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WOMAN FAVORS EDUCATION.

Mothers Feel Need of Advantages for Their Children.

Woman has always been the worker of the world. She toiled in the fields while man hunted and fought; she brought children into the world, reared them and toiled. As civilization advanced and peace prevailed, man took woman's place in the agricultural and mechanical arts, and she toiled in the housework, in brewing, in weaving. When machinery came and the masses of men were released from their incessant own hand labor, they turned their own hand labor, they turned their attention to business, to the professions, to science, to art, to literature, and these lines of work were then barred to woman.

The advent of machinery relieved woman, likewise, of her activities. The loom had replaced the spinning wheel. The woman was becoming a parasite, relying on her sex charms for her sustenance; dependent on man and no longer his fellow worker. This was the condition that brought Rome to decay. The women, relieved from all labor by the toil of slaves, became parasites, brought forth an enfeebled race, men who were easily overcome by their stalwart neighbors.

Work is the basic instinct of women. Women intuitively demand their share in the world's activities, they demand their place in the avenues open to them in business, in the professions, in the realm of science, of art and literature, and they know that for their own safety they must become fellow workers with men under the present conditions of society.

Therefore, from the woman's point of view, a university education is necessary to fit her for her life's work. The mother knows from her study of heredity, that her inherited qualities of both mind and body, plus those she has acquired, are most important factors in transmitting tendencies to her offspring, and she sees well the importance of higher training for the daughter who will be the mother of men. She also learns that the same law applies to the transmitting of tendencies from the father to the son. To take a place in the world, to help their fellows, they must be enlightened, and university training helps them enormously in this direction.

University education is the means of preparing youth for trained, responsible citizenship. It produces the highest type of citizenship, professional men and women, scientists, capable men of affairs, those fitted for legislators, editors, teachers, writers, bacteriologists, doctors, architects, engineers, lawyers, farmers. Now that women have been granted the suffrage and all professions are open to them, the university will, doubtless, be utilized to a greater extent than before for the higher education of women.

After all, it is the individual that counts, the one who has gained the poise that results from the broader view and the clearer vision of the rightful proportion and relation of things to himself and to the world. Such individuals develop from university training.

The university is necessary to complete the system of education begun in the grammar and high schools, and every boy and girl should feel the obligation to themselves and to society, to their state and their country, to study at the university and develop themselves by a liberal education so as to fulfill the requirements of better citizenship.

The traditions of a university are permanent on the student. The love of learning gives a practical power that renders to the state a service of the highest order. It makes for a higher standard of citizenship. Sentiment and loyalty to alumni traditions affect the whole after life.

The public school system is the one institution more completely representative of the American plan, spirit and purpose than any other. It can continue to be the instrument of security and the star of hope only so long as it holds the interest and confidence of all the people by assuring the right of everyone to the best teaching. The institutions of higher education are as indispensable for the preparation of teachers as for many other fundamentally great services.

A university should be a true organism, not a combination. The student learns, perhaps unconsciously, that it is necessary that there must be more than a separate agency for the discharging of its particular function, but that every organ should sympathize with and co-operate with every other organ and that harmony, loyalty and co-operation are the principles that underlie the fuller life. This is a great lesson to be learned at the university.

Now, the work of the university obviously is to affect the student by bringing him into daily contact with scholars who exemplify the inner meaning and spirit of learning and the spirit of the university should be academic. It should be separate from colleges that teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts.

The Agricultural College most excellently fills its mission, which is to give practical education for the industrial classes in several special pursuits and in promoting scientific and practical agriculture. But it would seem impossible to co-ordinate and unify two such great separate institutions formed for

separate purposes. The problem of so doing is too complex. By such consolidation the character of the college would be essentially changed and the work would undoubtedly deteriorate.

The union of popular instruction in agricultural, industrial and mechanical arts with the higher and classical education that fits the student for professional callings would be problematical in its results and it would be unwise to hazard the character, property and life of an established institution on such a doubtful issue.

MAKING DEVELOPMENT SLOW

Voters of Oregon Need Facts As to Work of University.

To handle twice the number of students it handled six years ago in an educational plant to which no additions have been made, is the task the University of Oregon is called upon to perform this year. The University's last new building was erected in 1907—the library. For a State institution to double its attendance in a six year period is unusual, but to double it without any increase in expenditure and without any additional floor space is perhaps without parallel.

During these lean years, the University has steadily elevated its standard and maintained its place in the scholastic procession. It has put on new courses where they seemed necessary and has endeavored to fulfill its duty to the state. So large has the attendance become and so much has the work broadened that this year's faculty contains 14 new faces.

Counting students as the American University commonly counts them, including all departments in which students enroll under the University's auspices, whether for a degree or not—the University of Oregon had last year a registration of 1590, and its next catalogue will show probably more than 1750. But counting only the students actually in residence at Eugene in the departments of liberal arts and sciences and of engineering, the per capita cost to Oregon is among the lowest per capita costs in the United States.

