND TAXING

The \$3,000,000 North Dakota bond issue has so far been refused by big loan companies for various reasons.

It is to be used to establish a farm loan bank, build and operate state flour mills, elevators, stockyards, insurance, etc.

The William R. Compton Investment Co., of St. Louis, now refuses the bonds on the ground that they do not wish to encourage state socialism.

If it could be shown that under state socialism these big industries could be conducted more successfully for all the people, the bonds ought to sell well.

If the farmers' organizations can handle banks, insurance, flour mills, elevators, cheaper and better than they are now handled it would be fine.

But the farmer's flour mill would have to pay him more for grain and sell him flour cheaper—what object could he have in taking the trouble to run it?

But has the farmer a right to run the state government in his own interest as a class? Where does he get the right to bond and tax all to benefit his class?—Manufacturer.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE PRESS AGENT

The press agent is rising in the world. Only a few years ago he was merely a person who supplied the newspapers with thinly disguised advertising material about theatrical companies or circuses. Now he serves public men, political or moral movements, even kings and nations. In his new guise he has become as familiar as propaganda—naturally enough, since it is the press agent who distributes propaganda.

The industry, ingenuity and persistence of these persons is admirable. They do their best to earn their salaries. But their activities have certain unfortunate results. It has become as hard to learn the truth about public affairs, both at home and abroad, as it has always been to get a just idea of the merits of a theatrical performance from the material furnished by the old fashioned press agent. It was not a serious matter if we were misled now and then about a show, but it is serious if we are misled about public affairs. We need all the exact information we can get nowadays. Even with the help of accurate knowledge things are hard enough to understand. The inflated rhetoric, the confusing half truths and the skillful implications and innuendoes of the expert press agent are nuisances that do only harm.

The number of governments that have an interest in influencing public opinion, especially American public opinion, is large—much larger than it was before the war. Several of those governments have good reason to think that their commercial or economic prosperity and even their political existence depend on the sympathy and good will of the stronger nations. Those stronger nations are all democratic in polity; public opinion usually determines

the action they take; the newspapers are important in shaping public opinion; hence the international press agent.

There are widespread movements of other kinds—political, religious or reformatory—that must win public opinion to be successful. Those also have press bureaus. Newspaper offices are flooded with printed, typewritten or multigraphed sheets that convey information sometimes true, sometimes doubtful, but always plausible. Very much of it gets into print, for it is convenient to use, and few newspapers can afford to have correspondents of their own all over the world. It will not do to condemn all of it, for some press agents are conscientious and some of their "news" is trustworthy. But there is so much that is not trustworthy, so much indeed that is conflicting and contradictory that a reader never knows quite what to believe. Public opinion, always an uncertain thing, is so confused and bedeviled by all the hubbub of the press bureaus that it stands halting between two opinions on almost every conceivable subject. The truth will extricate itself in the end, no doubt, but we shall be fortunate if meanwhile public opinion has not taken false steps in half a dozen directions—and with public opinion the governments that respond to it.—The Youth's Companion.

OREGON VOTER COMMENTS ON STANFIELD

According to the Journal, Robert N. Stanfield has announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for United States Senator, with T. B. Neuhausen as his campaign manager. Mr. Stanfield is splendidly equipped by intellect, personality, character, experience and native Oregonian birth to represent our state in the U. S. Senate. He is a poor manager, however, of his own political campaign—his failure in that respect being in marked contrast to his success as a legislator and in his private business. The overwhelming depth of his defeat at the primaries two years ago may be ascribed directly to his attempt to manage his own campaign. In the first place, he was so impulsively frank in public utterances concerning his candidacy that he laid himself open for effective attack. And what was worse, by managing his own campaign, he laid himself open to approach by every grafter, hang-around, political deadbeat and precinct adviser who wanted to connect with his pocket book. These fellows hung around his headquarters, pestering him for money, and giving the public the impression that they were the kind of helpers he was associating with. No wonder people voted against him who got a look-in at his headquarters and saw the buzzards on the bed rail. Every time when, under the pressure of the campaign, he gave his assent to some campaign scheme that meant money for the schemer, he simply whetted the appetite for more, while if he refused, the whole flock of yappers dragged at his heels. Evidently he has profited by the lesson. Mr. Neuhausen is an experienced, tact-

ful and capable campaign manager, and if Mr. Stanfield refuses to have anything to do with his own campaign beyond meeting the real public in the open way he enjoys, he will save himself from an avalanche of undesired criticism. In fact, no candidate who has the reputation of wealth should ever manage his own campaign, for by managing it he opens the door for the beachcombers to fill his headquarters while the disgusted public is turned away.

