

## HALSEY GARAGE

Dealer in HUDSON & ESSEX Cars

Good trades allowed

We sell tires for less than you can buy them for from any mail order house

Wrecking Shop

in connection

Parts for less money

P. PAPAN Prop.

It is treacherous weather for baby chicks. A reliable brooder will take all the worry and much of the loss out of raising chicks. We have both coal and oil brooders, reasonable in price and guaranteed.

Gasco Briquettes,

\$1.35 a cwt.



## What Our Exchanges Say on the Subject

Harrisburg Sends Away Ten to Fifteen Thousand Dollars Every Month to Mail Order Houses...Halsey How Much?

(Harrisburg Bulletin)

This is the season of the year when the big mail order houses send out their regular annual supply of catalogs. The Oakland paper says that one day last week 25 sacks were dumped off in that town—and no doubt every town in the country received a share of them. Just think for a moment what it means to a community the size of Harrisburg and vicinity to be drained every month of from \$10,000 to \$15,000, sent to the mail order houses in Chicago, Portland and other big cities. Not much wonder it causes hard times, as money sent out of the county to mail order houses never finds its way back again—it is gone forever. One thing can be truthfully said about the mail order houses—they are constant and liberal advertisers—and it is the vigorous and constant advertiser who gets the business. There is no stronger argument in favor of advertising.

(Scio Tribune)

Albany's spring style show drew a large number of our people last Friday night. If any reader cannot find what he or she wants in Scio, then go to Albany. Keep your purchases in Linn county, if possible.

## D. H. STURTEVANT GENERAL MERCHANDISE

is satisfied with a small profit on a large and growing business. That is why you cannot save money on a purchase by sending your order abroad. Just price goods here and compare with figures elsewhere.

**STURTEVANT SERVICE SATISFACTION**

## We Invite a Comparison

We carry a pretty complete stock of general merchandise. We have to buy these goods and so do the mail order houses and other dealers in large cities. We make a percentage. So do they. That percentage we put in circulation in Halsey. They don't. Our homes are in Halsey. Theirs are not. We pay taxes in Halsey. They do not. We are interested in schools, churches, lodges and other activities in Halsey. They are not. Come in and compare the goods in our stock with the description of those outsiders offer. Then compare the prices. You may find that your money will go as far in buying what you want here without going as far to be returned to circulation.

**KOONTZ'S GOOD GOODS**

We sell you Floor Covering and Furniture for less than any mail order house.

## E. L. Stiff FURNITURE EXCHANGE

422 W. First st., Albany.

We sell only GOOD FURNITURE Compare our prices before purchasing Fortmiller FURNITURE COMPANY

Attractive Home Furnishings

Albany, Oregon

## There's a dangerous risk in restless sleep!

POOR health is often caused by poor sleep. If you lie on a sagging bedspring which cramps your muscles and twists your spine, you cannot fully eliminate fatigue poisons from your system. Why gamble on a sagging bedspring that causes restless sleep and broken health? Switch to Rome Quality De Luxe, The Bedspring Luxurious. This bedspring supports the body in perfect balance, lets every muscle relax and induces sound, wholesome sleep.

So honestly and substantially built that they keep their resilience for a lifetime. Buy them for economy as well as health. All sizes carried in stock by us.



THE BEDSPRING LUXURIOUS

The "De Luxe" way to sleep

The wrong way to sleep



Note: There is only one genuine Rome Quality De Luxe and it is made only by The Rome Company. We sell the genuine and recommend it for beautiful sleep.

**Hill & Co.**

### It Pays to Be Good

A movie picture girl, home to see her folks, was told by her dad that he couldn't get the mortgage renewed on the old home place.

"How much is it?"

Dad answered: "8000."

She reached down into her stockings, pulled out a roll of money and handed him six \$500 bills.

Dad looked at her roll and said:

"Bessie, have you been a good girl in Hollywood?"

