

The Halsey Enterprise

An Independent Newspaper

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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Devoted to the material upbuilding of Halsey and surrounding country and Ben county generally. Subscription rate \$1.50 per year in advance.

No more acceptable Christmas present than a year's subscription to the old home paper for friends who have moved away can be made for the same money, says the O A C press service. Unlike most other friends it never forgets to write, but 52 times a year it spreads a feast of news, rich in memory stirring items that form the best possible substitute to a visit "back home." Call on or write the editor today advises the college editor.

Chamberlain's Tablets.

These Tablets are intended especially for indigestion and constipation. They tone up the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. They act gently on the liver and bowels to a healthy condition. When you feel dull, stupid and constipated give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased with their effect.

Newspaper is Farmers' Traveling Salesman.

The short course on using the home newspaper to sell farm produce, which will be offered at O A C Farmers' week, Dec 29 to Jan 3, is receiving wide spread attention from the farmers and valuable support by the newspapers over the state.

The home press offers the quickest and cheapest route to a seasonable market. One man says, "I know of a farmer who had a new strain of wheat peculiarly adapted to his locality, which he desired to introduce to his neighbors. He advertised, and the supply of seed was quickly exhausted. The stockman who raises pure bred stock will find that the home paper will place him in touch with just the buyer with whom he wants to deal."

Fruitgrowers will find these advertising lectures of immense practical value. The plan has been worked out in the Brogan peach section of Malheur county. The grower advertises his fruit, prices, and the time the fruit will be ready, with the result that much of the crop is sold in his own neighborhood. The art of writing ads that sell, preparing copy for the press, and the distinction between reader and display advertising, are points which will be considered in the course of farm advertising which will be conducted by C. J. McIntosh, of the department of industrial journalism.

Should Be Quarantined.

Many physicians believe that anyone who has a bad cold should be completely isolated to prevent other members of the family and associates from contracting the disease, as colds are about as catching as measles. One thing sure the sooner one rid himself of a cold the less the danger, and you will look a good while before you find a better medicine than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to aid you in curing a cold.

What to do with Frozen Fruit.

In the case of frozen bottled fruit and vegetables that have not yet broken the bottles, put the bottles in cold water, and in a short time the contents will be thawed out without damage to either fruit or vegetables.

This is the testimony from a lady who said that she had had wonderful success with this method of handling frozen bottled goods for years.

Another lady whose bottled goods have frozen at different times said that unless the contents of the bottles are frozen very hard and thaw out suddenly the bottles will not be broken and the fruit will not be hurt. My fruit has frozen at different times but I have done nothing but keep the bottles in a cool place and let them thaw out. I have never lost a bottle and I notice no difference in the taste of the fruit.

The weather got down to 15 below zero last Saturday, (some thermometers registered 18). Sunday it was still cold but on Monday the weather commenced to abate. Rain fell at intervals and Tuesday a general thaw set in, and by Wednesday night a general slush was everywhere, the snow melting very fast. People who had flat roofs on their buildings made it a point to shovel the snow off before it broke through, and some whose roofs were not so flat took the precaution to get the snow off before the roofs sprung to leaking.

The world was to have come to an end Wednesday, December 17th, but on Thursday the old mundane sphere was still in evidence and the Enterprise puts forth its regular edition. And we will just whisper a secret to you right now and if it doesn't prove to be so, you can just say "I told you so" when we meet on the other side. My secret is this: This old earth of ours IS NEVER GOING TO BE DESTROYED, Scientists and Adventurists to the contrary notwithstanding. God made the earth to be inhabited, and he made it not in vain, and the earth abideth forever, all three of which propositions can be found stated in so many words in his holy book, and thruout the endless ages of eternity men will be found inhabiting this globe, even after the fiat has gone forth that there shall be no more death, no more sorrow, no more sighing, no more crying, no more dying. It is written in God's word and if you want to you can bet on it, for God's word will stand.

TELLS SENATORS ABOUT BEEF COSTS

This May Throw Some Light on the Price You Pay for Beefsteak.

Testifying recently before a body of senators in Washington, a vice-president of one of the large packing concerns (F. Edson White of Armour and Company) made the astounding statement that so far in their fiscal year, which would cover the past eight or nine months, his company had "made no money whatever on beef."

This statement is doubtless well nigh incredible to the average man. Yet it was made in full knowledge that the senators had access to the company's books.

Recovering from the first shock, this same average man will say, "Yes, but the packers are shrewd; what they do not make on the beef they more than make up on the hides."

But even this illusion was destined to be shattered. Mr. White explained that his statement included everything that was derived from the steer as purchased—the hide, fat, even the intestines which are used largely for sausage casings.

Make Money, Nevertheless.

Well the packers make money—how do they do it? Mr. White admitted that they did, quoting figures secured by auditors of the Food Administration, to the effect that packers' profits on food commodities of all kind last year were 1 6/10 cents on each dollar taken in. These would include such things as sausage, shortening, canned meats, etc., in addition to fresh meats, hams and bacon. On all the products of his company, Mr. White explained, comprising both foods and inedible commodities, the profits during the same period were 1 8/10 cents on each dollar sale.

