

CONSERVATION AND ECONOMY

We hear conservation and economy blarneyed together so much these days that some of us do not realize that these two terms are not synonymous. As a matter of fact each word has a distinct meaning and each policy a separate place in the war plan. Sometimes they work in harmony and sometimes they do not. But let us consider each one separately.

Economy briefly is saving money. It means eliminating waste of any commodity, developing our resources to the fullest extent and giving up non-essentials. In economizing each individual must decide what things are not absolutely necessary to his well-being. Of course the objects sacrificed will be very different; one person will economize on his wardrobe, another on his housekeeping expenses and a third on his amusements. And yet all these will work together in harmony for the national good. Labor will be released to carry on government enterprises and money will be saved for investment

in thrift stamps and Liberty bonds. To economize then keep your eye upon your pocket book and let your personal tastes dictate the means of cutting down your expenses.

In conservation, on the other hand, individual taste cannot play a part. There are certain commodities absolutely necessary for our armies and those of our allies. While the demand for these articles is greater than ever, the world's supply, for reasons which will be sufficiently obvious to any one who considers the question, is much smaller than usual. If we, who can substitute other articles for those in question, neglect to do so, and limit still further the already inadequate supply, the government with plenty of money would nevertheless be unable to procure them. Our brave soldiers would suffer needless hardships, and the result might be the loss of the war. Government experts with their fingers on the pulse of the world's business announce the commodities which we must deny ourselves as far as is humanly possible. The list varies of course from time to time, but it con-

sists in general of wheat, sugar, fats, meat, fuel and wool. We must keep our eyes on the list of such articles as published in the papers. We must sacrifice even economy if we find the substitutes more expensive than the articles to be saved, and we must at any cost of personal comfort or money conserve what the government asks us to conserve for our soldiers who are giving up everything for us.

I MEAN BUSINESS

Have real purchasers for both an improved and unimproved farm, but unless you are the owner and have a good buy, do not waste time answering, as I mean business. State prices, terms, and particulars in your first letter. H. C. Irwin, 315-Stock Exchange Building, Portland, Oregon.

The income tax this year yielded nearly three billion dollars. Uncle Sam is certainly some magician. He knows perfectly well how to transform a full pocketbook into an empty one.

Reward: Strayed from my ranch, one pair rather light Bay Mares one weighing around 1300, the other 1250; branded with Lazy K on right stifle; should have colts by them now; foretops have been reached and grown out about three or four inches. Will pay \$25.00 to finder of team. J. W. CARTWRIGHT, Malheur City, Ore.

You may soon be asked to contribute to the Salvation Army drive. Give what you can. The Salvation Army "stands by" with hot coffee and doughnuts for the doughboys in the front line trenches.

How She Banished Backache

Mrs. Effie E. Kleppe, Averill, Minn. writes: "I was at a sanitarium three weeks at one time, two weeks another time, for rheumatism and kidney trouble and got no relief. On my return began using Foley Kidney Pills; found immediate relief; half bottle completed the cure. Always use when I feel pain in my back."—Sold by Reed Bros.

HOLY FAMILY CHURCH (Catholic)

Cor Miller and C. Sta.
Sunday High Mass at 10:30 o'clock
Week days Mass at 7 o'clock.
Instructions for childrens Saturdays at 9 A. M.
Rev. Father Francis, O. F. M.
Rector.

"What is so rare as a day in June?" But do you not think some of the July days are a trifle overdone?

Dangers of Constipation

Neglected constipation may cause Piles, ulceration of the bowels, appendicitis, nervous prostration, paralysis. Don't delay treatment. Best remedy is Foley Cathartic Tablets. Do their work surely, easily, gently, without injury to stomach or intestinal lining. Contain no habit-forming drugs. Fine for fat folks.—Sold by Reed Bros.

NAZARENE CHURCH

Rev. J. Stewart Maddox, Pastor.
A cordial invitation is extended to you to attend our services. The hours of the service on the Sabbath are as follows:
Sabbath School at 10 A. M.
Preaching at 11 A. M.
Young Peoples' meeting at 8:45 P. M.
Song service at 7:30 P. M.
Preaching at 8:00 P. M.
Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 P. M.

Bad Kidneys Laid Him Up

A slight kidney impairment may lead to dropsy or Bright's disease. Don't neglect it. Frank Miller, Bingham, Utah, writes: "I was troubled with my kidneys so bad I could not work. Tried many kinds of medicine which did me no good. Then I tried Foley Kidney Pills; now feeling as good as I ever did before."—Sold by Reed Bros.

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 fairmindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour and Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company