

# Newberg Graphic

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THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1920.

The mermaids will be with us Saturday to try the temperature of the Willamette.

With wool selling as low as 2¢ to 3¢ cents a pound, a fellow ought to be able to buy cloth for patching his old trousers pretty soon now.

The merry-go-round arrived a few days ago. The horses have been brought out of their stalls and hitched up and the song of the dying swan will be "repeated by request" ere long—and all the kiddies in town will be alive with glee.

Things are beginning to warm up back at Chicago and the dark horses are being carefully groomed for appearance at the logical moment, though most of them will doubtless be pale green when final adjournment is announced.

## ABNORMAL TAXES AND THE WAY OUT

In less than three years the people of the United States have paid in federal taxes as great an aggregate amount as they paid in 55 preceding years. This is a staggering fact, but not in any way a surprise, for the heaviness of taxes has been painfully apparent and has had a pernicious effect on the rising cost of the necessities of life, says the Spokesman Review.

It would be most depressing if we had a similar three-year period to look forward to. Yet there are many things to indicate that large government expenditures will necessitate extraordinary revenues for some time to come. One proposed item alone, the soldiers' bonus, will increase the tax burden considerably if congress shall accede to the demands that are being made.

It rests largely with the mass of the people to say whether they shall continue to pay burdensome taxes indefinitely. The only practicable way out is through a radical decrease in government expenditures. This will not be made unless there is a universal and unmistakable demand.

Every indication points to a powerful sentiment in favor of a national budget, for this is generally considered the most direct way to eliminate wastefulness in government expenditure. We have before us specific instances of state governments which through administrative co-ordination, accompanied by the budget system, have kept expenses and taxes down. If states can do it the federal government can.

## THE TRUTH AT LAST

The candor of Chairman Bedford of Standard Oil, on the Mexican question is a pleasant deviation from the usual. We are accustomed to being told that America must take charge of Mexico in order to protect American lives there. We must maintain order for Mexico's good. Mr. Bedford tells us that we must have a new policy with Mexico in order to get Mexican oil for ourselves, says the Nebraska State Journal.

This desire and need for Mexican oil is the real reason for much of the American feeling about Mexico. It is a real reason, too. We do need Mexican oil. America has developed a vast machinery depending on oil for fuel. Mexico has great oil deposits. We would like to have our share. As a matter of fact, our oil interests have claims to a large share of the Mexican oil lands. The Carranza government obstructed the profitable use of these oil properties. That is one of the reasons for the steady opposition to the Carranza government in the United States.

It has been a defect of American foreign policy that it has not been openly enough realistic. We cover over our economic aims with fine phrases. Instead of admitting to ourselves that we were headed for Mexican oil, we talked of Mexican order and American lives. We shall get along much better with Mexico if we follow Chairman Bedford's example and call a spade a spade, an oil well an oil well. That will make relations with Mexico a plain business proposition. We want Mexican oil. On what terms can we get it? Such negotiation in the open is more likely to get us oil on satisfactory terms than if we let ourselves be led into Mexico to take, in the name of some high and holy principle, our oil by military force.

## HIS WANTS EASILY SUPPLIED

Eskimos Have No Hankering After Things Which Other Peoples Look Upon as Necessaries.

Without tea, coffee, sugar or tobacco, and with but few vegetables, the Eskimo of Greenland finds life pleasant and thinks his homeland one of the most desirable in the world. The few who have visited Denmark think the Danes are to be pitied, says Roger Pocock, in the Wide World Magazine. The Eskimo's needs are few, and these his arctic home supply in abundance. In filling these the Greenland seal is the most important factor. Its internal organs are almost identical with those of a sheep, and its meat is a fat, streaky mutton. The skin makes hairy breeches for men, women and children, and with the hair removed and properly oiled, makes soft-soled, waterproof footwear. From it also is made the hunter's shirt, the summer tent, the woman's boat, the hunter's canoe and the harness for the dog team.