All of which would lead many to say that the packing business is not well understood. It isn't. Yet as one of the leading industries of the country, its workings and, above all, its profits, should be familiar matters to us. It is quite useless to orate against the high cost of living without digging into some of these fundamentals.

By-Products at Market Values.

One of the most enlightening bits of Mr. White's testimony was his explanation of the way in which cost price of beef is arrived at. If a steer

is bought at \$125.00 and hides are bringing \$16.00 in the open market, then \$16.00 is credited to the cost of the steer. If hides are selling at \$23.00 that amount is credited. The visceral fat, offal and everything else that comes from the steer are likewise credited at their prevailing market values. What remains is taken as the cost price of the meat. The beef carcass is then shipped to one of the local distributing branch houses, and the manager there is given the cost price with instructions to sell the beef at a profit if he can. But in any event, whether the local market be lively or dull, he must sell for what he can get, for the commodity is a perishable one and must be sold.

Manufacturer's Profit on By-Products.

However, there is another hitch to the packing business, quite as little understood apparently, that goes to show how a loss on fresh meats may be accompanied by a profit on the total amount of business done. Take, for example, the banjo strings aforementioned, which are made from the intestines of sheep. The department that makes banjo strings (and likewise surgical ligatures, tennis strings, etc.) "buys" the intestines from the sheep-killing department, paying exactly the same price that these bring when sold to the outside market. On this basis the string department manufactures its strings and sells them, bringing a profit into the business.

In like manner the fertilizer department buys blood and tankage; the soap department buys fats; the glue department buys hoofs, horns, bones and sinews; and so on through the list of "by-products." The fertilizer, the soap and the glue, just as the music strings, bring in a manufacturer's profit.

In all cases these by-products, whether they be sold to outside manufacturers or to one of the manufacturing departments in the business (at the same prevailing market price), are credited to the cost of the meat portion of the animals, just as in the instance of the hides mentioned above. Thus the "utilization of by-products" system of which we have heard much, and the method by which it is conducted, show the packers' manufacturing profit on a great variety of commodities ranging all the way from pharmaceuticals to glue, do, in reality, bear the burden of fresh meat prices.

COAST BANKS ORDER 100,000 HAND BOMBS

Grenades Intended for Our Doughboys Given Away Free

San Francisco—Banks and Trust Companies of the seven states in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District have ordered nearly 100,000 hand grenades which they will give free to purchasers of War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates. The grenades are expected to arrive at the Federal Reserve Bank in San Francisco from Washington within the next thirty days, but owing to probable freight delays, no exact date of arrival can be given.

These hand grenades which the War Department had on hand when the armistice was signed, all loaded with TNT to bomb the Germans out of their machine gun nests and dugouts, have been turned into savings banks by simply taking out the TNT and cutting a coin slot in the side. Save for those alterations they are regular hand grenades known as the Mills Bomb No. 11. As souvenirs of the Great War they have been sought after avidly in the East, where one enterprising firm, which managed somehow to get a few of them, put them on the market at a dollar each. They sold like hot cakes.

Persons up to twelve years of age can get a grenade by purchasing one War Savings Stamp; 12 to 18 years, two stamps; over 18, one \$100 or one \$1000 Treasury Savings Certificate, all of which mature in five years and bring four per cent interest compounded quarterly.

Ask any bank about them and get your name in today. The supply is limited. These are the only hand grenades in this country. They were ready for shipment to our doughboys when the war ended and were turned over to the Treasury Department by the War Department to stimulate thrift and saving through the purchase of Thrift and War Stamps regularly.

TEXAS TAKES LEAD IN WAR ON PROFITEERS

Young People's Economic League Boycotts Merchants Who Overcharge

Dallas, Texas—In its fight against the high cost of living, the Young People's

People's Economic League of this city is urging everybody to refuse to buy high priced clothing and shoes, to purchase groceries and meats only where they are being sold at a reasonable price and to put what has been saved thereby into War Savings Stamps and eventually into Registered Treasury Savings Certificates.

The Young People's Economic League, composed of both men and women, is working hand in hand with the Housewives' Chamber of Commerce, which was a prime mover in establishing a municipal market place, where farmers bring their produce and sell directly to consumers. This municipal market proved a success from its inception.

"By buying carefully," said one of the committee chairmen of the Young People's Economic League, "considerable money can be saved, even with prices as high as they are now. We are urging everybody to take what they have actually saved and invest it in War Savings Stamps. They will thus be putting dollars whose purchasing power is low at work earning interest until the time when they are worth more."

"Money invested in War Savings Stamps is always earning more money for the investor and can always be secured, with accrued interest, on ten days' written notice. In these days of high prices, it behooves all of us to save what we can. The war may be over but the profiteer is still waging a merry little war of his own, and savings form one of the best weapons with which to whip him."

