

JUHASZ & NATANSON

Present Unit Show No. 1

Under Auspices of
Lester C. Rees Post No. 57

Hewitt Sisters

Songs and Dances

Fox and Smalley

Music and Whistling

John V. Burnes, Jr. and Edris Noble

Assisted by RUTH MEADE in
the one-act comedy "ENTER
THE HERO."

Stephen Juhasz

Late star of Orpheum Circuit
in "Bunkology."

Gypsy Trio

Artistic Singing Offering

Legion

Auditorium

NEWBERG

Friday, Dec. 8

— 8 P. M. —

Admission 25c and 50c

Reserved Seats 75 Cents

Reserved Seats on Sale at
Graham's and Ferguson's Drug
Stores.

COMING SOON

The Red Lantern
Players

PROFESSOR WRITES PLAY ON RILEY'S CHILD POEMS

University of Oregon, Eugene.—Fergus Reddie, professor of the department of drama and the speech arts at the University of Oregon, has written a play, "The Raggedy Man," in which are portrayed characters created in the poems of James Whitcomb Riley. The play will be produced in Guild Hall on the university campus, December 15, 16 and 17, and will be the third production to be given by the university players since the opening of the fall term.

The theme of the story centers about the love of the Raggedy Man for Elizabeth Ann. Many other characters in the Riley poems will be portrayed, including Old Aunt Mary, Little Orphan Annie, Granther Squaw, and Grandmother Squaw. Recently Professor Reddie dramatized "The Scarlet Pimpernel" from the book of the same name by the Baroness Orczy and some time ago he wrote and produced "The Little Dog Laughed," which is built up on the Mother Goose rhymes.

GERMANY GOING DRY

Germany will have absolute liquor prohibition by 1930, predicts Frau-lein Gustel Von Blucher. Maybe that makes you laugh. There's laughter a few years ago, when national prohibition was predicted for America. John Barleycorn has his back to the wall all over the world.

Try a Graphic classified.

EXPERIENCES ON TRIP BY AUTO TO CALIFORNIA

Interesting Things Told In Letter
By a Former Resident of
This Vicinity

McFarland, Cal., Nov. 28, 1922.

Newberg Graphic:

Thinking some might be interested in our trip, we will take this way of writing many friends at once. We left home November 3rd and spent that night in Salem with relatives and the next night in camp at Roseburg, where we got a tent-house, as the camp ground was so wet. We went on the next day to Medford where the camp ground is under a cement bridge, where you can run your car under and set up your tent. The night we were there were about twenty camps and cars under there and it is a fine camp, with stoves and other conveniences.

Between Medford and the California line we were held up by one-way traffic at Canyonville for an hour and a half. When we got out to count the cars gathered there in that time there were sixty cars going toward California and thirty coming toward Oregon. Well, we made it over the line as far as Grenada, where we visited a few days with a cousin. The land there is covered with lava rock from Mt. Shasta which has to be picked off the ground before it can be farmed. On that stretch of road through the mountains there were miles and miles of mountains of rock where there is no vegetation to speak of and only an occasional miner's shack. The roads were found to be in fine shape, and oh, how the wind blew. The air was so dry and cold that our hair crackled like a cat's and flew all over our heads. In the Shasta country the main crop is alfalfa and the farmers keep big herds of milk cows, mostly Holsteins.

On the road over the next range of mountains between Grenada and Dunsmuir, we ran into a snow-storm equal to Nebraska. It was almost impossible to keep the windshield clear. The day after we came over there was eighteen inches of snow on the pass and traffic was held up, so we were lucky.

After we got down below the snow line it was raining and when we got into Redding we found the camp ground full of both water and campers, but the camp-keeper was kind enough to let us drive into his barn and make our bed there, and all for a quarter. After we left Redding the country is comparatively level, and all along the road side a weed grows whose fruit resembles a watermelon in looks so much that only a native can tell the difference, but they are good for nothing but feed for stock, and for that they have about one-half the food value of pumpkins.

