

Newberg Graphic

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THURSDAY JANUARY 20, 1921.

Our Dundee package of papers went astray in the mails last week, causing much annoyance to this office and to the subscribers as well. Some subscribers have been furnished with the missing number but the list is so large that the supply was exhausted before all could be served.

During the "late unpleasantness" we heard much about going into the war to end future wars and to make the world safe for democracy. Now the Army and Navy heads are demanding an increase in the appropriations over last year of \$674,000,000 and the effort to Germanize the United States goes merrily on.

The direction in which good old Uncle Sam is going these days is fairly well indicated by the appropriations made in 1920: Past wars \$3,855,482,586 or 68 per cent; future wars \$1,424,138,677 — 3 per cent; civil department \$181,087,225 — 3 per cent; public works \$168,202,557 — 3 per cent; education and science \$57,093,661 — 1 per cent, total, \$5,686,005,706. Do you think the pie is cut right, or do you believe that Uncle Sam ought to spend more on education, science and the stimulation of agriculture and industry. Congressman Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader, declares that we shall never be able to make adequate appropriations for these purposes, "unless we reduce the enormous total of the appropriations carried in the Army and Navy bills." If you believe Mr. Mondell is correct in his reasoning write to your own congressman and tell him how you feel about it.

FRIENDS CHURCH

S. S. 10:00 a. m. Asa Sutton, supt.
Morning meeting 11:00 a. m. Sermon subject: "Some Facts About Increased Armaments and Military Training."

C. E. 6:30 p. m.

Evening Service 7:30 p. m. At this meeting will be given the second of a series of addresses on "Why We Believe The Bible to be The Word of God," in which the "Fulfilled Prophecies" will be shown as evidence that the Bible is the Word of God.

Every one welcome.

FRED E. CARTER, Pastor.

An Experienced Printer.

"Our new company is capitalized at \$50,000,000."

"Great, let me see your prospectus."

"Oh, we haven't got out a prospectus yet. The confounded printer wants his pay in advance."—Mobile Register.

How to Identify Him.

An agitated woman burst into a police station in Chicago not long ago with the announcement:

"My husband has been threatening to drown himself for some time, and he's been missing now for two days. I want you to have the river dragged."

"Is there anything peculiar about him by which he could be recognized if we should find a body?" asked the inspector.

For a moment the woman hesitated and seemed at a loss. Then a look of relief came to her face, and she replied:

"Why, yes! He's deaf!"—Harper's Magazine.

A Texas Flivver.

The following notice was found tacked on a timeworn Ford that had been abandoned in one of the Texas oil fields:

For Sale

One Ford car with piston ring.
Two rear wheels, one front spring;
Has no fenders, seat made of plank.
Burns lots of gas, hard to crank;
Carburetor busted half way through
Engine missing, hits on two;
Only 1 year old, 4 in the spring.
Has shock absorbers 'nervening';
Ten spokes missing, front axle bent.
All 4 tires punctured, ain't worth a cent;
Got lots of speed, will run like the deuce.
Burns either oil, or tobacco juice;
If you want this car, inquire within.
Splendid good Ford for the shape it's in.

MOUNTAINS AFFECT BIRD LIFE

Andes Said to Be Responsible for Number of Species Found in South America.

The richness of South American bird-life is due to the presence of the Andes more than to any other one thing. It is the absence of great mountain chains in Africa, which accounts for the comparatively small numbers of species of birds in that continent. From base to summit, four distinct zones of life—tropical, sub-tropical, temperate and alpine—are found in the higher Andes, and each zone has species which are confined to it.

It is not only the height of the Andes which affects bird life. In places, for hundreds of miles, this gigantic range may appear as two or three chains, each not less than 10,000 or 11,000 feet in height, and these climatic walls are as impassable to the species living in the tropical or sub-tropical valleys they inclose as though they extended to the zenith. Isolation is, therefore, added to the factors of climate and sedentariness in the making of the species, and the three combined have produced a greater variety of bird life than is found in any area of similar extent in the world. The American museum of natural history inaugurated in 1911 a biological survey of the Andean region with particular reference to its bird life. As a result of the collections and field studies made, the museum is now in possession of large collections and data from the more northern part of the chain.

FAMOUS BELLS OF BOSTON

Not the Least in the Historic Old City is the One That Was Cast by Paul Revere.

