HILL'S

Department Store's

Greatest Success and Largest Business was the year just closed

THIS INCREASED VOLUME OF BUSINESS WE OWE TO OUR CUSTOMERS

WE HAVE COMPLETED OUR ANNUAL INVENTORY AND FIND MANY ODDS AND ENDS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AS WELL AS ENTIRE STOCKS IN SOME LINES THAT WE ARE GOING TO DISPOSE OF IN A GENUINE—

Clearance Sale

WE LIST A PART OF OUR OFFERINGS—THERE ARE SCORES OF UNADVERTISED BARGAINS.

LOT LADIES' WOOL AND SILK DRESSES $16.85
Regular values up to $30.00

LOT LADIES' WINTER COATS $9.85
Values to $25.00

LOT LADIES' SILK AND CREPE PETTICOATS $2.98
Values to $5.00

LOT MEN'S GOOD HEAVY OVERCOATS $9.75
Values to $20.00

LOT BOYS' LONG OVERCOATS $4.75
Values to $10.00

MENS AND BOYS' SWEATERS LESS .... 25 PER CENT

MEN'S HEAVY TWO PIECE UNDERWEAR 49c

BOYS' HEAVY TWO PIECE UNDERWEAR 38c

WOMEN'S TWO PIECE WOOL UNDERWEAR 75c

CHILDREN'S 2 PIECE HEAVY COTTON UNDERWEAR, PRICED AT 35c

LOT MEN'S HATS—BROKEN LINES $1.50

DRESSES, COATS, FURS, PETTICOATS LESS 25 PER CENT
Any Garment in Stock at These Special Prices.

LOT FANCY 36 INCH SILKS $1.38
Values to $2.00

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS, BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS—
All bought last year and priced low at present.

MEN'S AND BOYS' MACKINAW COATS LESS .... 10 PER CENT

SALE STARTS
Saturday, Jan. 4th

Bradstreet's Review of Business Conditions During Year

WAR AND ITS RESULTS

Feeding Our Allies.

In the work of feeding our allies, a really marvelous plan of substitution of other cereals for wheat was first necessary in 1918, and to bring this about, the five and a half to six bushels per capita of domestic consumption at the outset was cut down to below three bushels. The average for the entire year was not over four bushels, and whereas at the outset of the cereal year 1919 a total export of only 45,000,000 bushels was estimated as possible from our deficient 1917 harvest, we actually shipped 138,000,000 bushels without apparent injury to our own population, which accepted wheatless and meatless days, record high levels of prices, some rather drastic limitations of individual liberties, and a myriad of other sacrifices, as something all in the "day's work" of winning the war. In doing this, by the way, the free stock of wheat was reduced to a ten days' supply by the time the new crop was available.

Super-War Prices.

Up to the middle of the year the movement of commodity prices, if a slight seasonal reaction in March be excepted, was quite steadily upward, reflecting the needs of our allies, the high buying power of our own people, and, last but not least, the concentrated buying of our government for army needs (4,000,000 men being in arms and a still greater number being in prospect). The August 1 number, however, reflecting, as it did, government price-fixing of cotton goods, showed a decline, and the following numbers showed a rather uncertain but on the whole, downward trend until December 1, when, contrary to many expectations based on the return of peace, the index number moved sharply upward, due to the rise in meats and dairy products, which, of course, are and have been in a class by themselves, owing to war demands. Illustrative of this, it might be said, a selected list of meats, breadstuffs, dairy products and groceries on July 1, 1918, showed gains of 65 to 168 per cent as compared with the prices ruling at the outset of the great war in 1914. Bradstreet's approximate index number of December 1 shows that the prices as a whole are only seven-tenths of 1 per cent below the high point of July 1, are 8 per cent above December 1 a year ago, and 118 per cent above the level ruling on August 1, 1914. Compared with April 1, 1917, on the eve of our entry into the war, the advance is 30 per cent. The index number for the entire year 1918 is $18.722, which is 216 per cent above the low record year 1896, twenty-two years ago.

The Crops.

Of the crop out-turn of 1918, it may be said that it was excellent in part, fair in other respects and bad in but few, the conspicuous exceptions being, however, in animal feeding stuffs, hay, corn, oats and potatoes, which have been an unfavorable element in the matter of meat production and prices. Owing to a record yield of spring wheat, the wheat crop as a whole was classable as good, though 100,000,000 bushels below the high record of 1915. Oats and potatoes fell off little, but the loss in corn due to drought in the summer is hard to make up. Barley, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts and beans and tobacco all showed record yields. Cotton yields were larger than in either of the preceding two years, but short when measured by the yield of 1914. In the matter of prices paid, farm products left little to be desired, corn, potatoes, rye, beans and cabbage being among the few showing smaller financial returns. Cereal crop values as a whole, $4,971,634,000, break all records, exceeding 1917 by 4 per cent, and all crops, valued at $12,272,411,000, gained 5 per cent over the preceding year, itself a high-record point in values. These financial returns, coupled with the planting of a record area, 49,027,000 acres, in winter wheat, with the third highest condition reported, contain excellent promise for the coming year so far as the farmer is concerned, especially so in that an excellent price is guaranteed him for 1919, in case, as is possible, a yield exceeding that of 1914 is realized.

