

No. 9358

Report of the Condition of the

United States National Bank

AT NEWBERG IN THE STATE OF OREGON

At the close of business on May 5, 1922

RESOURCES

1. a Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, acceptances of other banks, and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank (except those shown in b and c)	\$500,191.38
Total loans	\$500,191.38
Overdrafts, unsecured	404.00
U. S. Government securities owned:	
a Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value)	50,000.00
b All other United States Government securities	52,785.00
Total	102,785.00
5. Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.	229,348.16
6. Furniture and fixtures	8,560.00
7. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	43,177.03
10. Cash in vault and amount due from national banks	65,221.36
11. Amount due from State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States (other than included in Items 8, 9 or 10)	6,864.02
13. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 12)	933.68
Total of Items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13	73,019.06
14. b Miscellaneous cash items	16.00
15. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	2,500.00
TOTAL	\$960,000.63
LIABILITIES	
17. Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
18. Surplus fund	50,000.00
19. Undivided profits	\$25,672.22
a Reserved for interest and taxes accrued	1,449.83
b Reserved for depreciation of Liberty bonds	466.60
c Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	\$27,488.65
20. Circulating notes outstanding	10,837.22
24. Certified checks outstanding	50,000.00
25. Cashier's checks outstanding	1.25
Total of Items 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25	6,044.98
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days)	6,046.23
26. Individual deposits subject to check	299,977.48
27. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	30,675.85
28. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank, or otherwise	139,006.67
30. Dividends unpaid	60.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31	469,720.00
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
32. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	194,850.42
34. Other time deposits	121,758.94
35. Postal savings deposits	258.61
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 32, 33, 34, and 35	316,867.97
36. United States deposits (other than postal savings), including War Loan deposit account and deposits of United States disbursing officers	715.00
TOTAL	\$960,000.63

State of Oregon, County of Yamhill, ss:

I, J. C. Colcord, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. COLCORD, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 9th day of May, 1922.

Chas. Churchill, Notary Public.

My commission expires September 12, 1923.

Correct attest:

J. L. HOSKINS,
J. I. HADLEY,
J. F. TAYLOR,
Directors.

(SEAL)

Give the Graphic your Printing

BAKER THEATRE

Two shows each night, 7:30 and 9:00. Saturday matinee 2:15

Friday and Saturday
May 12-13
"The Secret of the Hills"
A Famous Novel Made Into A Big Production

Also JIMMIE AUBREY in a Laughable Comedy, "THE NUISANCE"

MONDAY and TUESDAY, MAY 15 and 16

"The Faith Healer"
With Milton Sills and Ann Forrest. A Paramount Picture.
Also Chapter 16 of "WINNERS OF THE WEST."

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MAY 17 and 18

"What Every Woman Knows"
Maude Adams' Great Stage Success, with Conrad Nagle & Lois Wilson
Also International News and Comedy

WIRELESS LIGHT IS NEW WONDER

Only in Experimental Stage, but Scientists Have Faith in Its Possibilities.

SOFT ORANGE-COLORED GLOW

Research Work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology Has Succeeded in Producing Light Without Wires.

Boston.—A ring of soft orange light, with no wires leading to it and glowing in the darkness, sets up an interesting train of speculation as to the illumination of the future. Nobody supposes for an instant that our lighting problems have been solved. Compared with what the future will bring forth the present arrangement of wires with bulbs that have to be screwed into their sockets and renewed frequently is cumbersome and inefficient. Research work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has succeeded in producing a light without wires; that is to say, the incandescence is set up by induction, where the electric current bridges an interval purely by electric energy. To be sure the light is only an experiment and so far is not practical for commercial purposes, but the method has possibilities.

The Test.

The research division of the department of electrical engineering experiments with a tube filled with neon gas have been carried to the point where the tube has been caused to give out light, although no wires have been attached to it. In the ordinary form of electric illumination the light is usually produced by an incandescent form of filament or by carbon electrodes. The life of both of these types is limited by the burning out of the incandescent element. Of course, in the case of the arc lamp this can be easily renewed, but at the cost of frequent trimming. The type of incandescent bulb in common use has been improved through the substitution of tungsten for the carbon filament. Several types of lamp using incandescent vapor have been developed, and have been used both experimentally and commercially. The Moore light used very long tubes filled with carbon dioxide or nitrogen, which were caused to glow through the discharge of a high voltage electric current through the glass. This type was not much used commercially, but a similar lamp known as the Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor lamp is at present in general use in a great variety of places, among them the motion-picture studios. Both of these types require electrodes, or terminals, sealed in the glass, but they have a long life because there are no parts which wear out or burn out.

The Instrument.