HE'S GOT MONEY

"He's got money." Admit that when you hear that said of a man you instinctively look him over—look him over pretty respectfully as a rule. Whether you want to admit it or not, you have a bit of admiration for him. Why?

Because he is a man above the general run of human beings. He is a man who is independent—a man who looks the other fellow in the eye and tells him to "go to hell." He can't be bullied. He knows his rights and is in a position to demand them. His money gives him that power.

Independence is the open doorway to happiness. Only the possession of money or of things worth money can give independence. There is only one legitimate way to get money. Earn it and save it. All the capital in the world today was first earned and then saved.

You—everyman and everywoman—can be independent. Each week or month take so much out of your wage or salary envelope and invest in Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Live on what is left. Meanwhile the money put into the government securities goes to work earning 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly.

Make them say "He's got money" when you go by.

SEVEN STATES SAVED MILLIONS IN SEVEN MONTHS

Thrifty Westerners' Investments Will Earn Nearly Million and One-half Interest

San Francisco.—Thrifty folks in the seven states of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District saved \$6,427,308 by purchasing Thrift and War Savings Stamps from January 1 to July 26, 1919, according to a report made by the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank. Five years from now at their date of maturity, those stamps will be worth just about a million and a half dollars more than they cost the purchasers. In other words, the United States Government will pay back to the Stamp purchasers approximately \$8,000,000 for \$6,427,308.

Every man, woman and child who buys Thrift and War Savings Stamps or Treasury Savings Certificates this year will share in the Government's dividend. Get into a War Savings Society in your community, save and invest your savings in stamps and certificates and get your share of the million. You can buy a Thrift Stamp for twenty-five cents.

CONNECTICUT BUYS STAMPS

New London, Conn.—The State of Connecticut, through G. Harold Gilpatrick, state treasurer, has purchased \$1000 worth of U. S. S. as an investment for state funds. They will be held until the date of maturity. The purchase is to be credited to the city of Putnam, of which Gilpatrick is a resident.

The Connecticut state treasury subscribed for \$1,250,000 worth of Victory notes during the last campaign. This brought the total of the state's investment in government war securities up to more than \$2,000,000.



Edward Cookingham, Oregon War Loan Chairman, who sends Armistice Day greetings through local Liberty Loan Committee.

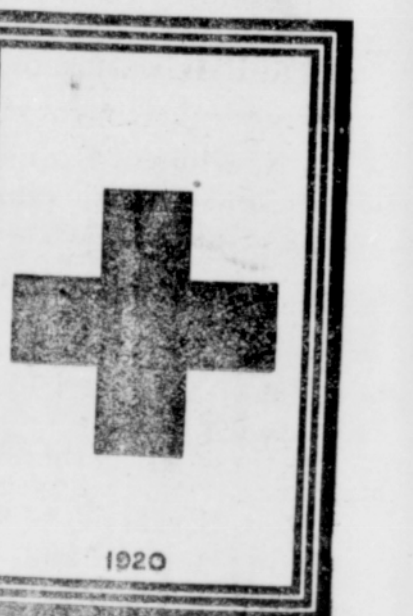
Permit me to extend greetings to yourself and your citizens, and to join with you in the celebration of the first anniversary of that day destined to become memorable in history, which commemorates the glorious victory of our country and its allies in the great world war. I again congratulate the people of your community upon the overwhelming success which they achieved in the several Liberty Loan campaigns. The record of your district is a lasting monument to their self-sacrifice, and will be an inspiration to Americans whenever their country again stands in peril.

On this occasion shall we not pledge anew our lives and fortunes to our country and its institutions and resolve to bear our obligations of citizenship today with the same serious and high-minded enterprise that was shown in the dark days of the war? Let us not give less freely to our country now in the face of domestic peril than we gave when it confronted foreign enemies.

On this anniversary we celebrate the fulfillment by our soldiers and sailors of their obligations, but our citizen army is not yet discharged. It has assumed obligations which must be paid in full.

Your record during the war is undoubted assurance of quick response to every call of your country for financial support. I am sure it is only necessary to remind your citizens of the deficit in Oregon's War Savings quota to make certain its prompt subscription. Oregon has never failed.

EDWARD COOKINGHAM,
Director War Loan Organization for Oregon.



The Red Cross service flag, indicating membership in the great organization of mercy, will appear again in November in every window in the Northwest. In every farmhouse, in every city home, in the cabins of homesteaders, in the huts of fishermen in far Alaska, will appear this symbol of affiliation with the one great organization that knows no politics, no distinction of creed, no high, no low—but unites the hearts of all for service to fellow-men. The window service flag this year has one more stripe than last year, indicating three years of membership in the Red Cross.

The Red Cross—a work of the heart on a sound business basis. Membership in the Red Cross is insurance against regret. The Red Cross never intrudes—but she has a mother's sensitive hearing. Red Cross is not a responsibility—it's an opportunity. JOIN.