

was the yegend: "A long-distnace kitchen shortens life."

Ordinances authorizing the purchase or condemnation of five playground sites was placed before the city council Wednesday morning. One ordinance providing for the purchase of a tract of land in North Portland was withdrawn by City Commissioner Pier, because members of the city council have not yet viewed the property. The districts in which sites are to be considered are: Woodstock, 15 acres; Montavilla, 11 acres; Richmond, two blocks; Clinton Kelly, ten acres, and Mount Scott, nine acres.

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the date when the government pays you in full for it, you do not need to worry if, in the meantime, the price is low one day or high the next. You and Uncle Sam are living up to your agreement with each other, and neither will lose by it.

On the other hand if you sell your Liberty Bonds now, you will find that the man you sell it to will not give you a dollar for every dollar you paid for it. The price has been brought down because so many people are offering to sell their bonds. If the market is flooded with tomatoes, you can buy them cheap, but if everyone is clamoring for tomatoes and there are few to be had, the price goes up. The same is true of Liberty Bonds. Short-sighted people are dumping them on the market, and wise ones are buying them.

The best advice that can be given to the owner of a Liberty Bond is this: Hold the bond you bought during the war; it is as safe and sound as the United States Government itself.

Buy as many more at the present low rate as you can afford. If you hold them to maturity, you are bound to make the difference between what they sell at now and their face value. You will also receive good interest on your investment.

Hold on to your Liberty Bonds and buy more.

A CEMETERY—AND A SERMON

It was a neat little country cemetery, much like most little country cemeteries, yet there was something queer about it. There was the rached gateway and the customary weeping willows by it. The clipped hedge was like most cemetery hedges. The tombstones were about the average run of tombstones. But, withal, there was something queer—even shocking. Then you discovered what it was. These were truthful tombstones. Consoling platitudes—"Too pure for earth," and that like—found no place. Instead, there were such epitaphs as these: "Mother—walked to death in her kitchen;" "Sacred to the memory of Jane—she scrubbed herself into eternity;" "Grandma—washed herself away;" "Susie—swept out of life with too heavy a broom."

The people who saw that cemetery—and there were thousands of them—may have been shocked for the instant, but they came away with the thought that one might be better for seeing such a cemetery. For, you see, it was a miniature cemetery, 3 feet square, and it was part of an exhibit at the Montana State Fair. Such levity with the most solemn thing that mankind knows, could not be justified merely on the theory that the things said were true—but those who saw it came away with the belief that it was justified by way of keeping just those things from being true. And that was the purpose of the exhibit, placed there by the agricultural extension department of the State Agricultural College of Montana. It was meant to emphasize the need for home conveniences, for lack of which many a farm woman has gone to her grave before her time.

There were other exhibits designed to drive home the same hard truth. One was a model showing a bleak farmhouse on a bare hill. At the bottom of the hill ran a little stream, and by the stream were barns and cattle. Struggling up the hill toward the house with two heavy pails of water was a bent old woman. And the legend was: "Convenient for the cattle—but not for mother." Then there was a farm house with the water supply as it should be, the woman in the yard sprinkling her flower beds with a hose. And the inscription read: "Convenient for mother—and the cattle, too." Another model showed a kitchen as it should be, and another a kitchen as it should not be. And there

elevators. It was failure of the old guard legislature in North Dakota to obey the popular mandate of a constitutional amendment twice passed, by an eighty per cent vote of the people, which gave the Non-Partisan League its chance to break the old guard's grip.

"The farmers, today, are still waiting for their mills and elevators. There is no state-owned elevator operating in North Dakota. There is but one state-owned mill (at Drake). The League's publications claim that this mill has paid farmers an average of 12 cents a bushel more for their grain than privately owned elevators in the same neighborhood, and has sold mill feeds at a price \$5 a ton below that of the private mills. I did not visit Drake, and I am not able to check these figures. Theoretically the Drake mill can afford to buy at Minneapolis rates plus the cost of freight haul from Drake to Minneapolis; to sell at Minneapolis figures, minus the cost of that haul. But the mill at Drake, regardless of the accuracy of these quotations, is too small a venture to go far toward proving any theory. Its capacity is not more than 250 barrels a day, at most. What has blocked the more ambitious plans of the League has been the difficulty of placing mill and elevator bonds until the constitutionality of the legislation has been passed upon by the federal Supreme Court. Several thousand dollars worth of bonds have been sold for the erection of mills and elevators at Grand Forks. But the program, as a whole, awaits the action of the Court. The Non-Partisan administration has put its promises into law. Litigation ties its hands.