Winter clothes are made from the fur of the fox, dog and bear. Driftwood, always plentiful on these rocky shores, furnishes roof beams, tent poles, canoe frames, harpoons for sealing, and lance shafts for hunting walrus, bear and reindeer. Lamps are made from hollowed rocks and knives from sharp stones. Other things are considered luxuries.

## GERMS ON POSTAGE STAMPS

Physicians Have Found Microbes of Disease on Almost Every Specimen They Examined.

Drs. J. Diner and G. Horstman bought postage stamps at 50 different places and tested them for the microbes of disease. They report to the Medical Times that every stamp was infected, and it appeared to make no difference whether they were from a drawer or cash register or exposed on a desk.

Among the germs they found were such deadly ones as colon bacilli, staphylococci, streptococci, pneumococci and diphtheria bacilli. The editor of American Medicine comments that if postage stamps were as grave a source of infection as these facts might seem to indicate, a very large part of the population would be suffering from infection, as almost everybody is in the habit of licking stamps. The fact is that an examination of the mouths, noses and throats of almost all of us will reveal the presence of some or all of these germs at any time.

However, licking postage stamps is a dirty habit and one that is quite easy to acquire.

## Coasting in Wake of Boat.

Passengers on one of the Hudson river ferries in New York were treated in the summer of 1919 to the odd spectacle of a canoe sailing in their wake, all the way across the river, without any means of propulsion. What made the canoe go was a question that puzzled many. The more observant noticed that the canoe did not keep to the smooth water directly aft the ferryboat, but rode off to one side, in the rough waves that the paddle wheels kicked up. They also noticed that the canoe did not hug the ferryboat close, and that often it pursued its mysterious course at a considerable distance, though it traveled just as fast as the ferryboat. According to a writer in the Scientific American who explains the mystery, the canoe always took a position on the forward side of a wave and kept it all the way across. The wave carried the canoe along as the surf carries the Hawaiian on his surf board.

## They'd Met Before.

My first attempt proving a failure, I embarked a second time upon the matrimonial seas. We returned from our honeymoon by way of a little town where my new husband had business interests. That afternoon, much to my surprise, I met an old schoolmate of mine on the street. She made me promise that we would dine with her the next evening.

"I'm a newly wed, too," she explained, "and I want you to meet Harry."

For me a most delicious dinner was spoiled. Harry proved to be my first husband! I experienced the most embarrassing moment of my life when my friend exclaimed, "O, you're acquainted!"—Chicago Tribune.

## Italy Trains Blind Soldiers.

Italy has about 1,500 blind soldiers. All of these are being trained for useful employment. In addition to having lost their sight, a number of these unfortunate soldiers are without arms or legs. Several ingenious devices have been invented to assist the armless blind soldiers to read. One of these consists of a little pocket battery and a belt encircling the chest and containing small needles. The device plays a record that causes a different needle to prick for each letter and so the blind man reads.

## Oranges for Marmalade.

Women who are in the habit of making orange marmalade—this is just time of year for doing it—will be interested to know that the crop of bitter oranges in the Seville consular district is very full and of magnificent quality, though only about 75 per cent as plentiful as that of last year. Most of it goes to the marmalade manufacturers in Dundee, but about 10,000 half chests are available for other markets.

## NO LONGER REFLECTS SOUND

Defect Which Made Supreme Courtroom "Whispering Gallery" Has Been Remedied.

According to the Washington Star, the "whispering gallery" of the United States Supreme court has been eliminated. It was Chief Justice White who called it a "whispering gallery." In a letter to Elliott Woods, superintendent of the capitol he said:

"The situation is at times almost unbearable, a result which will be readily appreciated when it is understood that from one end of the rostrum to the other there exists what may be described as a whispering gallery, by which speech in the most modulated tone is magnified and carried from one end of the bench to the other, so that a statement by one Judge at one end to his neighbor is magnified and spoken into the ear of a member of the court at the other end."