The experiments conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology used a glass tube closed upon itself in the form of a ring. This ring was slipped over an iron core wound with the proper number of turns of wire through which alternating current was caused to flow. The magnetism, passing through the glass tube, then induced a voltage in the gas contained therein, and if the parts were properly proportioned this voltage ionized the vapor and caused it to glow, giving out light in a similar manner to the Moore and the Cooper-Hewitt lamps, but of a pleasing orange color. Neon gas at a low pressure was used, since it has desirable characteristics for this purpose, and a high-frequency current of about 300,000 cycles was employed to excite the transformer.

The new lamp is only in the experimental stage at present and the amount of light given out is not large, but the possibilities are interesting. It could be commercially made in the form of a standard fixture around which the glass tubes could be slipped. The lamp will last indefinitely unless the glass is broken, and then it is only necessary to slip a new tube in place, no electrical connections being required. The quality of the light is soft and pleasing, and as it is not of a high intensity it does not strain the eyes.

400 PARTIES IN MEXICO RACE

Midsummer Congressional Elections Stir Politicians in Neighboring Republic.

Mexico City.—A midsummer election of members of the national congress is to be held in Mexico and the numerous parties are commencing to name their candidates and adopt their platforms. It said that there are at least four hundred organized parties in Mexico, although less than half a dozen of these can be considered factors in the election. The efforts of the dominant parties are now being directed to corraling the votes of these small and comparatively insignificant groups.

Profits in Rabbits.

Montrose, S. D.—While farmers in some parts of the state are endeavoring to kill off rabbits as pests, to be destroyed by any means available, Kenneth Platt of this city is raising and selling them to hotels and restaurants as a business. During the past few months he has sold more than \$300 worth of rabbit carcasses besides taking a number of money prizes at fairs as well as ribbons and cups.

WHY

Were Great Cities of Central America Depopulated?

These Indians (the Mayas of the Yucatan and adjacent territory) tamed the wet tropics and developed one of the great civilizations of the world, Herbert J. Spinden writes in the World's Work. In the area of the first empire of the Mayas there were greater cities than any in Central America today—there were millions of people in regions where now there are only thousands. This area was one of the most densely populated parts of the world between 200 and 600 A. D. Then a calamity came and swept these cities clean. Was it yellow fever?

Imagine a people whose lives depended on water kept in cisterns and on agriculture developed to meet the demands of a tremendously centralized population. An invisible death like yellow fever would strike them with uncontrollable panic. We have only to read the annals of fear when our own southern states felt the dreadful visitations—the fleeing multitudes, the paralyzed commerce, death from hunger and exposure, picket lines where men shot to kill.

The world was recently startled by a story of disordered migrations in hunger-stricken Russia. In 600 A. D. the Maya empire may have witnessed this thing in still more intense form.

SUN'S EFFECT ON MAN'S WORK

How Toiler's Capacity Increases as the Days Grow Longer—Less Production in Winter.

It has been found that there is a distinct relation between one's capacity for work and the intensity of the light in which that work is performed, says a writer in the London Answers.

After the sun turns northward, for instance, at the close of the year, the gradual increase of the natural light leads to a rise in the average man's working powers. This rise continues throughout the spring, and is arrested only when the summer heat begins to have its effect.

During the hot months the favorable influence of the light is a good deal counteracted by the enervating temperature; but when, in the late summer and early autumn, the temperature has fallen, the capacity for work again increases.

Then, when the dark days return, the effect is seen in the diminished output of the worker. This apparently becomes more noticeable if the weather is unusually cold with the darkness.

A dark, cold winter, therefore, is much more likely to affect one's working capacity adversely than a dark, warm one. There is an additional advantage with the latter, it seems to the writer, namely, that a dark, warm winter would mean a lower air pressure than if the winter were cold. This lower air pressure would most probably be good for the health of both the manual and brain worker.

Why Bridal Orange Blossoms.

Various theories have been given regarding the use of orange blossoms as bridal ornaments. The custom is supposed to have been brought to Europe by the crusaders from the East, the Saracen brides being accustomed to wear orange wreaths at their marriage. To this objection was raised that, although the orange tree was brought to England as early as 1290, it was long before there was any real cultivation of it even in greenhouses. A second theory is that orange blossoms came to be worn by brides on their marriage because they were not only scented, but also were rare and costly and so within the reach of only the noble and rich, that indicating the bride to be of high rank. A third is that orange bridal wreaths had their origin in Spain, where oranges have been cultivated for centuries. Thence the fashion passed to France, and by means of French millinery was spread to other lands.

How Food for Navy Is Protected.

Commissary supplies for the United States navy are inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, which is strictly observing that our sailor boys obtain good food. During the last year its inspectors stationed at the various navy yards, bases of supplies and naval hospitals examined a total of 29,880,376 pounds of fruits and vegetables for the navy. Of the amounts inspected, 2,032,359 pounds were rejected, cuts amounting to 114,982 pounds were made, and 35,014 pounds were found to be of short weight. In addition to this work, 1,332,472 pounds of fruits and vegetables were inspected for the marine corps in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and San Diego.

Why Ostrich Stuttered.