Looking Forward.

While a certain amount of the buoyancy with which the victory of the allies was greeted has disappeared, and readjustments from a war to a peace basis in industry have made for a good deal of uncertainty, due mainly to the question of the future of prices and the disposition of unneeded war supplies, there seems to be no good reason for taking counsel of our fears as to what is to happen after peace terms are signed. Much weighty talk of problems to be solved appears in the papers, but unless all past experience is at fault, most of the problems arising are very similar to those encountered in other periods of readjustment following widespread hostilities. If the result had been different and Germany had won, there might have been good reasons for a vast deal of worry. But civilization has won, the rattling sword, the shining armor and other "properties" of the Berlin showman, as Harden called him, have been relegated to the scrap pile, and Europe no longer has to listen with bated breath to the rantings of people who in the past had made murder and robbery profitable while masquerading under the comparatively respectable name of war. We do not believe the millennium has come, or that we have seen our last war, but something like what the poet Tennyson termed a "Parliament of Nations" is about to meet, and under the agreements likely to be evolved therefrom, the world should be a safer place to live and do business in.

We believe that a big potential demand for goods exists, at a price, and it is known that there is and will be a tremendous demand for food products from Europe, while materials for clothing and for shelter and implements of agriculture will probably be badly needed. The United States having suffered the least of the belligerents should be in a position to supply these demands, as we have a good share of the food and the raw materials which the world needs, and our prestige has certainly not suffered.

War certainly held the center of the stage in 1918, and the promise of the American executive that "force without limit" would be exerted by this country in the great battle for freedom was brilliantly fulfilled. So immersed were the American people in the conflict that war may be said to have become their chief, indeed, almost their only, business. Every energy was bent to the purpose either of fashioning the weapons of warfare or of providing men to use them, of supplying the needs of the fighting forces and of the vastly larger number of those who merely aided these forces, the while that supplies of food for our own men and our allies abroad were forthcoming without stint, except where American men, women and children, on the mere request of our government, forbore to eat their normal foods in order that our army and our allies' armies and civilian populations should have enough. Thus it was that ordinary civilian trade took, as it were, a back seat, that many non-warlike occupations were curtailed or entirely suspended, and that every one could feel that whether on the battlefield, in the office, in the factory or on the farms, all were engaged in a common cause and for a common end. Then just as the mighty machine that had been built up for war purposes began to function powerfully and victoriously, the enemy's collapse came, and the remainder of the year was given over to the process of demobilizing, the industries single-mindedly devoted to war were direct-

(Continued on Page Seven)

IDAHO TIME CHANGED

Clocks Have Been Set Back One Hour This week.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 3.—Beginning at 2 a. m. New Year's day southern Idaho, under the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, changed from mountain state to Pacific time. At that hour clocks will be moved back one hour. This change in time simply affects southern Idaho from Pocatello west, the place of changing from mountain time to Pacific time having been changed from Huntington to Pocatello.

SHERRY'S

TODAY ONLY

"On The Jump," featuring George Walsh in a great big happy patriotic William Fox production, will be shown at the Sherry theatre today only.

The picture deals with the Liberty Loan drives, the expose of the Teuton plot to purchase American newspapers with a $20,000,000 fund left behind by the German Ambassador, and the unearthing of the master spy who directed sabotage work here.

George Walsh is seen as a young proprietor, who first interviews President Wilson after everyone else fails, then develops into a $100,000,000 Liberty Bond salesman and finally exposes Germany's scheme to control American opinion in its favor through proposed German owned newspapers.

SCENES IN METRO PLAY SHOW SWIMMING POOL

One of the most attractive scenes in "Secret Strings," the Metro production starring Olive Tell, which will be shown at the Sherry theatre Sunday and Monday, is a swimming pool of great beauty which is situated on the magnificent estate of Captain Delmar, known to fame as the "copper king."

The pool is one of the most elaborate in this country and is made entirely of white marble. It covers nearly half an acre of ground and is of varying depth—from three to twelve feet. The water supply is so arranged that the swimmer can have the bath at any temperature desired.

Other scenes taken on this estate were of the music room, in which the tremendous organ is seen, the stables, filled with thoroughbred horses, and the graceful yachts lying at anchor in the bay beyond.

"Still Alarm" at Star tonight. Adv.

TRADE WITH US

WE FILL ORDERS PROMPTLY

Buying groceries is important.

You must have good groceries to keep the good health of all the family, and as you spend a great deal of money for them you want to pay only what they are worth.

Then "trade with us." We will give you pure groceries of high quality at fair, honest prices.

We will fill your orders promptly and take special pains to see that you are pleased.

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