The University has come, however, to a point where further progress will be very difficult if the voters of the state continue to refuse new buildings. The Legislature of 1913 was the third Legislature to appropriate funds for more classroom facilities, and if on November 4 its two appropriations are not upheld, it will be the third Legislature to see its work for higher education nullified by the referendum. The two appropriations were for a new administration and class-room building, \$100,000; for repairs and additions to four other buildings, \$75,000.

MANY USELESS GARMENTS.

Fortunately city flats have not the storage room which old homes were wont to have. And yet, how many boxes and unused trunks and upper shelves there are in closets that are filled with useless clothing—warm coats that might be keeping less fastidious shoulders warm; good, well made dresses that would warm the heart as well as the body of some less fortunate girl than the one who bought them and has laid them aside for a possible repairing some day. How many garments have you stored away which might be used?

The question of disposing of out-of-date garments isn't so much whether or not you can possibly use them some time as whether you need that particular bit of apparel or whether you can get along without it. Haven't you laid a gown away with the best intentions of getting at it and remodeling it, and then found it carefully wrapped, absolutely useless to you, at your next session of housecleaning?

Wouldn't it have been much better to have decided about the gown immediately, and if its remodeling promised to incur more time and labor than you felt you could give it, wouldn't it have been far more sensible to have given it to someone who could use it and to whom it would have meant something?

Don't be a dog in the manger about your possessions. Share the blessings that you have, even if they are only the blessings of a few shelves full of discarded clothing.

Ministers Support University.

The following resolution of the educational committee was adopted by the Oregon Methodist conference:

"We are gratified at the growth of our state institutions and believe the Legislature which appropriated money for the enlargement of the plans of the State University represented the sentiment of the majority of the people of our state, and sincerely trust that the appeal to the electorate of Oregon will result in an enthusiastic endorsement of the program of the University regents and the Legislature."

A Way of His.

"What is an optimist, pa?"
"An optimist is a person who can see the silver lining before he gets his eye on the cloud."

Why, Mary!

Mary had a little skir,
And it was very scant;
In fact, had it been any less
It would have been a pant.

Our Daily Special.

It Is Better To Wear Out Than To Rust Out.

SHUN FREAK DIETS IS EXPERT'S ADVICE

Injunction and Warning Issued by
Authority of the National Agricultural Department Would Prevent
Fakers Pitching Money for Cure-Alls.
Cure-Alls.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin giving warning against persons with "cure-alls" and "perfect diets" for "sick people."

The information is intended to be especially helpful to women.
"Stop worrying about your body," is the warning that the document gives. "In view of the wide spread of literature and advice of so-called 'diet experts,' it seems desirable to warn people against adopting the dietary recommendations of those without real scientific standing in the community," says the official statement of the Department. "Some of the advocates of freak diets are sincere but are themselves deluded; while others are fakers, who seek to make monetary gain by advising peculiar systems of diet. Neither class can offer trustworthy advice. In most of the recommendations of these self-established 'experts' there is hardly a shadow of reason, though they may seem plausible."

"One of their methods of reasoning is to use isolated and often unrelated facts of science as evidence that their peculiar system is of value. That is, they generally start out with a certain idea and then strive to prove that they are right by seeking data which seems to establish their theory; but they completely ignore statements in current and historical scientific literature which would negative their contentions. In other words, they completely overlook, or do not see, the importance of discoveries by scientists which go counter to what they want to believe. It would be easy, following this same system of taking isolated facts away from their context, to produce just as much of the same kind of evidence that these 'food experts' are wrong as they adduce to prove that they are right. In neither case, however, would the method lead to real scientific conclusions."

Cooked and Uncooked Food.

"As an example of their methods of reasoning can be cited their use of the fact that someone tried to raise rabbits wholly on cooked food. The rabbits did not thrive on such a ration, nor could it be expected that they would on a diet purely artificial to such animals. From this the pseudo expert draws the deduction that because the rabbits could not live wholly on cooked food human being should confine themselves to raw food. No such deduction is warranted. Raw food is natural to rabbits, and this is perhaps a natural provision of nature, because the average rabbit would probably have a good deal of trouble lighting a fire or a gas stove to cook food; but it does not follow that man, who has proved cooked food wholesome by uncounted centuries of use, should give it up because of someone's theory."

"Many of the people who offer dietetic advice for sale undertake to recommend a diet that will cure diseases without ever seeing the patient. The average man talking about his own illnesses frequently imagines symptoms or describes them so inaccurately that they are no absolute guide to the physician. In many cases incipient serious ailments or local troubles which give no indication of their presence by pain or discomfort are discovered by the physician in his laboratory, and relief can be given then which could not be promised later. Very few people indeed would be able to describe their symptoms in words so accurately that the conscientious physician would feel safe in making a positive diagnosis or laying down a method of treatment. Many of these sellers of food information, however, undertake to diagnose trouble and advise a complete remedy, purely on the patient's own description of what he believes is a serious condition."