What progress Mr. Stanfield can make against Senator Chamberlain at the general election, in the event he secures the republican nomination, is a question. At this writing it would appear as though he had not the slightest chance of election—but things move rapidly in these days and no one can foresee with certainty what six months may bring forth.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A MARKET?

There is much agitation and organization these days for better marketing facilities for raw products, says the Manufacturer.

The farmers who raise berries and fruit, the sugar beet growers, and the fishermen are organizing to get higher prices.

Is it not a fact that it is the industry that manufactures these products that makes the principal and reliable market?

Those who produce the raw materials for canneries and fruit and sea food factories must not overlook this fact.

The industries have large investments of capital, market in the whole world, and advertise for consumers.

Can the growers and the fishermen do better than co-operate in a friendly manner with the men who have invested their capital and have all at stake and create the demand for the product?

The home market that is nearest to the place where the raw material is produced is after all the best market for perishable products.

To seek distant markets on higher bids may destroy or weaken the home market which for a period of years would bring the most stable prices and best conserve the industry.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When blacking stove wet blacking with left-over tea. This covers red lids and lasts longer.

When frying onions don't cover, but stir often that they may cook evenly. Will brown nicer, and cook in one-half hour.

When making apple pie, after putting layer of apple add sugar and seasoning, then remainder of apple, and juice will not stew out.

Try putting a new gas mantle over the old one. Not only will the usefulness of the latter be lengthened, but a much better light will be obtained.

A reliable way of mending a knife or steel fork which has come out of the handle is to fill the hole in the handle with fine powdered resin and hold the rough end of the knife or fork in the fire until it gets hot, but not red hot. Insert it in the powdered resin and hold it until it is firmly set.

When furnishing a dining room use a rug that is large enough to nearly cover the floor. Small rugs are never good in a dining room. Very dark carpets and walls make the room gloomy and that is one thing a dining room should never be. Plain paper of some soft shade for the walls, with a border of some rich shade which will either harmonize or contrast with the color scheme of the room is best to use.

Usually drapery of some kind should be used at the windows but, if they shut out the light, I would either use a thin white one or none at all. Don't make the mistake of putting too many pictures in this room.

Brown, deep red or blue are all good colors for the dining room, and a bit of bright yellow can often be added with good effect. The furniture should be plain and not too much of it. Use pieces of furniture that are easy to keep well dusted.

Why "Apostle Spoons."

"Apostle spoons," also called "gossip spoons," were gift spoons given by the sponsors or "gossips" to a child at its christening. They were so called because each spoon had a figure of an apostle on the handle. Wealthy people gave the whole twelve apostles; those of less means and generosity gave the four evangelists; while poorer persons had to be contented with one, bearing generally the figure of the donor's or of the child's patron saint. There is a capital picture of a full set in Hone's "Everyday Book," copied from one in possession of the author. It is noticeable that each apostle seems to wear a broad-brimmed hat—the hat, in fact, being a plate of metal which was put on the head to preserve the features from injury, and which is to be seen on all genuine apostle spoons.

AT LEAST IT "GOT RESULTS"

Boston "Tea Party." However Inspired, Blazed New Pathway for the World's Progress.

Boston's celebrated "tea party," which was held December 16, 1773, has within recent years been the subject of attack by iconoclasts. Not content with branding as a myth the story of George Washington and the cherry tree, and casting reflections on Paul Revere, the famous equestrian hero, the idol-smashers have sought to prove that the tea party was, in fact, a beer party. It was not the spirit of patriotism, but the spirits imbibed in John Duggan's tavern which animated the immortal 62, disguised as Indians, according to the assertion made by a member of the United States congress a few years ago. This assertion naturally aroused much indignation, and a great mass of evidence in rebuttal has been offered.

