

# PRINEVILLE CITY RAILWAY

## Time Table No. 3

### Effective 12:01 A. M. Sunday, February 29, 1920

| West Bound         |       |       |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Stations           | Motor | Motor | Mixed |
|                    | No. 5 | No. 3 | No. 1 |
|                    | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Lv. Prineville     | 7:40  | 4:45  | 5:15  |
| Lv. Wilton         | 7:55  | 5:00  | 5:30  |
| Lv. McCallister    | 8:10  | 5:15  | 5:45  |
| Lv. O'Neil         | 8:20  | 5:25  | 6:00  |
| Ar. Prineville Jct | 8:35  | 5:45  | 6:20  |
| East Bound         |       |       |       |
| Stations           | Mixed | Motor | Motor |
|                    | No. 2 | No. 4 | No. 6 |
|                    | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Ar. Prineville     | 8:35  | 6:55  | 9:45  |
| Ar. Wilton         | 8:50  | 7:10  | 10:00 |
| Ar. McCallister    | 9:05  | 7:25  | 10:15 |
| Ar. O'Neil         | 9:15  | 7:35  | 10:25 |
| Lv. Prineville Jct | 7:40  | 6:00  | 8:45  |

## CROOK COUNTY JOURNAL

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## THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR

Of the multitude of literary effort resulting from the great war, none that we have yet seen has the gripping human interest that is manifest in the "House of the Good Neighbor," Macmillan, by Esther Lovejoy of Portland and New York. The volume, more than 200 pages, is now in its second issue, the late edition being introduced by a very interesting foreword, written by Herbert Hoover. The book sells at \$2.25 and is worth the money and more.

Dealing with war as it affects women in the stricken countries and the world at large, the tremendous bearing it has on the future population of these countries, the author who is an able physician and surgeon well read and much traveled, gives one a better general idea of what the real horrors of war are, and the least of these is the slaughter of healthy able men, and the scattering of their unburied remains all over the landscape.

Throughout the volume, with its tremendous human appeal against the war gods, which appear as the protest of all womankind against this curse, there runs a personal thread of narration, dealing with the discomforts of the author in the war zone, and human nature in all kinds and types of people encountered in this experience, and a breezy narrative which lifts the work from the unbearably sad character it would have otherwise perhaps assumed.

After reading and considering the volume, one is led to wonder if the theme with which it deals is not after all the most important in the world, and all other issues with which we are busy are but of minor importance.

Dr. Lovejoy has added an exceptionally strong volume to the library of Oregon authors, and one that all will profit by reading.

Her present position as president of the Medical Women's International Association, with headquarters in New York, and the Women's Hospitals Association, which has a string of hospitals throughout the most needy countries of the world today should make Oregon people proud of this little woman who is doing so much for humanity in a practical way.

## WHY THE COW MEN ARE BROKE

(By G. H. Russell)

(If any meat dealer or anyone wishes to reply to this article or any other, he will be granted space and we will welcome the opportunity of a discussion on the industry that is so vital to our country.—Ed.)

One of the first things I will mention is the great lack of organization. You will notice that every other commodity on earth went up from 20 to 30 percent after the Armistice was signed, and the world called for cheaper living, so the first thing to cut was the livestock, and through the packing interests and organized trusts and manipulators they were in shape to hold up the price of the meat and in many cases even raised meat when they took off of the price for live animals, until they got the meat so high that the people could not afford to buy it.

As an example, I will say that if you were in the habit of getting five pounds of meat for a dollar, you purchased five pounds, and when you could get but two pounds, you took home two pounds instead of five. So

that cut the demand in two, and it stagnated the livestock industry.

Now we will try to show you where it has gone. I will take the little home-butcher as we are more familiar with his business, as he has no chance to get anything out of his by-products, which is no small matter, and he don't kill many choice cattle now, and especially steers. But we will give you an idea of what he has been doing with you. Now we will take a 6c cow for an example that will dress 50 per cent that weighs 1200 pounds. Her gross price would be \$72, and would cost him 12 cents dressed. Now we will see what he has been getting for her now. A cow that dresses that percent cuts as follows:

About 70 pounds round steak @ 40c \$28.00; 20 pounds rump roast, @ 30 cents, \$6.00; 70 pounds porterhouse and sirloin steak, @ 50c, \$35.00; 30 pounds rib roast, @ 35c, \$10.50; 60 pounds chuck roast, @ 30c, \$18.00; 90 pounds brisket and rib, @ 17c, \$15.30; 150 pounds boiling beef, @ 25c, \$37.50; 30 pounds suet, @ 5c, \$1.50; 5 pounds flank steak, @ 30c, \$1.50; 30 pounds tallow @ 4c, \$1.20; 45 pounds bones and trimmings, @ 4c, \$1.80; 70 pounds hide, @ 8c, \$5.60. Total \$161.90.

Now this brings the butcher \$161.90, which will give him \$89.90, or 125 percent profit.

They have bought more stock under that price than they have bought above, and you have paid higher prices than that quoted. Now this is one of the causes of the great depression that the livestock man is facing today. Now I will go a little further on this subject, a word to the packer and commission man as well. The time has come when we feel that we should have something to say about our own stock after the car door is closed at home, and we think that this would help some.

