

CROOK COUNTY JOURNAL

BY GUY LAPOLLETTE

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WAR

After more than two and a half years the United States is drawn into the World War.

Should this nation have been one of the first to enter the conflict the general impression of the results would have been different perhaps than they are today.

We have been witnesses to the greatest struggle ever staged, where the lives of millions of men, and billions of dollars are the puppets with which the war gods are playing their game, and some of the results are becoming apparent.

When the history of this great conflict is finally written there will be a number of apparent results, and a very few outstanding causes for the greatest war of the earth.

Of the results several are already apparent. The passing of the weak and unjust rulers of Russia has already marked the progress of that nation, and from one of the darkest countries in the world, where despotism and superstition ruled, where no man was allowed to express his views or proceed with his worship unless he agreed with the ruler, where large numbers of the population were allowed no voice in the government, and no party had a great amount of power because of the iron and ignorant hand of the Czar, and in the stead of these things, a government that will recognize the right of all men, which will perhaps not only extend the right of suffrage to every man, but to the women of the land as well, and which will institute other reforms that will perhaps put Russia among the front rank of the republics of the world.

In the other nations of Europe much good of the same kind is sure to come, and we predict a system for all of these governments that will make republics of some kind of every one of them.

The devastating effect of the modern implements of war will also

teach the people that war is a business that should not be indulged in and at the close of the present conflict some agreement toward disarmament of the nations is possible.

The abolition of strong drink by the warring nations is a very good result, and one that shows conclusively that above all men, a soldier must remain temperate to be at his best.

As for the United States, the result will be beneficial also. The loss of men is to be regretted, but is one of the things that go with war. The obliteration of political strife, and the drawing together of factions and welding of a national sentiment is to be the greatest good.

The United States will be victorious of course. Peace of any kind will be impossible without victory to the allies and the cause of the Americas is that of the democracy of the earth now.

Let us be diligent in the prosecution of the war as we have in attempting to evade it. Everything that could honorably be done was done to avoid the conflict, and there is nothing to regret in this regard. War is our business now. Let's attend to it.

BOOST! BOOST! BOOST!

Prineville's railroad is just around the corner. Time, and a very small amount of that, will bring the steam cars, and right now, today, Prineville is face to face with the greatest period of growth and prosperity that it has ever experienced.

In the old days, all that was necessary was to let the stock onto the ranges and they would return fat and ready for market.

It was never considered necessary to consider the possibilities of development in the community, and no resident ever cared to tell the stranger of the undeveloped resources of the country.

Growth, development and prosperity are here, and the new Prineville will be a reality during the coming months. Boost! Get the spirit. The resources are here. Tell the truth, and it will do the rest. Boost!

WELCOME

We have on our desk the first number of the Central Oregon Enterprise. While carrying the volume number of the Prineville News, which the Enterprise supercedes, it is a new publication, and one that presents a bright and newsy appearance to the people of Prineville and this vicinity.

In his introductory remarks the editor, Mr. A. M. Byrd, pledges his good faith and support to the town and community, and we believe he will be a good factor in the development of Prineville and the Prineville country which is, and is destined to be, the best in the west.

To Mr. Byrd and the Enterprise we extend a hearty welcome.

MILL CREEK NEWS

(Special to the Journal)

J. W. Stanton was at his ranch several days last week.

Grover Price and Mrs. Price were in Prineville Friday.

W. I. Dishman was branding and deborning his cattle last Thursday. Mr. Gilchrist was in town last week.

W. I. Dishman took several head of black cattle to his ranch one day last week.

A little more snow has fallen. Mr. Burmeister was in Prineville Saturday.

Now turn to the Classified Ads on Page 3.

HAT ROCK NEWS

(By Our Regular Correspondent)

Mr. Becker was in Prineville Saturday.

Harry Van Meter has made final proof on his homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Grant moved from this community Saturday. They are going to the Shorty Foster place.

Mrs. Margaret Moffitt was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Becker last week.

Winfield Creighton, who has been in this community for some time, has returned to Bend.

Mr. Larsen was in Prineville on business last week.

J. T. Moffitt was in Prineville last Wednesday.

SUPPLY—DEMAND—PRICES

The price of meat, from day to day, is the most interesting food problem that comes before the American family—for we are naturally a nation of meat-eaters. Probably it is altogether the most important material problem that the average family must deal with in maintaining, for its every member, the fund of strength necessary to keep in the best working condition.

