

### NEWBERG CHURCH SERVICES

#### Friends

Sunday school at 10 a. m., Am. Sutton, superintendent.  
Morning worship at 11 o'clock.  
Sermon subject, "The Unity of the Church."  
C. E. at 6:30 p. m.  
Evening meeting at 7:30.  
Sermon subject, "Is America on the Eve of a Revolution?"  
Special music. Come and hear these messages.

Fred E. Carter, Pastor

#### Church of the Brethren

Sunday school at 10 a. m.  
Frothing service at 11 a. m.  
Young People's Meeting at 7 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services. Location—corner of Hancock and Washington streets.

John A. Reed,  
David C. Glick,  
Elders in Charge.

#### Christian

Bible school 10 a. m., Ethel Kieler, superintendent.

Frothing services, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
V. P. S. C. E. at 6:30.

The public is cordially invited to all the services.

K. H. Siskafoos, Pastor.

#### Methodist

Frothing every Sunday at the usual hours.

Frothing services both morning and evening, 11 a. m. 7:30 p. m.  
Epworth League, 8:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Chas. H. Gibson, Pastor.

#### Presbyterian

9:45 A. M. . . . . Sunday school

11:00 A. M. . . . . Morning worship

7:00 P. M. . . . . Y. P. S. C. E.

8:00 P. M. . . . . Evening worship

Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. . . . . Bible hour

All non-church-goers and all invited to Presbyterian truth and ways, urgently invited.

#### Free Methodist

Owing to the pastor's absence to attend the annual conference session at Salem next Sabbath there will be no service in the evening.

But the Sabbath school will meet as usual and there will be preaching at 11 a. m.

All are welcome.

W. N. Coffey, Pastor

#### Baptist

Sunday school at 10 o'clock.

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m.

All are invited to these services.

#### Seventh-Day Adventist

Saturday: Sabbath school at 10:30 a. m., preaching service at 11:45.

Wednesday: Prayer meeting at 8 p. m.

#### Church of God

Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30

Prayer and testimony meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

#### Chehalem Center Church

Sunday school . . . . . 10:00

Frothing service . . . . . 11:00

Christian Endeavor . . . . . 7:00

Prayer meeting Thursday . . . . . 8:00

Business meeting of the church on last Thursday evening of month.

Paul H. Lewis, Pastor.

#### Dundee M. E. Church

Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Evening service at 7:30 p. m.

Rev. J. H. Gillespie, Pastor.

#### Friends Church, Springbrook

Sunday school . . . . . 10:00

Morning worship . . . . . 11:00

Christian Endeavor . . . . . 6:30

Worship . . . . . 7:30

Prayer meeting Wednesday . . . . . 7:30

Carl F. Miller, Pastor.

#### Natural Proceeding

"They had a hard time in that place with the actors representing the elements of the storm."

"How so?"

"The lightning struck."

Come to the Graphic to get your make bills printed.

### HOW "ROMOLA" WAS WRITTEN

George Eliot's Immortal Result of an Inspiration and Much Hard Work.

The scene of "Romola" is the Florence of the fifteenth century, and the plan of it came to George Eliot in the course of an Italian journey. "One of those journeys that seem to divide one's life in half so many new ideas do they suggest, so many new sources of interest do they open to the mind." Having fixed on her scheme, she returned to Florence, visiting the old streets, rummaging ancient books, seeking to impregnate herself with the spirit of the venerable city. But she was still far from her goal. When, on her return home, she at last set to work, she saw its difficulties rising before her. Would not her genius desert her when she left the familiar scenes of rustic life in the England of today for foreign countries and past ages? She despaired more than once, gave up her task, then took it up again, plunged conscientiously as she did everything into historical studies, and brought forth in sorrow a kind of moral tragedy which even the reader cannot behold without emotion.—Edmond Scherer.

### SCULPTOR'S USE OF CEMENT

Gigantic Figure of Neptune is Work of Art as Well as Architectural Curiosity.

At Monterosso, near Spezia, Italy, there stands an architectural curiosity—a gigantic figure of Neptune, constructed of cement and used to support the extreme end of a terrace for a seaside villa. The house is the Villa Pastine, and the statue is the work of Arrigo Minerbi, a talented sculptor of Rome.

A small promontory on which the villa is built presented many difficulties to the architect, but he finally succeeded in building there a very commodious and comfortable residence. The statue, which is wonderfully life-like, is about 33 feet in height. The body, which, like the head, is built of reinforced cement, is hollow, and contains a spiral staircase. Considering the nature of the material with which Signor Minerbi had to work, he is to be congratulated on the result of his labors.