We drove on intending to make camp about five o'clock but when we drove into the camp ground at Dunnegan the mud was so deep we could hardly get out and no accommodations and with all the rest we picked up a nail and had to patch a tire, so we went on about 45 miles to Woodland where the camp ground was fine, and we took three camp tables for our beds.

We got into Sacramento Friday and went to the motor vehicle department and got our visitor's permit. Met a Dayton neighbor there for the same purpose. We stopped at Manteca to spend a few days with my aunt and uncle. Around there, there are acres of Tokay and other grapes that are just going to waste on account of car shortage. They sell some to the winery for \$7.50 a ton, but most are not picked at all.

Well, we went on our way again and stopped that night with friends at Chow Chilla, which is called the home of the big grape vines, and there are surely enough grapes there to give them the name.

While there we went to farm sale where the cows sold from one to two hundred dollars a head, and not extra good cows either, while farther north there is no sale for cattle at all. Before getting to Fresno we passed by an orchard of figs consisting of twelve thousand acres. All were not large enough to bear fruit, but it was a great sight. We stopped at Fresno to get a driver's license, which is issued free in California. We stopped ten miles south of Fresno with friends and while there we saw the raisin industry, from trays

to shipping boxes. When you eat raisins and get a bit of sand you needn't wonder where it comes from as the raisin grapes are grown in clear sand and picked off the vines in bunches, put on trays, and set right on the ground to dry. They are far different looking when they are taken off trays and boxed up than when we get them there, as there are stems, leaves and sand combined, and another odd thing, the raisin grapes we saw were white grapes, while they make dark raisins when dried. I always supposed they were made from blue grapes. The raisins are taken to the packing houses where dozens of teams are lined up to take their turns and many have to wait all day—and raisins—I never saw so much of one fruit piled up in one place before, and those packing houses are every few miles apart and can hardly handle the crops.

The raisins are run through a stemmer and from that through a machine that works like a threshing machine which takes all the dirt out of them, and there into a grader which sorts them out as to size. Then they are elevated up and come down spouts that are regulated to empty out just enough for each little box, and there the Sun-Maid boxes are put together and packed and the girls who do this work are so fast it's hard to keep track of them, and they make good wages, too.

We then went on to Hanford where we visited many old Nebraska and Colorado neighbors, and from there drove down here to McFarland where we are with cousins and among the orange groves and olives. Roy is working this week with his cousin, hauling oranges (also eating them) and Merle and I have worked two days picking olives but we didn't eat any of them. They are so pretty, like a dark cherry, and the awfulest tasting fruit there is. We do very well picking. Merle made a dollar each day and I made \$2.75 on the average, while Roy gets \$5.00 a day for his work, but he earns every bit of it, as those boxes of oranges are heavy and they handle several hundred a day two or three times.

Where our cousins are here, there are acres of flat prairie with an occasional farm, and in between farms great flocks of sheep are herded. There is a flock that comes here to water, consisting of 2300 head and nearly every one has a lamb and some more than one. In this country they have two crops of lambs and wool each year.

One drawback with this country in our estimation is the lack of rainfall. Right now the prairies have only just begun to show green, while in Oregon there is always grass. Everything must be irrigated.

I nearly forgot to write that at Kingsburg we hunted up the butcher from whom we bought part of our land on the mountain, Mr. Baker, and we were sure glad to see each other. He is dairying and getting along fine. He had some of the largest pumpkins we had ever seen which he had bought for \$2.50 and \$3.00 a ton.

Well, if I haven't made this letter too long, I will write another one as we see new sights. I could think of lots more to write, but am afraid of the waste basket.

Gasoline 21 cents a gallon here, and has been from that up to 29c in the mountains. Yours respectfully,
Mrs. Roy McDougall.