"Well, Dad," she said, "to get a roll like mine in Hollywood a girl would have to be good."

We hear much about rolled stockings these days. That Hollywood girl's roll was the right style.

### TUSSING & TUSSING

LAWYERS

Halsey and Brownsville Oregon

### FOR SALE

Baby Grand Chevrolet

2 Ford Coupes

1926 Jewett Touring

1 Ford Truck, 1 ton

Highway Garage

First and Baker Albany, Ore.

HOWARD SRIGLEY

### Hall's Catarrh Medicine

will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

### BARBER SHOP

First-class Work

J. W. STEPHENSON.

## Taking the Profit Out of War

By BERNARD M. EARUCH

Reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly.

(Continued from page 5)

for the proposed campaign of 1913 after 4,000,000 soldiers had already been taken.

Much has been said about the profiteering of labor. It is an unjust accusation. It is only fair to say that this condition was primarily brought about through the inexperience of the organization within our own governmental departments and by the furious bidding of munitions makers and ship builders for services. That situation, together with the increased prices of the things that labor had to buy with the results of its work, made it inevitable that labor must get higher wages.

So it became evident that the price fixing program had to go even further, and the War Industries Board, when the Armistice came, was proceeding with a campaign to fix the prices of all the basic things that labor had to buy. Some had previously been fixed. I speak of labor in a much broader sense than manual labor, for the unorganized so-called "white collar" part of our community—clerks, teachers, government employees, professional men—were less able to meet the situation than labor in the narrower sense. For the protection and relief of such groups certain plans were devised. To illustrate—

During the final phase of the World War no man or corporation or institution could raise money without the approval of the Capital Issues Committee of the Treasury Department, which committee in turn would not permit the borrowing of money unless the War Industries Board approved the use to which it was to be put. Thus the City of New York was not permitted to spend \$3,000,000 for the building of schools. The City of Philadelphia was prevented from making improvements that in peace time would have been necessary, but in war time were not. Various states, counties and cities, and a vast number of private concerns, were denied the use of money and materials for purposes not necessary for the winning of the war. Each part of the community had to adjust its wants to the whole great undertaking.

### III

There have been a great many bills introduced into Congress on the subject of industrial mobilization, some sponsored by great organizations like the American Legion, and others by newspapers and publicists. But it is surprising how little knowledge there was on the part of those who drew up the bills of the practicability and feasibility of so mobilizing our resources that it would be impossible to make as much profit in war as in time of peace. Take into consideration the fact that the following things were being done in 1918:—

General Crowder, who was in charge of the draft, had asked the chairman of the War Industries Board where he could obtain additional men needed for the Army in France with the least possible dislocation of the war making industrial civilian machinery, and we were in the process of replacing male labor with women. By a system of priorities the Board was allocating to our own Army and Navy, to the Allies and to the essential war industries the things they required. It was making priority rulings as to transportation, and they were being followed out by the Railroad Administrator. The Fuel Administrator distributed fuel only on the rulings of the War Industries Board. The Board was engaged in disentangling and removing the many conflicts and competitive efforts involved in labor and buildings that had previously occurred because of lack of any co-ordinating agency. It was allocating power and making regulations for the hitching up of scattered units of power. It was changing munitions orders from congested to less congested districts. It had actually carried into effect an order that no building involving \$2,500 or more could be undertaken without the approval of the War Industries Board. No steel, no cement, no material of any kind could be used for any purpose whatsoever unless the War Industries Board permitted it. No steel company could sell over five tons of steel unless approved by the Director of Steel. The Treasury would not permit the raising of money for any industrial or financial operation unless it was approved by the War Industries Board. The President issued an order that no commanding should be done by the Army, Navy, Shipping Board or Food Administration without the approval of the chairman of the War Industries Board. Every raw material industry, and indeed practically every industry in the country, was organized through appointment of committees, and none of these industries would do any business except under the rulings promulgated by the Board. Standardization in every industry was rapidly proceeding. These rulings were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were distributed by the press. We were endeavoring to arrange it so that the machine forces were to receive those

things which they needed and no more, so that whatever was not actually required at the front was left to civilian purposes. Industries were curtailed, but never destroyed; skeletonized, but never killed. Indeed, the use of men, money and materials was rapidly being brought into exactly that condition which I have previously stated to be necessary in case of another war.