#### "All For a Song."

"He has sold his future for a song" they said of a rich man's son who, instead of taking advantage of the unusual opportunities open to him for a worth-while career, was willing away his golden years on the Great White Way.

"All for a song," has come to mean to us "paying too much for a whistle," any undue sacrifice or waste for something that is worthless or only of transient moment, particularly the superficial.

It has come down to us from the day when its significance was literal. As a token of her appreciation of the poet, Edmund Spenser, Queen Elizabeth ordered Lord Burleigh to present him with £100, which in those days was a small fortune. Upon this Lord Burleigh is said to have exclaimed "All this for a song!"

#### Penn and Land Buying.

The story that William Penn bought from the Delaware Indians as much land as a dozen bulls' hides would cover and then cut them into narrow strips to cunningly enable him to trick the Indians by encircling a vast stretch of territory is not true. This is a very old story. It was told in remote times of Dido of Carthage. The legend is that Dido built that city after buying as much land as a bullock's hide would cover. She cut the hide into strips, getting a large bit of real estate in the transaction. The story reappears in the case of the Dutchman in Irving's "Knickerbocker," who bought as much land from the Indians as Tenbreek's trousers would cover. But Tenbreek had on pairs of trousers enough to cover the island of Manhattan.

#### Pertinent Questions.

Among the many Irish anecdotes told by Canon Hannay, author of several books under the pen-name of "George Birmingham," is the following. An Irish gentleman who heard of the death of a great enemy of his, who had harassed him for many years, remarked: "Well, it's a comfort to think that the devil's got that fellow at last." A clergyman who happened to be present felt it his duty to remonstrate against this uncharitable view of the dead man's condition. He said he hoped that, in spite of all that had passed, the poor man might have escaped the extreme penalty. "Well," retorted the other, "if the devil hasn't got that fellow, all I can say is that I don't see much use in keeping a devil at all."

#### Rats as Food.

Doctor Kane, the Arctic explorer, said that one of the worst curses in the far North were the rats that infested his ship. Nevertheless, when in want of other food, he was glad to eat them—sometimes chopped up and frozen into tallow balls.

He wrote: "During the long winter nights Hans bogged his hours of watch by shooting rats with bow and arrow. The repugnance of my companions to share with me this table luxury gave me frequent advantage of fresh meat soup, which contributed no doubt to my comparative immunity to scurvy."

### NOVEL CURE FOR TOOTHACHE

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell Tells of Experience With Patient Possessing Powerful Imagination.

In medicine things sometimes happen that professional men have difficulty in explaining, according to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, who in his autobiography tells the following story: A big fisherman came aboard my steamer one day and said that he had toothache. His jaw was swollen, his mouth was hard to open, and the offending molar was visible within; but when I produced the forceps he protested loudly that he would not have it touched for worlds.

"Why, then, did you come to me?" I asked. "You are wasting my time."

"I wanted you to charm her, doctor," he answered.

"But, my dear friend, I do not know how to charm, and I don't think it would do the slightest good. Doctors are not allowed to do such things."

He was evidently much put out, and had turned to go when I said, "If you really think it would do any good, come along. You'll have to pay 25 cents exactly as if you had it pulled out."

"Gladly, doctor. Please go ahead." He sat on the rail while I put one finger into his mouth, touched the molar and repeated the most mystic nonsense I could think of. "Abracadabra Tiddlywinkum Umslopoga," and then jerked the finger out lest the patient close his ponderous jaws. The fisherman took a turn round the deck, pulled out the quarter and solemnly handed it to me, saying, "All the pain is gone. Many thanks, doctor."

I found myself standing alone in amazement, twiddling a miserable shilling, and wondering how I came to make such a fool of myself—Youth's Companion.

### CORSET FIRST WORN BY MEN

Garment Now Almost Exclusively Feminine Shown to Have Been Made for Norman King.

The corset as such has not always gone by that name. First mention of the word is found in the household register of Eleanor, countess of Leicester, May 24, 1265, and the person for whom the garment was made was Richard, king of the Normans. Another pair is mentioned at the same time as intended for Richard's son, Edward. Which would seem to prove that corsets were originally used for men as well as for women.

Some authorities claim that the word corset is from the French word corpe, the body, and serrer (to tighten, enclose or incase). This may have been a corruption or diminutive form of the single word "corps," which was formerly written "corcs," or the name may have been taken from a rich material known as corse, which was at one time extensively used for its making. About the year 1600 the corset is referred to as "stays" in England. The word bodice was not infrequently spelled bodies by old authors and was used to designate the garment now known as the corset.