NO PROHIBITION SLUMP

A check-up by Dr. Clarence True Wilson at Methodist headquarters, shows there will be 296 "dry" congressmen and 133 "wet" in the new congress. The wet re-elected 79 members to the house, and the dries 224. Wet new members are 54 and dry new members are 72. The dries gained three votes in the senate. Ohio's majority against beer was 187,000, and California passed the Wright bone-dry law by a majority of 60,000. There is no slump in prohibition anywhere. All the wet results were from wet places. No dry democrat was defeated. That was the test this year.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION

Notice is hereby given that the County School Superintendent of Yamhill County, Oregon, will hold the regular examination of applicants for State Certificates at the County Court House in McMinnville, Oregon, as follows:

Commencing Wednesday, December 20, 1922, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., and continuing until Saturday, December 23, 1922, at 4:00 p. m.

Wednesday Forenoon

U. S. History, Writing (Penmanship), Music, Drawing.

Wednesday Afternoon

Physiology, Reading, Manual Training, Composition, Domestic Science, Methods in Reading, Course of Study for Drawing, Methods in Arithmetic.

Thursday Forenoon

Arithmetic, History of Education, Psychology, Methods in Geography, Mechanical Drawing, Domestic Art, Course of Study for Domestic Art.

Thursday Afternoon

Grammar, Geography, Stenography, American Literature, Physics, Typewriting, Methods in Language, Thesis for Primary Certificate.

Friday Forenoon

Theory and Practice, Orthography (Spelling), Physical Geography, English Literature, Chemistry.

Friday Afternoon

School Law, Geology, Algebra, Civil Government.

Saturday Forenoon

Geometry, Botany.

Saturday Afternoon

General History, Bookkeeping. Very truly yours,
S. S. DUNCAN,
County School Supt.

MONTHLY BUSINESS SUMMARY

Substantial increases of productive activity are reported by basic industries during October. Due principally to increased activity in anthracite coal mining, mineral output was 19 per cent larger than in September. Production of pig iron and consumption of cotton were the largest in two years. The total number of railroad cars loaded was nearly at a maximum, yet car shortage on November 1st was the largest ever reported.

Increased production in October has been accompanied by a continued increase in the volume of employment. Average pay per worker was larger in many industries, due in most cases to an increase in hours of work. Steel mills, metal mines and building contractors still report a shortage of skilled laborers.

Wholesale trade showed comparatively little change during October. Retail trade continued greater than a year ago and also larger than in September. Total payments by check (debts to individual accounts) for 146 cities, not including New York, were 11 per cent larger in October than in September and 13 per cent larger than in October, 1921.

The wholesale price index of the United States bureau of labor statistics was 154 in October as compared with 153 in September and 142 in October, 1921. Prices of farm products and clothing showed particularly large increases during October while fuel prices continued to decline.

The increased business activity has not been reflected in the movement of total loans of member banks in leading cities. There were slight increases in the southern and western districts and also in New England, but these increases were more than offset by reductions in other districts, especially in New York and Chicago. Rates on various classes of loans have remained firm or have shown a slight upward tendency. Demand and time deposits both increased during the four weeks though, again, western and southern districts recorded slight increases.

UNIVERSITY FILMS AND SLIDES PROVE POPULAR

University of Oregon, Eugene.—Approximately 182,000 persons have been reached by the visual instruction service of the University of Oregon extension division thus far this year, according to a report made by Earl Kirkpatrick, director. Two hundred communities in Oregon now use the slide service of the division, many of them regularly, while 61 communities make use of the film service.

"Rural schools and communities are making use of the slide service more generally each year," said Director Kirkpatrick, "and this is one of the most valuable of pedagogical helps that have been made available to the rural schools in recent years." The slide library of the extension division has been gradually built up since 1916, so that only a few of the extension divisions of American universities have better or larger libraries.

Household Hints

Use one egg to one cup of milk for soft custard.

When making fancy sandwiches slice the bread across the long way. This gives a larger surface upon which to work.

A. R. Burge

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11 AND 12

Pauline Frederick in

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ALSO COMEDY—"THE RANCH ROMEO"

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