The acoustic properties of the Supreme courtroom have been very bad since 1902, when the roof of the central portion of the capitol was fireproofed and the ceilings of the statutory hall and the present Supreme courtroom were fireproofed. The character of the material used made the surface sound-reflecting. The Supreme court has had a great deal of trouble from that time with the reflection of sound from the spherical ceiling. This defect has now been remedied at a cost of \$10,000.

## LOOKED LIKE SURE TROUBLE

Little Wonder Courtroom Was in Panic Over Colored Woman's Spectacular Appearance.

During a trial of a colored man in the criminal court recently on a charge of murder, there was considerable nervous tension in the courtroom, the result of remarks that had been made that some one was "going to start something," regardless of the outcome of the case. The courtroom was crowded to capacity, and several police officers were stationed about the room.

At an impressive moment, while the defendant was on the witness stand, a commotion was heard at one of the courtroom doors. Into the midst of the nervous spectators walked a large colored woman who carried in one hand a formidable-looking rifle. Policemen and detectives seized her and rushed her into an outside room, where they began examining the weapon. It was not loaded. She explained that she had been in juvenile court in a case in which the rifle had been used as evidence.

Before going home, she said, she decided to hear some of the evidence in the murder case. She and her rifle were sent out of the building, and the murder trial was resumed.—Indianapolis News.

## Power from Volcanic Steam.

In 1905 Prince Ginoiri Conti, general director of the Larderello works at Larderello, Italy, decided to experiment with the natural steam springs of Larderello for obtaining motive power. His experiments were so successful that the company built a large power station at Larderello with three units of 2,500 kilowatts each. The work, says The Illustrated London News, was begun in 1914, but was delayed by the European war. The first unit was started in 1916, and the power station was completed in the same year. Four overhead lines at 36,000 volts carry electric current to Siena, Leghorn, Piombina and Massa. The holes bored to the natural steam-pockets, which vary in depth from 198 feet to 495 feet, are lined with iron tubing sixteen inches in diameter. The steam is cleared of gas before it is carried to the turbine generators.

## Clemenceau and Heaven.

The latest Clemenceau anecdote that is going the rounds of the boulevards is to the effect that the premier was annoyed because a tree in the neighboring garden overshadowed his. The tree was the property of some Jesuit fathers, on whom M. Clemenceau called, politely explaining that his attitude to the church was unchanged, but he would regard it as a personal favor if the Jesuit fathers would cut down the tree, "because it prevents me from seeing the heavens." The Jesuit father who received him was very courteous and was much flattered by the premier's call. He promised that the offending tree should be speedily removed, but he added, with the suave smile of the ecclesiastic: "I am afraid, M. le Premier, that just the same, you will not see heaven."—London Morning Post.

## His "College."

During debate in the New York state assembly one day, when Gov. Smith was a member of that body, another member arose to a question of personal privilege and announced that Cornell had won the boat race at Poughkeepsie, adding that he was a graduate of Cornell. This started a reminiscence meeting, other members arising to tell the name of their alma mater. Smith finally rose and announced:

"I am a graduate of the F. F. M."  
"What college is that?"  
"Fulton Fish Market."—World's Work.

## Mean Comment.

"The politicians will have one comfort in the feminine ballot."  
"What is that?"  
"It will never go to swell the silent vote."

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## CAN GET RID OF BURDOCK

Pest is Hard to Kill, but One Farmer Tells of Finding the Plant's Vulnerable Spot.

A weed pest of wide distribution, particularly obnoxious because of its numerous prickly burrs, is the burdock. Cutting it down doesn't do any good, for burdock develops a root system possessing wonderful vital tenacity, and promptly "comes up" again.

Like the well-known hero of antiquity whose only vulnerable spot was on his heel, the charmed life which the burdock seems to bear really is only a semblance. The burdock has its vulnerable spot, but few know where it is.

An eastern farmer, living in a rural district where the worthless burdock had brazenly lived its parasitic life for years, happened on to the burdock's weakness—and burdock ceased straightway to be a bad pest on that farm.