A bell which was cast by Paul Revere still hangs in the belfry of King's chapel, built when Boston was in its infancy. This bell was the one hundred and sixty-first cast by Revere. Besides being a bell caster Revere also was an engraver, a goldsmith and a dentist. Rising above the modest houses is the old North church, from which Revere received his signal previous to his famous midnight ride. Christ church, the second Episcopal church of Boston, is situated in the north end, and is an off-shoot of King's chapel. Its spire, designed and built in 1723, has served as a landmark to guide ships into the harbor. In 1804 this spire was blown down by a great gale, and was shortened by 16 feet. The chime of bells, now silent, which hangs in the tower, was made in 1774, in the foundry of Abel Ruddall, of Gloucester, England. Each bell has engraved upon it an inscription denoting its history. The bells, as was common belief in that time, were supposed to possess the power to dispel evil spirits.

Stage and Movie.

To me the joy of the theater is in the attention forced by a skillfully constructed play acted by players of conviction and artistic power. I have often watched an audience coming from a moving-picture theater, and rarely have I seen a look of more elation or spirit upon the faces of the crowd than would result from the perusal of a newspaper. Whereas, after an evening at an interesting play, the audience pours forth in animation; and even though the play may have been a tragedy, emotions have been stirred and minds stimulated until the reaction shows on every face. So long as the human relation is preserved between actor and audience, so long will the acted drama retain its supremacy in any community.—Otis Skinner in the North American Review.

The Wonder of Eggs.

One cannot find among the multitude of wonders in nature anything more marvelous than the development of an egg, writes Elsa G. Allen in the American Forestry Magazine. Whether it be a butterfly which flourishes for a day only to die after depositing its eggs, or a reptile which lazily leaves its eggs with only the warm sand to mother them, or a fish, like the salmon, which, with incredible strength, jumps the rapids to spawn in the upper reaches of rivers, or most appealing of all, a bird which builds a beautiful nest for its treasures, the egg in every case is structurally the same, and the miracle of life unfolds according to the same laws of cell division.

Japs Eating Frog Meat.

Frog meat made its first appearance last month in the menu of one of the most popular restaurants of Tokyo, Japan. Frogs had never been considered as a food until very recently by the Japanese.

In 1918 Dr. Watanabe brought some edible frogs from the United States. They were kept at the infectious disease experimental station, where experiments were made in breeding and raising.

The government has taken steps to encourage the raising and eating of frogs.

World's Smallest Newspaper.

The smallest newspaper in the world is now being printed in New York city. Its pages are only about five inches wide and six inches long, but they contain short news items that are very easily and quickly read. Another odd newspaper published in this same city is called The Deaf Mutes Journal, all of its editors and general staff being members of a deaf and dumb school. However, The Deaf Mutes Journal is a real newspaper in size and contains four pages of interesting reading.

That on Leipzig Battlefield, Though Higher, Less Costly Than Memorial to Italian King.

Leipzig possesses a monument which rises only a few inches short of 300 feet. "The Battle of the Nations" monument stands in the middle of the plain where Blucher routed Napoleon's army. One million cubic meters of earth were displaced to make room for its base. It is surrounded by an enclosure a quarter of a mile wide and nearly half a mile long.

Next to the Pyramids it is the highest in the world, but it is by no means the costliest. This distinction belongs to the national memorial to Victor Emmanuel II, erected on the Capitoline hill in Rome at a cost of \$20,000,000. It took 31 years to complete this huge pile of marble steps, covered with statues, bas-reliefs, and mosaics. Saccioni, the architect, who designed it, died long before the work was finished, but he left models complete in every detail, and his original plans were never tampered with.

Colors Save the Eggs.

We have heard a great deal about protective coloration in nature, and when we consider the advantages which accrue to protectively colored eggs we may wonder why some eggs have remained pure white through the ages, why others are of the most conspicuous greenish blue, and why still others stand out by their spotted or speckled patterns, says the American Forestry Magazine. White eggs are for the most part laid by hole-nesting species of birds like the owls and woodpeckers, and since the eggs are well hidden in their dark cavities it has not been necessary for them to develop protective coloration. The bright greenish blue eggs of most of the thrushes, for example, must be hidden in nests which are concealed in dense vegetation and the speckled eggs of the ground nesting sparrows depend for their safety upon the good hiding of the grass-woven nest.

Modern Casablanca.

A fire guard in the Shenandoah national forest not so long ago found himself in a predicament similar to that of Casablanca, although his decision was not so silly. Discovering that there were three bears at the foot of the lookout tower in which he was stationed without arms of any kind, he telephoned for permission to leave at the first chance to get a gun. The district ranger replied that the forests were dry, that a fire might start anywhere at any time, and that he must stay where he was, bears or no bears; and the guard stayed. After a time some one who had "listened in" came to his rescue.—Youth's Companion.