#### Beavers' Remarkable Work

A single colony of beaver are capable of constructing a dam 12 feet high and a quarter of a mile long. Such a dam was recently discovered by a state game warden, in a secluded spot along Taylor's creek, Bayfield county, Wis. The beaver house at the center of the dam, 16 feet high and 40 feet broad at the base, the sleeping apartment inside the house, was exceptionally spacious for a beaver home, being large enough for a tall man to lie down at full length. The floor was found to be covered with a dry substance and was as clean as a whistle. Large quantities of food were found stored for cold weather use. Nine beavers, the parents and their children, were found living comfortably in the house, the result of their engineering feat.

#### Explaining the "Ring Finger."

Of all the men, both young and old, who place engagement rings on the fingers of their brides-to-be, it is almost an absolute certainty that not one-tenth of them knows why he places the ring on the ring finger of the left hand. Of course, the answer could be: "Everybody's done it." The custom of placing the ring upon the fourth finger seems undoubtedly to owe its origin to the fancy that a special nerve, or vein, ran directly from this finger to the heart. Macrobius, in his Saturnalia, alludes to the belief in the following words: "Because of this nerve, the newly betrothed places the ring on this finger of his spouse, as though it were a representation of the heart." This information, he asserts, was derived from an Egyptian priest.

#### Preachers' Sons.

I know the age-old fibes concerning preachers' sons and deacons' daughters, but have no great concern respecting them. (The writer is one of them.) It is true that much, and much too much is expected of them. They are constantly in the eye of the members of the congregation, and little allowance is made for their shortcomings. Trivial offenses are magnified, and they are rarely treated with real justice. Yet in a long life I have known many preachers' sons, and there have been very few "black sheep" among them. In nine cases out of ten they have proved to be high-minded, honorable and respected citizens.—Melville E. Stone, in Collier's Weekly.

### REMEDY FOR TEACHER SHORTAGE REVEALED

Each Community in Oregon Should Know Instructors of Children Today.

In asking the state of Oregon to vote favorably for the two-mill elementary school measure, popularly known as the Children's Rights Bill, the teachers of the state of Oregon are not asking for an increase in salary. They are merely working for a fair and equal distribution of taxes for the support of these basic schools, that the entire state will be taxed and not only the organized school districts, as at present is the case.

The shortage of teachers in Oregon is growing so rapidly that the situation is alarming in the extreme. Last year 100 schools were closed, and in these 100 schools, 230 rooms were closed and close to 4000 pupils were unable to have the instruction that rightly should have been theirs. What was the cause?

It was due entirely to a shortage of teachers. Why? Because the teachers are being underpaid and are leaving the profession for better-paid work. They have to do this. Some day Oregon must come to the rescue of the teacher. Now, it is being asked to save the child, the voter of tomorrow.

Do we want him educated? Sure. Only recently in New York did the question of raising the teachers' salaries come up before the legislature and it was due to a lack of sufficient information as to the extent to which they should be increased, and the ability of communities to pay increases have led the legislative leaders to decide to postpone final revision of the teachers' salary law until another session.

The temporary readjustment of salaries will fix the minimum rate for the rural school teacher at \$350, while in the larger county districts the lowest paid elementary teachers will get \$300. The minimum in elementary schools in third-class cities will be \$1,100 instead of \$320 as at present, and that in high schools \$1,250 instead of \$940. Second-class cities must raise their minimum salary of elementary teachers from \$300 to \$1,200, and that of high school teachers from \$1,000 to \$1,400.

In order to prevent New York City draining the adjoining cities of teachers, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains, and New Rochelle are to be required to pay within \$550 of the rates in effect in New York City. Flat increases of \$550 over the March 1 rates are mandated upon Syracuse and of \$400 on Buffalo and Rochester. These higher salaries will do much to make the teaching service more attractive.

The New York City rates are to be fixed by a committee now at work upon the problem of determining how the city's quota of the direct state tax of 1½ mills—\$12,000,000—shall be distributed among more than 24,000 members of the supervising staff. The average increase of \$500 would seem small in comparison with the other increases were it not for the fact that the governor last month signed a bill giving the New York City teachers an increase on June 1. Six thousand six hundred and three teachers will receive from 30 to 40 per cent more pay than they received on Dec. 31, 1919, while 6,050 others of a total of 24,123 will have their salaries increased from 50 to 60 per cent. But the minimum salary on June 1 will be only \$1,005.

In redrafting the provisions of the state-wide salary bill affecting New York City the joint legislative committee to which the task was assigned has raised this minimum to \$1,500 and has so revised other salaries that those grades of the service where the chief shortage of teachers exists shall offer salaries that will attract and hold the best teachers. In no other way can the standards of teaching be maintained, not to say improved.