According to the defenders of the tea party, John Duggan, the saloon-keeper who is said to have supplied the beer which fired the patriotism of the drinkers thereof, was only seven years old at the time of the Boston occurrence, and, moreover, was still in Ireland. Mr. Duggan, who later sold liquor refreshments to the thirsty of Boston town, was born in 1790, and did not come to America until many years after the tea incident. Admitting these facts, the allegations of the iconoclasts, disproved in one important particular, fall flat, unless it can be shown that another John Duggan conducted the thirst parlor of Boston. Whether inspired by indignation or beer, however, the result of the "tea party" was the same.—Detroit News.

REBUKED FROM THE PULPIT

Pastoral Admonition, Gently Conveyed, Should Have Been Enough for Even Choir Boys.

The pastor of a small parish in a New Jersey town was known far and wide about the countryside for his quaint ways and eccentric habits. He had a small choir which he augmented on special occasions with boys from the neighborhood. These recruits were sometimes unruly and he did not always find it easy to hold them within the proper bounds.

In the course of a Christmas morning sermon several choir boys began to eat peanuts surreptitiously and the crackling of the shells was plainly audible to the congregation. At first the rector paid no attention to them, but finally they got on his nerves. Pausing after an impassioned outburst of oratory, he fixed his gaze sternly upon them and thus addressed them in reproving tones:

"Boys—you choir boys, I mean. If you must eat peanuts in church, please, oh, please, do not crunch the shells," then turning again to the congregation, he resumed his discourse.

Maine Liquor Laws.

"Maine law" was the name given, in the state of Maine to an act "to prohibit drinking houses and tipping shops." It was passed in May, 1851; received the signature of the governor on June 2 and was first enforced at Bangor on July 4 of the same year. This law was re-enacted, in all its parts, in 1858, and was made more stringent in 1867 and again in 1870. It was so amended in 1872 as to bring cider and wine from grapes grown in the state within the prohibition. In 1884 an amendment was added to the constitution prohibiting forever the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the state. Since 1851 the expression "Maine law" has been used colloquially to denote any state enactment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks.—Boston Globe.

What Becomes of Old Cars?

It has generally been assumed that when an automobile begins to show its age, it gravitates to the rural districts, but the observing traveler knows that the average farmer likes a new car as well as the city man; it is evident that the fate of used cars, and the reason for the comparatively strong price maintained on them, must be sought in other directions.

Many second-hand cars are bought by small tradesmen, who convert them to commercial uses; but by far the larger number return to their makers, or to the various branches, where they are dissected for the many parts that, with a little cleaning, can be used again, thus freeing the shops from the necessity of turning out quantities of parts for replacement stock.

'Specially in Winter.

"I see you have a great many antebellum homes about here," remarked the visitor.

"So we have," replied the Southern planter. "Most of them are falling into ruins, though."

"But I thought the South had struck its stride and was now progressive?" "That's the very reason why those antebellum mansions are being deserted. They are long on looks and short on comfort."

Make Living From Flint Pebbles.

The flint pebble industry gives employment to many women and children along the French coast between Havre and Dieppe. The pebbles collected in and near Havre are selected for their spherical shape, and are used for pulverizing in certain industries, particularly in the manufacture of cement and in copper mines, being employed in the interior of large cylinders.