This farmer cut, using a bush scythe, the burdocks infesting a fence corner. They were flourishing, arrogant burdocks—the kind that grew as tall as a man nearly and for a brief period in the summer, when the green burrs make elegant balls and cushions, are a delight to the children.

This farmer cut them all down with a scythe. A few hours later—it was in hot, dry weather—it occurred to him to try to pull up the roots. Thus he stumbled on the peculiar weakness of the burdock.

It has a long tap root which shrinks when the plant is first cut. If the plants have been cut off about four inches above the ground, leaving a hill which can be readily grasped, and if the pulling is attended to while the tap root is still in the shrunken state, it is possible to pull the tap-root up almost to its bottommost end.

## RACIAL VIGOR WILL RETURN

English Writer of Opinion That Matter May Safely Be Left to Mother Nature.

Many writers have laid stress upon the fact that Europe, in losing the flower of its youth upon the battlefield, has left only the least fit and most unhealthy to become the progenitors of future races. And they cite the effect of the Napoleonic wars on the physique and stamina of the French.

In answer to these pessimists the scientific editor of the Illustrated London News writes:

"Against this it may be urged that the recuperative power of nature soon reasserts itself, and no one who has watched year by year up to 1914 (as did the present writer) the yearly reviews on July 14 could doubt that, at the outbreak of the present war, the Frenchman had more than recovered the tall stature and the high muscular and nervous energy of his forefathers. While, therefore, we must expect a certain falling off in the physique of the children born between, say, 1914 and thirty years hence, we may be fairly confident that, given the maintenance of the present standard of living and the absence of any great epidemic, at the end of that time the English race will return to its prewar standard of physical fitness."

## Just Occurred to Her.

A child's prayer has long been celebrated in song and story. Prayers from the youthful lips of faith have ever appealed to mankind. There are few so hardened as not to be moved by such prayers, or remember with

awe their own lisping of "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Children also, in their innocence, sometimes say prayers which are not without their humorous side, and these, too, have been handed down to posterity. In this latter class belongs the following true account of the prayer of a little girl who lives just on the other side of the District line in Maryland.

Little Lois was completing her evening prayer at her mother's knee. "Amen," finished Lois, and then, without a pause:

"Mamma, has the Lord got a bald head like daddy?"—Washington Star.

## Electrification of Seeds.

There appears to be much interest in the electrification of seeds and the application of electricity to growing plants. A recent account of work along these lines tells of a new method of aiding plant growth. The seeds, ten or twenty sacks, are placed in tanks provided with iron electrodes at both ends; the electrolyte is a solution of sodium nitrate or some other fertilizer. Particularly with cereals—wheat, barley and oats—the yields of both grain and straw are said to be increased. Some five hundred farmers have taken up the treatment of the seeds, which is followed by a very careful drying in a kiln. The treatment is applied about a month or two before sowing.—Scientific American.

## Why Hair Nets Are Dear.

The hair net business of Chefoo, China, is in a state of chaos owing to complications caused by buyers from Shanghai going directly to the makers in the region of Chingchowfu and thus competing with the firms with which these had contracts. Consequently the price has increased about 300 per cent.



## GRADUATION DAY

is GIFT DAY

**YES, it is the greatest day in the life of the boy or the girl. They stand at the threshold of life, ready to assume their greater responsibilities. Could there be a more opportune time for a gift in commemoration of this event?**

Mothers and Fathers should do it as a duty. For around the gift is woven so much of unforgettable romance. Friends will do well to give Graduation Day presents—it is a sure token of deepest regard.

Rings, of course, make the best gifts for this occasion. And nowadays, rings come in so many wonderful designs and patterns that there is a ring for every type of person and for every occasion. Or perhaps it is a watch—or a piece of handsome jewelry. If it be a ring then you must surely see our line of W. W. W. Gem Set rings. We recommend them because they are fully guaranteed—which is not always true of gem set rings. If a stone is lost, the manufacturer replaces it with another. That's how sure they are of the setting. It is a thing to remember.

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