The commission should be figured on the account of sale and not on the car. As it is, the commission man is not interested in the stockmen after the consignment is made, and when they arrive in the place of exchange, (not a market) as a market is a place where a price on a commodity is governed, by supply and demand, not by one man. As it is now, we have every reason to believe,

I think if there is any one commodity that should have a staple value it should be meat. As the world needs as much meat one day as eating it, if they are not deprived of eating it.

There is no reason why meat should fluctuate from 50c to one dollar over night, and especially to have stock go down and meat go up, as it has on the same day in Portland, and even our own little markets 250 miles out, right in the heart of the stock country, where they have demanded a five-cent increase on pork loins the same day that they took off five cents on live hogs, according to information I can give any man and believe to be correct. Now these are a few of the things that a stockman has had to contend with. And when a man goes into the big packer where he has the chance to handle the by-products at the price they get for everything in the line that they sell, it surely makes a man think that he is entitled to some consideration if he is expected to go on and help to feed the world with these adverse conditions and then have them come back at us with their cold storage meats that they have bought cheap at an advanced price against the steers that we are feeding on feed that has cost big money to produce, when we get to their place of exchange.

CATTLEMEN'S CONFERENCE  
AT SALT LAKE CITY ACTIVE  
(Continued from page 1)

required that all national banks become members; and also that state and private banks may become members; and

Whereas, loans secured by liquid assets or personal security are the only kinds that can be re-discounted by Regional Banks as provided in said Act; and

Whereas, many private and state banks, by reason of the foregoing, are unable to make loans on farm and grazing lands, thereby materially restricting farmers and stock growers in obtaining money to carry on their necessary operations; and

Whereas, the United States Congress, in order to provide proper banking facilities for agriculturalists passed the Federal Farm Act, which, to a certain extent, met their requirements; and

Whereas, a suit has been brought in the Supreme Court of the United States by private corporations for personal gain attacking the constitutionality of the Farm Loan Act, thus causing a suspension of loans by the said land banks; and

Whereas, since the suspension of

the Federal Land Banks there has been no government bank where the agriculturalists could obtain money secured by farm or grazing land as collateral, thereby discrediting all farm paper, discouraging the farmer and his family in operating the most essential line of industry in our nation, which represents directly nearly one-third of the population of the United States, and indirectly representing practically every line of industry in the nation, thereby causing banks to fail, merchants to cancel their orders for goods, mills and factories to close down, throwing thousands of men out of employment with the horrors of a cold winter facing them and their families, spreading the seeds of anarchy and bolshevism among the unfortunate people of this great republic which gave its wealth and blood so freely for humanity in the world's great war, and

Whereas, our nation was able to finance the greatest war on earth, and has since provided millions of dollars for various enterprises in other countries with the loyal support and assistance of the agriculturalists of this nation, surely this nation has not become so impotent or unmindful of the welfare of its own citizens as to allow them to languish and fail for the necessary financial aid that can be given them by the restoration of the Farm Loan Banks, which were so wisely provided for by Congress;

Therefore, Be It Further Resolved: That every legitimate effort should be made to obtain a prompt decision in the above mentioned suit, and if the Act be found unconstitutional or defective, that we petition our senators and representatives in Congress to have said Act promptly amended so as to avoid constitutional objections and thereby carry into effect the intention of Congress in the establishment of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

Therefore, Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the members of the Federal Reserve Board, to the senators and representatives of the 12 states represented at this conference and to the American Livestock Association, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of this Conference.

By Your Committee on Finance,  
Joseph R. Murdock, of Heber City, Utah, Chairman.

## Committee No. 5.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 7, 1920  
Your Committee on "Better Conditions of Cattle Entering Market" wish to report as follows:

Whereas: The market has been largely demoralized by the marketing of half-fat and inferior class of cattle, and

Whereas: The condition is often caused by over-stocking and using inferior bulls, and

Whereas: It is of utmost importance that to relieve the present critical condition of the cattle business, every effort should be made to reduce the output and improve the quality.

Therefore, Be It Resolved: That every cattle association, both state and local, be asked to urge upon its members the importance of producing fewer and better cattle.

WALTER A. GOVER, President.  
JOHN M. HARMON, Secretary.

## Committee No. 6.

Report of Committee on Interstate Trade in Feeder Cattle  
Your Committee begs to report as follows:

Whereas: We are a conference of cattlemen from the twelve Western states of the Union, and

Whereas: The cattlemen of said twelve Western states raise large numbers of feeder cattle to be marketed as such, and

Whereas: Certain markets and localities call for great quantities of these cattle every year, and

Whereas: Under our present system of distribution of these feeder cattle, certain markets are glutted while other markets go begging for feeder cattle, and

Whereas: We are convinced that this condition can be largely overcome by proper marketing regulations brought about by co-operation of the stock associations of the various states;

Therefore, Be It Resolved: That the secretaries of the various state associations represented at this Conference be required as part of their official duties to ascertain the market conditions for feeder cattle, in their own states, together with the approximate number of feeder cattle in each state, and then by proper communication and co-operation with the secretaries of other states find a market for said feeder cattle and direct said cattle to said market.