Until ten years ago rubber meant rubber from Brazil. Today Brazil's supremacy is gone. In less than a decade the far east has jumped to the front and now is producing nine-tenths of the rubber of the world. In the late sixties, just when the first experiments with the automobile were under way, an Englishman, H. A. Wickham, who had spent much time in Brazil, conceived the idea that rubber plants could be grown on plantations.

Securing a commission from the India government he boxed up thousands of seeds, chartered a derelict ship up the Amazon, and started for India. The first trees grew at Heneratgoda in 1881, and that same year the first experiments in tapping began.

An extensive research on radio transmissions and reception with various types of aerials has been in progress at the bureau of standards, Washington, D. C., says the Scientific American. One of the most interesting questions at the present time is as to the relative advantages of the antenna, or usual type of elevated aerial, and the smaller coil aerial or "loop." This question is answered by the studies of the bureau. The small coil aerial has many advantages, but is usually not so powerful a transmitting and receiving device as the antenna type of aerial. It may, however, have so much lower resistance than the antenna that it is equal to it in transmitting and receiving value.

It Sure Happened.

Eight-year-old Raymond came from a small village to visit in Indianapolis the other day. In the village there was no water works and Raymond watered the flowers with a sprinkling can. Neither did they have a bathroom at home. And he eyed it and the shower it contained with wonder.

Finally he made his comments to his uncle, who was very tall. "No wonder you all grow so big here in Indianapolis," he said. "Why, you have that big sprinkling can in the bathroom so that you can water yourself all the time."

Owing to the length of program the show will begin at 7:15



SCENE WITH OTIS SKINNER IN KISMET

WHAT YOU'LL SEE

The greatest actor of the American stage in his most popular and celebrated stage success.

One of the most noteworthy supporting casts ever assembled including Hamilton Revelle, Rosemary Theby, Herschell Mayall, Elinor Fair and Leon Bary.

A harem interior that has never been equaled on stage or screen and copied from the plans used in building a harem for a very wealthy Arab in Cairo.

How the Caliph Abdullah, the youthful ruler of a big city, stole away from his palace and retainers, and found the girl of his choice in the poorest quarters of the city.

A series of bathing scenes in the harem in which Yvonne Gardelle and other world famous models, all noted for their symmetrical figures, contribute many interesting moments.

How the favorite wife of the Wazir of Bagdad fell in love with a beggar.

"Kismet"—the tale of Hajj the beggar, who dwelt in Bagdad in the first year of the reign of the Caliph Abdullah and begged upon the stone by the door of the Mosque of Carpenters, clad in filthy rags. It is a tale, wild, improbable, barbaric, romantic, full of childish simplicity and adult passions.

The interior of the Caliph's palace—pronounced by critics the finest set of its kind ever built. This set is over 200 feet long and thousands of dollars were spent on the gorgeous decorations used in it.

A gorgeous royal wedding as they did it in Bagdad a thousand years ago.

A fac-simile of ancient Bagdad covering many acres of ground built especially for this picture.

OPENING!

OF THE

Star Theater

Friday Evening, Jan. 21

Showing America's Greatest Actor,

OTIS SKINNER

IN THE GREATEST STORY EVER SCREENED

KISMET!

A PRODUCTION IN TEN REELS, WHICH COST ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS IN ITS MAKING

What Leading Critics Say:

Otis Skinner now makes his initial appearance (in pictures) in the role God wrote for him—that of Hajj, the Beggar in "Kismet."

It is a gorgeous picture scenically and the Knoblock story is fortunately strong enough to carry the load the is piled upon it. A richly colorful, massive and impressive background is provided by a California Bagdad that has been so carefully built and so beautifully photographed that it exudes the very odors of the Orient. The screen adaptation closely follows the stage version.

Of all the native actors who have embraced the cinema, he (Mr. Skinner) is the one best fitted by temperament and training to meet its demands. He screens wonderfully, even in close-ups, many of which are pictorial masterpieces.—Burns Mantle in the New York Evening Mail.

A Success! One of the finest pieces of acting the screen has ever seen. Subtle, highly expressive, delightfully interesting. Director has skillfully and wisely kept dramatic interest above spectacular—though sets are massive, colorful and artistic. A splendidly done picture highly gratifying. There isn't a flaw in the production. Robertson-Cole's biggest achievement. A credit to motion pictures.—Motion Picture News.