



W. J. CLARK, PROPRIETOR.

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WOULD LOCALIZING MEAT TRADE PAY?

Senator Currie, Stock Raiser of Nebraska, Makes Experiment.

Meat is high; the packers admit it, though they say that other foods are higher in proportion. The farmer says he is not getting too much for his cattle. In fact not enough, he says. How about numerous local slaughtering plants scattered throughout the communities of our country, or a more direct-from-farmer-to-consumer relationship?

There is almost a sentimental attractiveness about the thought, like dreams of one's boyhood home. It looks so simple. Indeed, it is simple after a fashion, and is the way most meat was handled before the industry grew on national and international proportions. But would it pay?

Tried to Build Up Local Market.

Experimentation and testing is doubtless the best teacher. And inquiring minds have not hesitated to dig into the matter. Senator F. M. Currie of Broken Bow, Neb., himself a stock raiser, relates a bit of experience of his own along this line.

He tried for years, he tells us, to establish a market for fat cattle with local butchers, invariably finding that he could not meet the price made to them by the packers.

"In other words," he says, "the packers could pay us more for our cattle on foot, and sell the product to our local butchers for less money than they (the butchers) could pay us for our cattle and slaughter the beef themselves."

During the fore part of the present year he carried his inquiry further. He shipped two carloads of cows to Omaha, and they were sold to Armour and Company for \$7.90 per hundred-weight. Among these was one cow which he wished to have himself for beef. This cow weighed 840 pounds and therefore brought him \$66.36. The animal was tagged and the identical carcass was shipped to him by express to Theford, Neb., and charged to him at the prevailing wholesale price of such meat on that day in Omaha, \$1.10 per pound. The express charges included carrying charges of about \$6.00, cost him \$90.11, or \$23.75 less than he sold the animal for in Omaha.

What Cow Would Cost Consumer.

"Now," continues the Senator, "suppose a consumer in Omaha had ordered this meat direct from me, and I had slaughtered the beef at the ranch and sent the meat direct to the consumer. Taking as a basis the price received for this cow in Omaha, \$66.36, less the freight of 17 1/2 cents per hundred, it would make the cow worth on the ranch \$50.00."

To this \$50.00 he adds \$3.00 for slaughtering at home and \$6.00 for express from Theford to Omaha, and he deducts \$7.00 credit for the hide. According to these figures the dressed carcass of his cow would be worth \$67.00 in Omaha, as against the packers' price of approximately \$54.00 (which is derived by deducting the express charges to Theford, \$6.00, from the price the carcass was sold to him, \$90.11).

Cheaper to Buy Than Kill.

"After thorough investigation," the Senator says, "I am convinced that it does not pay for us to slaughter our own meat at the ranch; that we would better ship our cattle to Omaha, and buy our beef from the packer. I have been engaged in the cattle producing business all my life; there is no particular reason why I should be friendly to the packers, but I am thoroughly convinced I am receiving, and always have received more for my cattle on foot, than if I had been able to sell direct to the consumer, and consequently the consumer has been able to buy my product for less money through the packer than under any other system which is known to business up to the present time."

SENATOR KENYON'S CONTRASTING VIEWS.

Just what is the purpose of the Kenyon bill now in hearing at Washington would be hard to deduce from Senator Kenyon's own statements. In the bill itself the purpose is set forth as follows: "To stimulate the production, sale, and distribution of live stock and live stock products, and for other purposes." This stimulation of live stock production may be well taken as a bid to the consumer to hope for lower meat prices.

But he has a different thought to present to producers. In a letter addressed recently to the Wallace Farmer he says: "I do not believe myself that the situation as to restricted consumption is going to be changed very much, and there will be the neces-

REPRESENT FARMERS AT "ROUND TABLE"



Here are the two men invited by President Wilson to represent the American farmer at the "Round Table" conference at the White House, October 6. It is L. D. Sweet (upper) of Carbondale, Col., and A. B. Bradfute, farm bureau leader of Xenia, O. Twenty-two men representing American industries; twenty-two representing labor and the same number from all walks of citizenry are asked to "get together" on a national production policy. President Wilson will preside.

sity of less production." Of course less production would supposedly mean higher prices for live stock, but also higher prices for meat.

Are either the general public or the farmer going to be fooled by this method of playing up the one against the other? It is not likely. Farmers and consumers are both coming to the realization that hampering the packers is not going to bring higher prices for live stock nor lower prices for meat, but quite the opposite.

BE YE NOT CONTENTED?

BUT EVERY TOWN IS BURDENED WITH CONTENTED CITIZENS WITH NO DESIRE TO ADVANCE.

There are those who preach the doctrine of content, and they tell us we always should be contented with our lot, whatever it may be.