Old Folk-Lore.

"Much" of the advice on diet which has passed from individual to individual, and much of the supposed scientific advice now being sold for a price by some of the food advisers, is really little more than folk-lore. A great many of the statements which are used as arguments by the experts for their diets have been traced by the government specialists and found to come from works on diet written so long ago as to be no longer considered of value except to the student of the history of dietetics, or else they have been separated from qualifying statements which would make the interpretations given them by the commercial users wholly unwarranted.

"These circulars of misinformation about diet find their prey principally among people who are always fancying that they have some complaint. If people remain in good physical condition year after year and observe no marked change in weight, seem in good health and spirits and are eating any simple and normal mixed diet, they have no need to worry about their food."

"People can expect to be lighter in weight in summer than in winter. As a person grows older he should begin to cut down the amount he eats and

depend on a less complex and simpler diet. It is often said that when a person passes 40 he begins to need a different diet. The reason given is that he does not exercise so energetically as he did and consequently does not need the same amount and kind of food that was required to keep up his energy for more active physical work.

"If you like raw food better than anything else, eat it. If you like bread and milk twice a day, eat it. The main thing, as one grows older, is to eat in moderation and then, as always, to see that what you eat is clean and that the cooked food you eat is originally in good condition and that it is well cooked. If you eat raw vegetables and fruits and raw milk, take precautions to see that they are clean before they enter your system. If something really disagrees with you and the fault lies actually with the article rather than with the method by which it has been kept or cooked, stop eating that kind of food. If you experience serious discomfort, which persists, consult the best physician you can discover."

"As a general proposition, be wary of people who offer to give you advice or to cure you without ever seeing you. Finally, bear in mind that each human body has individual characteristics and that a diet which admirably suits one man who lives in a certain location and does a certain kind of work, may not be adapted to another individual living in a different climate and doing a different kind of work."

FACTS IN DISTRIBUTION MADE CLEAR.

Regarded superficially, the closing of the co-operative store organized under the auspices of the Housewives' League in Brooklyn, N. Y., would seem to signalize the failure of the project. The contrary is the fact. The store was financed by two private citizens desirous of making certain tests and demonstrations. In other words, it was opened and operated as an experiment in an advanced system of distribution, and the experiment has been entirely satisfactory. One of the two philanthropists referred to is content that it showed the disposition of housewives to co-operate. They patronized the store and were willing to put up with unavoidable inconveniences in order to contribute toward the success of the undertaking. On the other hand, the farmers exhibited sufficient interest in it to donate much of the produce offered for sale. Thus consumers and producers were brought together, and their coming together in this small way simply afforded a hint of what would be very certain to happen if they were brought together in a large and more convenient way.

Last year, it may be recalled, 500 carloads of peaches were left to decay in Orleans County, N. Y., for lack of a market. With a system of railway terminal markets, such as that proposed and now being promoted in Greater New York, this could not occur, for the oversupply in one quarter could be quickly taken up in another where the supply was short. The railroad companies, it is said, are willing to do their part toward the establishment of terminal markets, but they are demanding certain reasonable guarantees, such as good management and interest charges. In Staten Island \$100,000 has been raised for an institution of this character. The Long Island Railroad is ready to build one at its Flatbush station. It is proposed to interest 20,000 people to the extent of inducing them to take up \$5 shares. One argument among the many offered in behalf of the terminal markets in the metropolis is that there are 300,000 acres of land, capable of yielding \$60,000,000 worth of produce a year, lying idle in Long Island for lack of market facilities.

It is frankly admitted that serious obstacles will have to be overcome before a co-operative system upon a commensurate scale can be established in New York. The American people have never to any considerable extent, done business in this way. They have never to any considerable extent, taken the trouble to learn how to do business on this principle. But it would be well worth while to try out fairly and fully in this country, with the best expert assistance obtainable, a system that promises to do as much as this one for producer and consumer.—Christian Science Monitor.

AUSTRIAN CHILDREN ABUSED.

Member of Parliament Says Boys of 12 Labor 10 Hours for Nickel.

According to Delegate Gloeckel, of the Austrian Parliament, one-third of the total child population of Austria below the age of 12 is habitually engaged in severe toil for a living. Pay at the rate of 5 cents a day of 10 to 12 hours' labor, he described as the average remuneration for hand labor work, the amount for factory labor being often less. The municipal reports, especially all those of Vienna, make it plain that the larger towns are doing much to rescue the smaller children from such conditions. Besides, stringent laws will be passed at the next session of Parliament.

Around the Circle.

"In my time," declared grandma, "girls were more modest."
"I know," said the flippant girl. "It was a bad once. We may get back to it."