

ANGELISTIC MEETINGS START JULY 19

An evangelistic campaign in which prophecies relating to present-day events will be explained and the fundamental principles of Christianity made prominent, will be held at the Big Tent Tabernacle near Goddard Park, St. Helens, beginning Friday night, July 19 at 8:30. In every meeting the Bible will be held up as revelation of the will of God to mankind, the way of eternal life, the relation of saving faith and the basis of Christian truth. Sensational appeals will be made to the emotions, no death-bed scenes told, but only facts bearing on the truths given in the sacred scriptures will be presented. Included in the program will be lectures on the sanctuary question, the important question of man's sin and sinners; the coming of Christ; and other important subjects of a religious nature. Lectures on the Prophecies will be of particular interest, and the important truths found in the books

of Daniel and the Revelation will be explained.



It is hoped to make these studies of especial educational value to all

Bible students and at the same time convince those who may be in doubt of the truth of the Bible.

Nearly all the lectures will be illustrated and the public is cordially invited to attend.

The subject Friday night will be "The Downfall of Kaiserism," as predicted in the Scriptures and the speaker, Prof. G. Edmund Johnson, who has devoted many years to a close study of the prophecies will endeavor to prove that the present titanic struggle was foretold by the Bible prophets.

The evangelistic company which will carry on the campaign consists of Prof. G. Edmund Johnson, who will speak the first evening, Elder A. A. Meyer, a worker who has had a very wide experience not only in the U. S., but also in foreign countries. Miss Eliza Cole, who has had many years of successful Bible teaching and Mrs. Olive Johnson, wife of Prof. Johnson, who will be with the company part of the time—she will assist with Bible work.

All these workers will be in evidence when it comes to the song service beginning at 8:15.

TELLS OF FIGHTING NEAR THE CLOUDS

Ensign Stephen Potter, United States Naval Reserve Force, killed in action with German planes April 25 last, was the first American naval aviator to shoot down and destroy a German seaplane, according to a Navy Department statement.

The report states that on March 19, 1918, a long-distance reconnaissance of the German coast was made by large American flying boats operating from a British Royal Air Force station. Ensign Potter was one of two American naval aviators accompanying this expedition and Potter was successful in shooting down a German seaplane which attacked the reconnaissance formation. A second enemy seaplane found safety in running away.

Potter's death reflects credit on his courage. He was killed in a fight with seven enemy single-seaters. He was second pilot to a British Air Force captain, who was with him when he shot down the German plane in March. Two British planes had flown to a point six miles from Hin-

der Light, when two enemy planes headed toward them. The British planes closed on the nearest German and opened fire. Two more hostile planes then appeared overhead and attacked vigorously, while three other enemy planes passed astern. The two British planes dived and speeded westward under continuous volleys from the rear. One of the Germans disappeared.

Of the seven Germans in action, four were attacking Potter, who fell

behind his companion and began to zigzag. Potter dodged, but was broadside to all the enemy machines and under their fire only 50 feet from the water. His companion, 250 feet above, saw Potter's machine burst into flame, then crash on the port wing tip. Potter was seen last on the surface of the water amid the flames, which turned suddenly to a huge cloud of smoke. When the pall had cleared not even wreckage was visible.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT IN J. S. BACON ESTATE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as executor of the estate of J. S. Bacon, has filed his final account in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Columbia County, and that Monday the 15th day of July, 1918, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day and the Court room of said Court have been appointed by said Court as the time and place for the hearing of objections thereto and the settlement thereof.

Dated and first published June 14, 1918.

J. H. SOUTHARD,
Executor of the estate of J. S. Bacon,
Deceased.
J. W. Day, Attorney. 26-5

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John W. Patrick, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Columbia County and has qualified. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present same duly verified, as by law required, to the undersigned at Reuben, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated and first published June 7, 1918.

T. C. WATTS,
Administrator.
GLEN R. METSKER,
Attorney. 25-5

ARE THE PACKERS PROFITEERS?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts. The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

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The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

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The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meat. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

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Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the business. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The additional profit makes only a

fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

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If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

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No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fair-mindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

- ARMOUR AND COMPANY
- CUDAHY PACKING CO.
- MORRIS & COMPANY
- SWIFT & COMPANY
- WILSON & COMPANY