Surely contentment is a sweet sensation—we think it must be—and we can imagine no happier end than to truly say, "I am content. I desire nothing. I have drunk deep of Life's cup and the taste is good."

Contentment may be, undoubtedly is desirable in old age, when the shadows are lengthening, but for youth and active middle age it certainly is a most inadequate means to an end. It is the most powerful enemy of progress.

Had our fathers been content, even after attaining a high degree of civilization, we should still be welders



From War to Peace—and Fellowship. Victory Day, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice, November 11, will be celebrated with grateful hearts the world over. In America on "Victory Day" this year will be enacted a great event, the first annual convention of the American Legion, its members the boys and men who waded the blood-soaked battlefields of France to bring victory. The convention is held at Minneapolis, Minn., November 10, 11 and 12. Leaders in the great organization this year are Colonel Henry D. Lindsley of Dallas, Texas, chairman of the executive committee, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Jr.

The Independence Training School as well as High School will dismiss for the day of November 11th and a joint program will be given with the Oregon State Normal School commemorating the ending of the world's war and the gallant services of the boys of the United States who took part in its speedy termination. The program of the day will begin at the Oregon Normal School at 10 o'clock

and will consist of exercises of which the Independence Legion will take an active part. The address will be given by Judge Belt and the music will be furnished by the Oregon Normal orchestra. At noon a luncheon will be served in the Grand Army hall by the Commercial Club of Monmouth. After the forenoon program in Monmouth, the two towns will complete the day's program in Independence,

commencing at 2 o'clock at the opera house, when a program complete with speaking and music will be a feature, after which a special patriotic show will be given at the Isis theatre appropriate to the occasion. At 5.30 supper will be served at the M. E. church and in the evening at the opera house a dance will be given. All service men and ladies will be admitted to everything free and the

days program will be complete and most fitting to the occasion, to which the public generally are invited to take a part. All business houses in both cities will be called for the day, in order that all may be given a chance to pay the highest tribute to our boys who fought in the worlds war.

CIGARETTE WAR IS TO BE WAGED

METHODISTS DECLARE HEALTH WAS IMPAIRED BY THEIR USE IN THE ARMY.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson of Washington, D. C. secretary of the temperance work of the M. E. church, last week at the international convention of the disciples of Christ, declared in an address that the cigarette would be the next crusade undertaken by his church.

"The cigarette impaired the health of 2,000,000 soldiers in our army," he declared. We have been sold out by the White House band to the tobacco trust.

Dr. Wilson also took occasion to declare that the forces of reform are lined up for Sabbath observance. "The Christian Sabbath must replace the 'Hun' Sabbath. The entire force of the church from now on will be back of the legislation."

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood may be purchased from the Siletz Lumber & Logging Company, whose mill is now in operation at Hoskins. By placing your order with the Independence Enterprise, delivery will be made promptly within a few days. Order now and save paying more this winter. Wood is dry.

SILETZ LUMBER & LOGGING CO. Office in Enterprise Building.

Dr. Bell, of Corvallis, was in town this week making friends a visit,

SEE WHAT STATISTICE SHOWS

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS FIXED WHEN A MAN TAKES LIFE REALLY SERIOUS

Every year the youth of the country hitches up its brain and brawn and is drawn out of the home farmyard to travel the road to success.—What becomes of them?

The statistician has stripped the cloak of mystery from their future by furnishing exact information as to what has happened to ambitious youth in the past. Twenty-five years has been fixed as the age at which a man settles down seriously to the business of life. Each year statisticians delving into the various lines of research take 100 men of full mentality and physical vigor and follow their progress through life.

Thirty years later four only are wealthy, 46 are still able to support themselves from day to day but have nothing beyond the daily wage, and 30 are dependent on charity. At the age of 65, 4 are wealthy, 54 are dependent, and only 6 are able to pay their way, and when all are gathered to their fathers but 5 leave enough for actual burial expenses. It is obvious that at some portion

of their lifetime far more than five of these 100 men had a foothold on the ladder of financial independence.

Why did they not hold on to their gains? These strong men who fought fretful from other destructive habits at some point let Waste control their efforts. They spent too great a portion of their income, and when Fate demanded a reserve fund to tide them over emergency, they went down. Driven by the frenzy of Waste they took short-cuts and put their savings into uncertain ventures which promised great returns but which led only to loss. They did not get a dollar's worth for the dollar they spent, whether it was for healthful pleasure for necessities, or for investment.

Do these facts mean anything to you? MONEY TO LOAN—FEDERAL FARM LOANS AT 5 1/2% If you need money this fall, file your application now. Loans made in Polk, Yamhill, Marion, Benton and Lincoln counties. For particulars write to E. K. Piascki, Secretary-Treasurer. DALLAS NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. Hilke of Salem, returned to her home today after a few days visit with the family of Bert Cross.



R. W. BAKER

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