Monkey—What are you stuttering so for, Mr. Ostrich?
Ostrich—I sw-swallow-one-one of those pe-perforated music rolls and th-the blamed thing's t-t-turning over.—Wayside Tales.

How It Usually Works.

"Do you believe that a soft answer turneth away wrath?"
"Oh, yes; oftener, though, wrath frightens away a soft answer."

JONES & SCOTT Real Estate

906 East First St., Newberg, Oregon

We make a specialty of berry and fruit farms.

List your place with us for quick action.

Chehalem Valley Mills

Dealers in

Flour and Feed

HAY AND GRAIN

ALL KINDS OF MILL FEED AND POULTRY SUPPLIES
NEWBERG, OREGON**A COMPARISON**

The State Treasurer's Office Under Hoff and Ryan.

Hoff transacted \$69,000,000.00 annual business with average daily checking account of \$35,000.00.

Ryan transacted \$18,000,000.00 annual business with average daily checking account of \$348,000.00.

Hoff put the \$300,000.00 difference out at interest.

Hoff kept the state funds invested in good securities, earning 6%.

Ryan left a considerable part in the banks, earning 2%.

Hoff with an increase of funds of 92% increased the interest earnings 196%, or \$71,000.00 a year.

Hoff insisted on true values of estates filed in the inheritance tax department.

Ryan made no such examination.

Hoff earned more than \$60,000.00 in three years in additional taxes in this manner.

Hoff refused to pay out a dollar for bonds purchased unless bonds worth the amount were in his possession.

Ryan advanced \$50,000.00 to a Portland bond house, taking the receipt of the bond house therefor—Ryan accepted interim certificate—Hoff refused.

Hoff refused to permit a bill to increase his salary to be presented to the 1921 legislature.

Hoff is efficient, honest, and will give his undivided attention to the state's business.

Investigate, make the comparison and use your own judgment.

James W. Crawford,

425 Yeon Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Paid Adv.

RALPH E. WILLIAMS

For

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

VOTE FOR ONE

13 X Ralph E. Williams of Multnomah County

At the Primaries we ELECT (not nominate) a Republican National Committeeman. Here are some reasons why you should vote No. 13 X Ralph E. Williams:

1. He is now Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, an honor never before held by a Western man, AND IS IN-DIRECT LINE FOR ELECTION AS CHAIRMAN AND HEAD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.
2. In 1916, he sponsored the resolution inviting the Progressives back into the Republican fold, resulting in a reuniting of our party, a work national in its scope and importance; his fairness in taking the Progressives in Oregon into full membership in the campaign of 1916 resulted in Oregon being carried for Hughes, the only state west of the Mississippi going Republican.
3. He is a republican; believes in the republican party, and pledges himself to work for that party; he stands strictly for the principle that the duty of the National Committeeman is to ELECT republican nominees to office, and not to nominate republican candidates.
4. He has a record of achievement to stand upon; not promises of what he will do.
5. He believes the people elect their Senators and Representatives to enact their laws, but has always assisted them to the best of his ability in securing proper recognition for the State of Oregon, and this with out interfering with them in any way in the full performance of their duties; with his high standing in the councils of the Party now in power, he can be of immense assistance to them and to the people of this State in legislative matters. Both Senators McNary and Stanfield, though strictly neutral in this contest, as they should be, are personal friends of his.
6. He has always stood loyally by the ex-service men and supported faithfully the policy of giving them preference in Government service, and this to the extent of incurring the bitter opposition of some of the persons now endeavoring to secure his defeat.
7. He has always been a friend of the farming interests; he is a business man of wide experience, and possesses exceptional organizing ability.
8. He is a self-made man, thoroughly democratic in spirit and action; is above petty mud-slinging, and in every way a one hundred per cent American, with every trait of American sportsmanship and fair play.
9. He stands at the head of the Republican party with the leaders of the nation; it would be a grave mistake for the people of Oregon to replace him now when he has arrived at a place where he can accomplish much for Oregon; a new man would of necessity go to the foot. He is the oldest man in point of service upon the Republican National Committee.

We earnestly recommend to all loyal Republicans to VOTE FOR

RALPH E. WILLIAMS

For

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

Otto D. Heider, Sheridan, Ore.
A. J. Bewley, Sheridan, Ore.
F. B. Sackett, Sheridan, Ore.
Clarence Butt, Newberg, Ore.
S. L. Parrett, Newberg, Ore.
W. S. Houck, McMinnville, Ore.
Lamar Toose, McMinnville, Ore.
D. P. Trullinger, Yamhill, Ore.
Paid Adv.

Edward J. Kerr, Sheridan, Ore.
Henry Patty, Amity, Ore.
T. B. Stone, Willamina, Ore.
H. L. Toney, McMinnville, Ore.
Ralph Wortman, McMinnville, Ore.
J. M. Crawford, Dundee, Ore.
A. E. McKern, Yamhill, Ore.