L. L. MONTGOMERY,  
N. V. WEMPLE,  
W. H. MCGILL.

## Committee No. 7.

We, your Committee on State Co-operation, respectfully submit the following:

We recommend the fullest co-operation between the State Livestock Associations of the twelve Western states—California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Texas and Montana, believing the grounds of common interest are such as to require the fullest co-operation on their main problems, such as marketing, feeding, distributing, range forest reserves, health and financing.

To this end, we recommend the creation of some central agency to receive and disseminate information on these and other subjects at frequent intervals.

We further recommend the fullest co-operation and affiliation by such central agency with the American National Livestock Association, and the National Woolgrowers' Association.

We further recommend co-operative marketing agencies at the central markets on livestock and wool.  
R. C. TURRITTIN, Chairman.  
JOHN BLACK.

## Committee No. 8.

We, the Committee on Bureau of Markets, find that the expense of creating a Bureau of Markets will be about one hundred and fifty thousand (\$150,000) dollars; at such time and under such conditions, we feel it would be poor policy to re-establish such a department, especially taking into consideration the doubtful value of their reports to the average producer.

U. P. KERN,  
W. I. DISHMAN,  
BEN M. WHITE, Secretary.

## Committee No. 9.

Resolution No. 1.

Whereas: The retail price of meat should be governed by the price paid to the producer and should fluctuate to some degree as the cost of the live animal rises or falls, and

Whereas: Under existing marketing conditions, the retail price paid by the consumer is and has been exorbitantly high and has in some instances increased while the price for the live animal has steadily declined.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the Attorney General of the United States be and is hereby requested to immediately institute such inquiry or investigation as will fully expose the methods now in use by and between the packers and retail operators in meat, to the end that a proper solution or remedy may be put into operation and the inequality between the price received by the grower and the price paid by the consumer can be eliminated.

## Resolution No. 2.

Whereas, it is customary for the operators at various stockyards to give out false quotations of prices paid, in that high prices are often quoted for prime and other higher grades of stock, when in fact no stock of such class or grade has been offered for sale, or has been in the yards, and by reason thereof the public generally is given the impression that animals are bringing a much higher price than is actually received and meat is often retailed upon a basis of said falsely quoted prices.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved: That this Conference is in favor of enacting such legislation as will effectively prevent any person operating in or connected with said stockyards, from publishing or giving out any quotations of prices paid unless actual sales of the particular class or grade have been made on the day when such reports are so made or given out.

## Resolution No. 3.

Whereas: The Food Administrator through the means of the meatless day and other anti-meat propaganda caused a great curtailment in the consumption of meat in what was intended as an emergency measure, which has become a real menace to the cattle producer through the loss of the market for his product.

Therefore, Be It Resolved: That we ask the department of Agriculture to endeavor to right this wrong by using every effort to induce the people of this nation to return to their former diet of meat. That articles of nutritive values and necessity of meat for the physical upbuilding of the American people and recipes for preparing tempting dishes made from the cheaper cuts of meat be published and given wide circulation through the channels of pamphlets, newspapers, magazine and weekly letter of the Department. That the Department direct its agricultural agents and domestic science demonstrators to present upon every opportunity the value of meat as an article of diet.

## Resolution No. 4.

Whereas: The restricted use of meat during the war has lessened the consumption, and the shipping of frozen carcasses has further lessened the use of domestic beef, and

Whereas: The keeping of livestock on the farm is imperative to the fertilization of the soil, and as the farm is the basis of all our financial prosperity;

Therefore, Be It Resolved: That we ask the American National Livestock Association to take up with all the state agricultural colleges the question of a more liberal use of beef as a daily diet and that they ask the domestic science teachers to give a more extended course in the proper way of preparing same, and its wholesomeness and essential use as a food product.

Further: That we would recommend to the American National Livestock Association that they ask the co-operation of the different states and local associations in the spread of this educational propaganda, showing the essential need of a liberal use of meat for an active and progressive nation.

J. M. MACFARLANE,  
GEO. H. RUSSELL,  
P. N. JENKINS.

## Cupid's "Shaft."

A honeymoon down a coal-pit sounds a bit weird and dark; but that, at least, was the first trip made by bride and bridegroom after the church ceremony. The bridegroom was a coal-pit manager, and his new wife had never been down a coal-pit, or even seen one, till the wedding day. At her own request they went from the church, dressed in suitable attire, stepped into the cage, and were taken to the bottom of the shaft, where they had a rousing reception from miners armed with pick and shovel.

## Her Threat.

The dissipated spendthrift of a husband begged for another chance. "Be patient, my dear," he said, "I am like the prodigal son; I shall reform by and by." "You'd better get at it or I will be like the prodigal, too," she warned him, "for I will arise and go to my father."

## Awkward.

It is awkward when you didn't hear the comedian but laugh anyhow, and then your wife calls upon you to explain the joke.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Needs Long Seasoning.

Wood for trunks requires at least five years in the rough timber before being cut up for use. Wood or timber is kept, as a rule, for 40

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WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agt., Portland, Oregon.