"Above all else the Non-Partisan League remains the instrument of a living faith for many of the hundreds of thousands of farmers who are its members. These men and women have seen enough anti-League literature, been warned by enough anti-League speakers, to suspect that the organization to which they belong is neither entirely efficient nor ideally Democratic. Their faith has been severely tested. Doubtless they are convinced that the League has made mistakes. If they are still loyal it is because they believe it also has made progress. That is something, in their eyes, which the Democratic and Republican parties failed to do. For years those parties had their opportunity, in North Dakota, to support the radical program which a referendum twice adopted showed the farmers to be waiting for. Consistently they scorned that opportunity. The Nonpartisan League accepted it. The League was a party of revolt against existing conditions. Thousands of men and women were ready to accept it indiscriminately on that single score."

No matter what may be the result of the present campaign in North Dakota and other states where the non-partisan movement is active, good will come from it just as good came from the Farmers' Alliance, the Populist and other revolts.

YOUR LIBERTY BOND.

The United States government borrowed money from you to finance the war. You hold the government's promise to pay you back. This promise is called a Liberty Bond or Victory Note. On this bond is stated the conditions under which the government borrowed the money from you.

For instance: If you hold a bond of the third Liberty loan, it states that on April 15th and October 15 of each year until maturity, you will receive interest on the amount you paid for the bond. Other issues bear other rates of interest and other maturity dates, all of which are clearly stated on the bond.

Now, if you keep your bond until

managers are making claims, of course, but no one knows any better than a newsboy who will be nominated in Chicago.

"As for the democratic nomination, it looks as if McAdoo has the best chance.

"As to the condition of the country it simply looks too good to be true. There is no unemployment, no hunger, no want, and yet people are dissatisfied in all walks of life. The curtailment of credit by the federal reserve bank will prick a few buoyant bubbles in the next few months; the people themselves are not buying now with their former riotous extravagance. In a little while things will begin to return to normal. However, I see no hope of any permanent lowering of prices, simply because the retailers are cutting. The manufacturers' cost must first be reduced.

"Restricted production was partially responsible for the high cost of living, and this does not mean merely that the workers restricted their efforts. In the south a strong propaganda was spread to restrict the acreage of cotton. Of course, restricted production means compulsory and premeditated poverty and bankruptcy.

"I look for the farmers to reap a golden harvest for the next few years at least. We are a great industrial and manufacturing nation and folks must be fed and clothed and lessened acreage means higher prices for those who remain and work the land. It will not be long before the city fellow will realize that he had better be on the farm.

"No, I have no political plans of any kind. I will always take part in politics, first because I like it and second because it is every citizen's duty. I shall return to Seattle to my family and be glad to get back."

Probably the most interesting as well as the most intense struggle of the present campaign, will be between the forces directed by Senator Grønna on the one side and the Non-Partisan League on the other in the state of North Dakota. The relations between Senator Grønna and the league have been supposed to be friendly heretofore. But in the recent convention in North Dakota, A. C. Townley, head of the league, read Grønna out of the organization, and Senator Grønna, in a telegram to his political followers, reported in kind. Senator Grønna announced he will not follow the leadership of Townley, and says: "I feel it my duty to do my bit to help restore a just and safe government for North Dakota." The league organization has selected Dr. E. F. Ladd of the North Dakota Agricultural college to oppose Senator Grønna. This war to the knife between Senator Grønna and the league is expected to have far reaching political effect in the states of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Idaho, Washington and possibly Wisconsin, where the league is reported to be strong.

Charles Merz, in a survey of the Non-Partisan League published in the New Republic says:

"Probably, in the eyes of the farmers who put the Non-Partisan League into power, state-owned grain elevators and grain mills were the most important items on the program. The North Dakota farmer was confident that an interloper—"Big Business"—had stepped between him and his market. "Big Business," specifically, was the Minneapolis miller. The farmer believed that the great men who purchased his wheat did not grade it fairly, did not give fair credit for "dockage" (screenings, etc.), and managed, through their control of elevator facilities, to buy when the market was glutted and sell at their own high pleasure. The farmer wanted state-owned mills and