When the legislative committee reports next year whatever other grades of the service have not received due and proper consideration can be provided for in the general salary increase measure.

### SCHOOLS ARE UNABLE TO GET INSTRUCTORS

Superintendent Spaulding of Cleveland Board Declines Small Salaries.

Men teachers are disappearing from the schools of Oregon.

Thirty years ago there were as many men as women in elementary schools. Now the ratio is four men to six women.

Cleveland, Ohio, finds it impossible to secure men teachers of manual or physical training for elementary schools because of low salaries.

These facts are presented to Cleveland teachers by Supt. Frank E. Spaulding in an article being distributed to them for information in connection with their study of the salary questionnaire recently sent out.

The remedy in Oregon is the two-mill levy.

Significance is lent to the situation by a recent resolution of the Schoolmasters' Club of Cincinnati deploring the condition nationally and stating "the influence of men is considered necessary for the proper education of American youth."

The resolution asks the National Educational Association to bring before the public and its school officials the seriousness of the situation.

Newberg Lodge No. 294 A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting Second and Fourth Thursday evening of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome. Frank Knapp, Secretary. Wm. Clemens, W. M.

### INSURANCE

Get the best Fire Insurance for less money. We can furnish it. Let us prove it. Write, see or phone I. L. & C. I. Neekins, Newberg, Ore.

## STEADY, AMERICA!

### Let Us Work This Out Together

Republicans, It Is Up to Us to Elect a Real President This Fall.

He Must Be the Biggest and the Soundest and the Most Effective American We Can Find.

### Before Committing Yourself Consider These Facts:

Out of thirteen states, where the contest was between Wood and Johnson for the instruction of delegates to the Republican National Convention, the elections have been decided for Wood in nine.

Total Number of Delegates Pledged to Vote for Wood at Republican National Convention, 321

Since the narrowing down of the field, the situation is generally diagnosed as follows:

A vote for Hoover, for Lowden, or for Poindexter is a vote for Johnson.

## KEEP THE PARTY TOGETHER

## WIN WITH WOOD

(Paid Adv. by Leonard Wood Campaign Headquarters)

### J. L. VAN BLARICOM

#### Staple and Fancy Groceries

#### Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

We please the most particular. Phone us a grocery order and see if our prompt service doesn't surprise you. We want your trade.

### ELECTION, MAY 21

## STATE ROADS

### Vote 302 X Yes

### For 4% State Road Bond Limit

BALLOT TITLE IS AS FOLLOWS:

302 X Yes  
303 No

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Referred to the people by the Legislative Assembly.

LIMITATION OF FOUR PER CENT STATE INDEBTEDNESS FOR PERMANENT ROADS.—Purpose: To amend Section 7 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon so as to permit the creation of debts and liabilities including previous debts and liabilities for the purpose of building and maintaining permanent roads to the amount of four per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the State of Oregon, instead of two per cent as now provided by law.

NO PROPERTY TAX—NO DIRECT TAX  
NO INCREASE IN AUTO LICENSE FEES  
NO INCREASE OF GASOLINE TAX

Keep these three facts in mind. The present auto license fees and gasoline tax will pay both the principal and interest on all the bonds under this amendment, and will yield an annual surplus besides for other state highway work. No additional taxation of any kind.

FEDERAL FUNDS MUST BE MATCHED

Oregon must have sufficient Highway Funds to match Federal apportionments or Oregon cannot get the benefit of Federal money for Oregon Roads. Increasing this constitutional limit is a necessity. Unless limit is increased, either state roads cannot be completed for many, many years, or must be finished by direct property taxation. This measure averts direct property tax for state highways and makes early completion possible. Let's get the roads built now.

Income from Present Sources Sufficient to Pay Principal and Interest.

The fact that revenue from auto license fees and gasoline tax, without increase of present rates, will be ample to pay both principal and interest on these bonds, is clearly set forth by official figures in the State Pamphlet, mailed to every registered voter. Refer to State Pamphlet for verification. Examine the table carefully. It proves that no property tax is required and that present rates for auto license fees and gas tax will reduce principal and interest and yield surplus besides.

For Interest Tables, Pamphlets or Further Information, write to OREGON ROADS AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION  
E. L. THOMPSON, President, 249 1/2 S. Portland  
C. C. CHURCH, Chairman Executive Council, E. L. Ash  
Campaign Headquarters, 311 Worcester Building, Portland, Oregon.

VOTE 302 X YES—For 4% State Road Bond Limit