

Merl Pettit spent Sunday with his parents at Summit.

Andy Goodell of Siletz was a Toledo visitor Monday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lumm returned Sunday evening from Portland, where they spent the Fourth.

R. A. Anderson, the boat builder was a passenger for Portland Sunday morning, returning on Wednesday evening's train.

A. L. Commons of Winant, loaded a car of fine sheep here Monday for shipment to Wells-dale, a little station on the S. P. just north of Corvallis.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Altree drove over from Portland last week to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Flowers. They returned to the city again Monday.

Mrs. Joe Windred and children returned to their home at Siletz Tuesday, after spending a week with Mrs. Windred's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Hiser, on Mill Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Small were down from Elk City Tuesday evening.

Miss Margie Ball went to Newport Saturday evening for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Lena Jones.

Miss Anna Collins returned to Portland Tuesday after an extended visit with her grandmother and other relatives here.

County Clerk Howell issued a marriage license last Saturday to Barney W. Sperling and Mrs. Della R. Gibbs, both of Yaquina.

M. McAlpin of Albany was in the city Wednesday. Mr. McAlpin was looking the situation over here with a view to establishing a confectionery and pool and billiard parlor.

Lee Doty of Waldport was in the city Sunday after a new Ford Truck, which he recently ordered through agent A. T. Peterson. He will use the truck on the beach run between Newport and Waldport. This makes two trucks that Mr. Doty now has on this run.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Graham, of Kings Valley were Toledo visitors the latter part of last week visiting with the former's brother, Billy, and family here.

Miss Carrie Wade returned Tuesday evening from Eugene where she has been visiting the past several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Lola Cruson.

Dick Franklin arrived down from Tacoma, Wash., last Saturday evening for a visit with his mother and other relatives here. Dick has many friends in this city, having formerly resided here. He at present holds the position as representative of the Japanese Steamship Co.

Rudolph Ruprecht arrived down from Fort Lawton, Wash., Sunday evening for a few days' visit with old friends and scenes in this county. Rudolph enlisted with Uncle Sam's forces last October, and says that he is treated fine and has never regretted having joined the colors. He expects to go to France in about four months.

Edw. Mauch, the Eddyville merchant was a county seat visitor Monday evening. He incidentally attended the local Masonic lodge while here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Stevens and daughter departed last Thursday morning for their new home at Monmouth. We regret seeing Mr. and Mrs. Stevens leave Toledo, but wish them success in their new home.

Last Friday manager M. W. Small of the Pioneer Lumber Co., had the misfortune to fall off the flume, and sustained a fracture of one of the bones of the left wrist. He came to Toledo and had the fracture reduced, and the injured member is now getting along nicely.

Mrs. J. I. Butterfield returned last Friday evening from a visit with her son, Lumen, at Camp Lewis, Wash. Lumen has been transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., which is the same camp at which his brother, Guy, is stationed. We bet the boys will be some glad to see each other.

Even a small chew of Real Gravely Chewing Plug satisfies. It gives more real tobacco comfort than a big chew of ordinary tobacco.



Peyton Brand
Real Gravely
Chewing Plug
10c a pouch—and worth it

Gravely lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug

P. B. Gravely Tobacco Company
Danville, Virginia

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.

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.

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 meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

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 businesses. 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.

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.

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