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LOU HIMES, Manager.

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One Cause of Failure.

We are fickle and uncertain, ever falling, ever liable to be disappointed and dissatisfied, often only because we have not realized our appointed mission and its necessities.—Rev. T. T. Carter.

Might Have Changed History.

Joseph's correct interpretation of Pharaoh's dream of the fat and the lean kine, and the full and withered ears, saved a mighty nation from hunger. Had Caesar but heeded Calpurnia's dream and not gone out the night before, Rome might have still been a free city. If Pilate had paid attention to his wife's dream, the crucifixion would give us a different Savior.

Optimistic Thought.

It is to live twice when you can enjoy a retrospect of your former life.

Cuticura Complexions.

Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Javanese Fond of Theatricals.

The Javanese so enjoy the wandering theaters of their land that they will walk miles to see one of their epics or folk tales produced by puppets or by real players. Whenever the manager sets up his stage and properties there is the jabbering Javanese crowd, eager for evening and the prospective treat.

Pomegranate Long Neglected.

Pliny, a good horticulturist of some time ago, says that fruits of pomegranate were sold in the city of Carthage (not either in Missouri or Illinois.) As this was some time B. C., it is a marvel that pomegranates have not been brought to bear better fruits, for very few relish them.

Improving His Family.

According to the Tuscaloosa News there is a boy in Tuscaloosa county who is teaching his father, mother, and grandmother to read and write. We dare say this little professor has abolished corporal punishment in his school.—Montgomery Advertiser.

World's Debt to Printing Press.

What gunpowder did for war, the printing press has done for the mind; the statesman is no longer clad in the steel of special education, but every reading man is his judge.—Wendell Phillips.

Little Brother's Guess.

Baby had just cut her first tooth and of course all in the family were wild he's coming after the baby. With a million Yankee soldiers looked up their horns and said: "What's he coming after? Have you got the baby?"

Never Learned It.

We asked the young lady across the way if she ever used the thesaurus when she had anything to write and she said she'd never learned to operate it and still used her fountain pen.

That grounded maxim, so rife and celebrated in the mouths of wisest men, that to the public good private respects must yield.—Milton.



Cuticura Promotes Hair Health
Soap 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c

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P. N. U. No. 29, 1918

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 of 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

Irish Apple Pie.

Pare and core about eight apples, cutting each apple into four parts; put into baking dish, seasoning them with one cupful brown sugar and a little nutmeg; add half cupful water, cover with a thin pie crust, bake in a moderate oven one hour. This is delicious.

Puffy Cake.

Butter size of an egg, two cupfuls sugar, three eggs, cupful milk, one teaspoonful soda, three cupfuls flour, Bake like gingerbread.

Roquefort Dressing.

Mix together very thoroughly two tablespoons of olive oil, a saltspoon of salt, half a saltspoon of paprika and a tablespoon of vinegar. Rub to a paste enough Roquefort cheese to make two tablespoons. Add to the dressing and serve on the salad.

Dishwipers for Glasses.

Eight-cent cheese cloth, cut three-quarters yard long and hemmed, makes the best wipers for glasses. It gives a polish and there is absolutely no lint.

Laundry Cabinet.

Have a laundry cabinet if it is no more than starch boxes, one on top of another. Keep in it starch, soap, bluing, javelle water for stains, soap powder, washing soda. Keep also a bundle of small clean rags. Close with a roller shade, cut to fit.

For Biscuits.

When making biscuits try rolling them thinner and using two cuts for one biscuit, laying one on top of the other. Made in this way, they will break evenly and are much daintier.

Keep Teapot Dry.

When putting away a teapot which will not be used for some time wash and dry it as thoroughly as possible, and then drop into it a lump of sugar. This will absorb any dampness that may be left and so prevent the musty taste which is often noticed in tea made in a pot which has been left unused for some time.

Mashed Potatoes.

Mashed potatoes will be fluffy if one-half teaspoonful of baking powder is added to the milk put into them.

To Save Toll.

Clean your bathtubs with whiting and kerosene oil. Little rubbing is required, as the oil removes the "high tide" line readily and it will not injure the enamel of tub, which cannot be said of all cleaning powders. Lastly, wash with warm suds and polish with dry cloth.

Rusty Flat Irons.

To remove rust from flatirons saturate a piece of flannel with ammonia, then rub the irons. Dry with a cloth sprinkled with powdered bath brick.