Certainly there is no other item of family expenditure about which the American public is quite so sensitive. Oddly enough, too, there is probably no other problem of household economy or of individual maintenance that is so little understood by the average person as this question of "What makes the price of meat?"

It is evidently a standing mystery to the average consumer who finds it far easier to blame the packer for a price that is too high to please him than to take the problem apart and separate the real price-making elements so that they may be seen clearly and their operation understood.

The average consumer is sure to be surprised by the statement that in a sense at least the large packers are not vitally concerned with price fluctuations. This is because they are the manufacturers between the producers of raw material and the dealers that sell the manufactured product to the consumer and it is inevitable that they should receive a certain reasonable profit for the service that they render whether the price of meat is high or low.

Their task, as they see it, is something quite aside from buying live stock at a low price and selling dressed meat at a high price. In fact, it is exactly the opposite of this. Their own permanent interests are best served by a market that gives the growers a fair price for their live stock and, on the other hand, that passes the meat on to the dealer at a reasonable price. Naturally this must mean that, between the two, there would be only a narrow margin for the packer.

A market condition that encourages the live stock grower to produce heavily and the consumer to eat generously spells volume of traffic and volume of business at a small profit is a distinctive feature of the large packer's success.

A market of this kind means a satisfied producer on the range, the farm, and the feed-lot and a contented consumer in city, town, and county—everywhere.

The whole structure of the mod-

ern packing house is upon a scale calculated to thrive upon volume; plants, equipment, organization—all these operate to best advantage and at lowest cost when the volume of supply is great and steady.

The higher development of waste-saving and the utilization of by-products depend upon volume. The small business cannot save—waste is the penalty of its smallness! But the big business can only begin to realize the possibilities of economy, of waste-saving, of turning everything to account, when its supply of raw material is large and steady and when the manufactured product moves freely at the distributing end.

With the economies and the refinements of thrift—as expressed in increased by-products produced at lower cost—possible under big volume, the large packers secure, from a very narrow margin between what is paid the live stock growers on the one hand and what is received from the distributors of dressed meat on the other, a reasonable return for their services—provided the volume is always great. Quick and constant turnover and the economies possible only when operating upon an immense scale, are the basic reasons why it is to the permanent advantage of the packers to see the live stock producer receive a good return for his work and investment and to see the consumer get the dressed meat at a price that will stimulate consumption as distinctly as a good price for live stock stimulates production.

In the last ten-year period population has increased at a tremendous pace while live stock production has decreased. There was only one answer to this condition: higher live stock and meat prices. As a result many consumers felt forced to cut down their allowance of meat—not because the edge of their meat appetite was dulled or their need of meat nourishment diminished, but because they could not increase their outlay for meats.

This necessity for a sacrifice in their allowance of the most coveted kind of food was resented—for habits are hard to change.

Somebody must be to blame and they unloaded their wrath upon the packer as the most convenient scapegoat. This without any clear realization that supply and demand must govern prices in the meat world, more completely and sensitively perhaps, than in any other branch of trade because of the perishable nature of the product.

Meat must be sold for what it will bring when ready to market—and that figure is fixed by the available supply and the demand.

On the score of supply the public has been slow to realize that it takes two or three years to produce a steer and almost a year to turn out a hog. This means that increased supply cannot be instantly responsive to increased demand. That is a long-time process—after demand has moved the readily available supply to market. Again, receipts vary with the seasons. In the fall the ranges pour out their cattle and sheep and the winter brings the big run of hogs. The spring is a season of scarcity in cattle and sheep; and hogs are few in the autumn.

—Paid Adv.

Use Better Flour!

Our claim to superior quality is based on fact High grade grain and correct milling go into our product—the result—

Standard Flour

a flour making more loaves per barrel and of better quality. Let us prove it at our risk Satisfaction or your money refunded

PRINEVILLE FLOUR MILLS

Advertisement for The Portland Hotel, featuring a circular image of the hotel and text describing its location and amenities.

Advertisement for NEWS FROM MICHEL'S STORE, featuring a large 'NEWS' headline and text about their products and pricing.

Advertisement for CEMENT SIDEWALKS, listing cement blocks and bricks, and contact information for R. A. Clark.

Advertisement for Easter Flowers, featuring an illustration of a woman with flowers and text for F. E. Lafler.

Advertisement for THE ART SHOP, offering a free coupon for a film and contact information for F. E. Lafler.