



THEY GAVE their all forever YOU LEND a little for a while

SIXTY THOUSAND OF OUR
AMERICAN BOYS

lie among the poppies of Flanders' Fields in France. To them *only* is the war over. They have paid the price *in full*: To countless other thousands of these boys returning home maimed and broken the war will *still go on*; they will be *paying* the price every day, during the remainder of their lives. Can we who stayed at home carelessly and thoughtlessly assume the "*war is over*" attitude until our balance of account is paid—until we have redeemed our pledge—to bear the final cost no matter what its amount?

THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

is in liquidation of the debt for men and munitions we amassed, and which brought about the end of the war—saving for every day it was shortened billions more in money and thousands more in lives.

MEN and WOMEN of OREGON!

The imprint of fame upon the name of our fair state will turn to a stain of shame if we do not meet the obligation this Victory Loan represents. You are face to face with the real test of citizenship—true Americanism. Let this test find you measuring up one hundred per cent loyal.



The Parent Bond of Them All

The government bond is the Parent bond of all bonds. Back of the government bond are all the assets and all the resources that supply the value of all other bonds, all other securities, all other investments.

The government bond is a prior lien on lands, homes, chattels and everything else, and the bonds to be issued under the name of the Victory Liberty Loan are the highest of the high in government bonds. They constitute a contract of the United States government, entered into by unanimous vote of congress, and therefore a contract and mortgage behind which stands the possessions of One Hundred and Ten Million American people with their entire resources developed and undeveloped; the intelligence, ambition and ability of these One Hundred and Ten Million people mortgaged to pay the bill.

The Victory Liberty Loan Bonds will bear an attractive rate of interest and, together with all other desirable elements, when compared with other investments as to strength, collateral and return, have no equal.

This is one of 176 advertisements inserted simultaneously in every newspaper in the State of Oregon on behalf of the success of the Victory Liberty Loan—for we believe in this cause and are willing to contribute to the full extent of our power.

MORRIS BROS., Inc.

JOHN L. ETHERIDGE, Vice-President
PORTLAND, OREGON

THE PREMIER BOND HOUSE

HOW CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE WAS SAVED

New Process Invented to Preserve Surface of Monolith in Central Park.

HIEROGLYPHS OBLITERATED.

Rigors of Western Climate Caused Khedive's Gift to Disintegrate. Painting Ancient Obelisk With Special Preparation Stopped Decay—Ruined Portions Restored.

New Yorkers awoke one morning to find in their breakfast headlines the news that a zealous park employee had discovered signs of disintegration on the surface of the city's most treasured antique—Cleopatra's Needle. Photographs revealed that the monolith was peeling, large pieces of sandstone having fallen from the tall shaft, carrying with them part of the prized hieroglyphs.

London's twin sister of Cleopatra's Needle was reported as resting comfortably and enduringly on the banks of the Thames, and the rival port wondered whether a preparation would be found to stay the attacks of their harsher climate.

Such a preparation was soon forthcoming. A new paint combination as a preservative for stone was invented.

THE OBELISK.

The Obelisk was presented to the City of New York by the Khedive of Egypt, Lieutenant Commander Goringe, U. S. N., after a three years' effort, obtained possession of it and moved it to its present position, at an expense of nearly \$100,000. It was finally swung into position at noon, January 22, 1881.

The height of this monument from base to tip, is 45 feet 2 inches. The measurement of the base, square through its axis, is 7 feet, 8 1/2 inches. The entire weight of the monolith is 219 1/2 tons.

Since it was quarried near the torrid zone, it has traversed the entire length of Egypt, most of that of the Mediterranean Sea and the width of the Atlantic Ocean—a distance of 4,600 miles—proving itself a first rate traveler for one whose age has exceeded thirty-five centuries. In the course of its existence it has seen Pharaoh and his host going to their destruction in the Red Sea; Shishak marching to the conquest of Jerusalem; Cambyses despoiling the land; Herodotus, Plato and other Greek students engaged in pursuit of Egyptian lore; Alexander the Great on his victorious expedition through the land of Goshen; six and a half centuries of Roman sovereignty and Christian struggle at Alexandria; all the long line of Moslem rulers since Caliph Omar; and now, leaving altogether its native land, it stands looking upon the million swarms in this metropolis, whose site was unknown to the Eastern world at a time when the Obelisk had been in existence for two thousand years.



by Dr. William Kuckro, chemist of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Many years previous coating with paraffin had been tried, but the application had not entirely accomplished its purpose. The new painting process, however, proved a success. Disintegration was halted and the damaged parts restored. New York breathed easily again.

PAINT PROTECTION AND ITS ECONOMY.

The preservation of structural materials, which may be obtained through the application of paint, constitutes a most vital means of furthering the conservation of our natural resources. It is, moreover, the most economical method of sustaining the appearance and general upkeep of any community.

A structure coated with sheets of India rubber would not be as well protected from decay as a structure coated with a good oil paint. This is due to the fact that a sheet of rubber is not so durable or as waterproof as a thin dried film of paint. The latter material when applied dries to a continuous elastic film containing finely divided particles of metallic, wear resisting pigments. A square foot of such a film upon a wooden surface costs less than a penny, yet it will beautify and protect a dollar's worth of surface for many years. This is a low rate of insurance.

Dwellings, barns, outbuildings, sheds, posts, fences, stock enclosures, wagons, implements, windmills and other structures, whether of wood, iron or cement, should be preserved, through the use of paint, from rapid decay. High grade paint may be used successfully for all such purposes. Colored paints will be found the most serviceable, the coloring matter in the paint adding from two to three years to the life of the coating.