Kill the Scale Before It Kills Your Trees

Spray in the early Spring, while the trees are dormant, with

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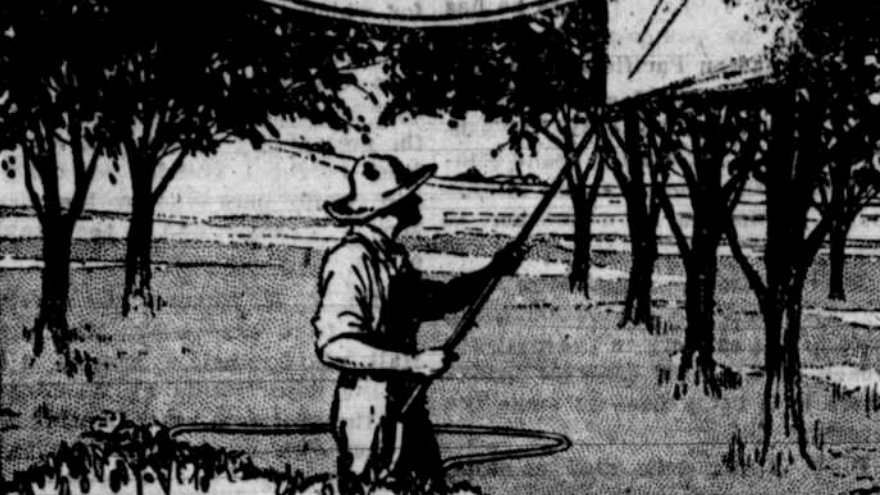
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Fishes Figure in Miracles.

There are many legends paralleling the Gospel story of Peter's finding the piece of money in the fish's mouth.

St. Benno, bishop of Meissen, in Saxony, on June 16, 1106, left his see and went to Rome to avoid the persecution of Emperor Henry IV and ordered that the keys of his cathedral should be thrown into the sea when Henry was excommunicated. When he returned he found the keys in a fish.

St. Egwin, bishop of Worcester, on January 11, 720, wanted to punish himself for his worldly life when a youth and put fetters on his feet, throwing the key into the sea. On his way back from Rome the seamen caught a huge fish, in whose inner parts was the key, which the saint considered a sign that his penance was absolved and therefore he released himself.

Soap Bubbles Puzzle Dog.

A humorous happening is to get a dog to chase soap bubbles. He will be highly interested if one is placed on the floor, and if the breeze forces it to move he will follow it, keeping a respectful distance, however, at first. After several bubbles are blown he will gradually draw closer and very soon will touch his nose to one of them. Then is when a genuine look of astonishment comes over his face as the bubble vanishes and perhaps he gets a tiny bit of soap in his eye. The dog gives ample evidence of his perplexity whenever he sees anything that excites his curiosity, for who of us has not seen them pucker up their foreheads and stare in a quizzical manner at something they had not seen before?

Reason for Snake's Hissing.

The hissing of a snake is caused by the long, sac-like lung being inflated with air, which is forcibly expelled through the glottis and nostrils. The puff adder makes the loudest and most prolonged hiss of any snake. When alarmed, snakes hiss with the object of frightening off their enemies. If snakes were not able to make their presence known they would be frequently trodden upon and injured by the various creatures of field, forest and mountain.

Bring your job work to the Graphic office.

VANISHED WITH THE BUFFALO

Few Left of the Pronghorn Antelope, That Once Roamed the Plains in Vast Numbers.

Next to the buffalo, the most numerous animal in the United States not more than 50 years ago was the pronghorn antelope. About half the size of a deer, but a bit more compactly built, it ranged the plains from the Missouri river westward to the Pacific in places.

Antelopes were dry-country animals, and were always found wherever sagebrush, bunch grass and the short, curly buffalo grass existed. Their favorite range was the plains country just east of the Rocky mountains, where they migrated with the seasons, from Alberta to Mexico, and between the Rocky and the west coast ranges from the Big Bend of the Columbia in Washington, southward to the Gulf of California and the Mexican west coast. It was the best runner of all the plains animals, and had endurance for long-distance running, being well able to take care of itself when in danger. Its meat is not very attractive to the white man's palate, being stringy, tough and dry, and having somewhat the taste of goat meat. Some are still found, but only in widely scattered areas.

Rats Welcome.

Coal mines and other mines are always full of rats, which become exceedingly tame and saucy, being never killed or molested by the miners. The latter believe that to kill one would bring bad luck.

Indeed, it may be said that rats are very useful in mines. They do good service as scavengers; and, what is more important, they give warning by their actions in the presence of dangerous gases, being more sensitive to them than human beings.

"When a 'cave-in' is about to occur, the rats often give timely notice, scampering about in an unusual manner. Doubtless the preliminary cracking of the rocks alarms them.

Paradoxical Feelings.

"I felt cold chills coming over me when the train stopped."
"What was the trouble?"
"A hot box."