If, in addition to this, the President in the future has the authority to fix prices and distribution of materials and labor, rent, and the use of man power, transportation, fuel and all the things necessary for the conduct of the war, any rise in prices will be prevented, even in anticipation of war. There are many who claim that war is caused primarily by the desire of profit. I am not one of those. But if there is anything in this contention this plan will remove the possibility of anybody urging war as a means of making profits. Even if there are no men who desire war as a means of making profit, the fact that profits would be less in war than in peace, and wealth and resources would be directed by the government, might have some active deterring influence on men of great resources. Instead of being passive, they might become active advocates of peace.

There are many people who are, for various reasons, afraid to discuss the subject during peace time and prefer to wait for war. There are also some great manufacturers who oppose any such plan because they were seriously interfered with during the war time. Indeed, it has been the experience of some of those responsible for the industrial mobilization in the World War to remain the objects of venomous attack begun during the time that the necessities of the nation made it imperative to control activities and profits. Some critics were prominent manufacturers, who said: "Tell us what the government wants and we will fill the orders, but don't interfere with the sale of the part of our product that the government does not want to use." That was unthinkable. President Wilson decreed that fair

One of them provided that manufacturers, jobbers and retailers of shoes could make and sell shoes only of a specified quality at a fixed price, effective July, 1919. No one who did not have a card of the War Industries Board in his window could sell shoes, and only the standardized shoes could be sold. No jobber or manufacturer would sell shoes to anybody who did not have this card. The shoes were to be stamped Class A, B or C and had to be of the quality prescribed and sold at the price fixed. The country was so organized in every district that there could be immediately reported to Washington the name of any shoe retailer who did not carry out the regulations of the War Industries Board as to price and quality. Through restrictions on his labor, money, raw materials and transportation no manufacturer would have been permitted to sell to any dealer violating the regulations. The Armistice stopped the execution of this plan.

Another plan of this nature: The manufacturers of men's and women's wearing apparel had in 1918 been called to Washington, together with the retailers of various goods, and notified that regulations would have to be made in regard to retail prices and standardization of clothing.

The rulings by the board were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were widely distributed by the press, which co-operated in this most necessary work with a whole-hearted purpose that gave to the orders of the War Industries Board the instant and broad circulation they required.

Mr. Hoover already was doing much to perfect his control of food products and prices. There was also talk of fixing rents, and in some cities this was done.

If we were to start, in the event of another war, at the place where we were industrially when the World War ended, the President, acting through an agency similar to the War Industries Board, would have the right to fix prices of all things as of a date previous to the declaration of war when there was a fair peace time relationship among the various activities of the nation. It would be illegal to buy, sell, serve or rent at any other than these prices. Brakes would be applied to every agency of inflation before the hurful process started. An intelligent control of the flow of men, money and materials would be imposed, instead of having the blind panic heretofore ensuing on the first appearance of the frantic demands of war. The Draft Board would have before it the rulings of the priority committee, together with the estimated needs of every business and profession in its relationship to the conduct of the war, and men would be selected accordingly. The Draft Board could more intelligently decide, with the advice of the priority committee, many of the problems with which it would be faced. There would be no sending of men to the trenches who were needed for expert industrial war work and then bringing them back again. Businesses not necessary to the winning of the war would be curtailed. The Draft Board would have that information before it.

The prices of all things being fixed, the price fixing committee would make any necessary adjustments, as was done during the war. Under the system used in 1918 these prices were made public and adjusted every three months, so that any consumer or producer had his day in court when he considered prices unfair. Those who

(Continued on page 8)