

Why Meat Prices Vary in Different Stores

Prime steers.....	\$12.00@12.25
Good to choice steers.....	11.00@11.25
Common to medium steers.....	10.00@10.25
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	10.00@10.25
Fat cows and heifers.....	8.50@9.00
Chained cows and heifers.....	7.50@8.00
Hulls, plain to best.....	6.50@7.00
Four to fancy calves.....	8.75@9.00
Western range steers.....	10.00@10.50

These newspaper quotations represent live cattle prices in Chicago on December 30th, 1918.

The list shows price ranges on nine general classified groups with a spread of \$13.85 per cwt.—the lowest at \$6.50 and the highest at \$20.35.

Why this variation in price?

Because the meat from different animals varies greatly in quality and weight.

Although the quotations shown are in nine divisions, Swift & Company grades cattle into 34 general classes, and each class into a variety of weights and qualities.

As a result of these differences in cattle prices, (due to differences in weights and meat qualities), there is a range of 15 cents in Swift & Company's selling prices of beef carcasses.

These facts explain:

- 1—Why retail prices vary in different stores.
- 2—Why it would be difficult to regulate prices of cattle or beef.
- 3—Why it requires experts to judge cattle and to sell meat, so as to yield the profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to affect prices.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



The Observer

MORO, OREGON.

Official Paper for Sherman County.

FRIDAY..... January 17, 1919

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Moro, Oregon, July 25, 1891.

C. L. IRELAND..... Manager.



Increased tonnage now available through vessels constructed on this coast and others released from war service on the Atlantic, has resulted in the flour mills of Oregon being allowed to grind more flour than had been contemplated before the signing of the armistice.

This has resulted in cheaper flour and more expensive feed for stock. Because of a lack of orders from the East, some flour mills are closing down until the market is established. The W. W. M. Co. mill at The Dalles closed last week with a surplus stock of flour on hand amounting to 30,000 barrels and no orders in sight.

Do you know what the price of wheat was 20 years ago? We did not, either, until we made some inquiries. But we found that the quotation in 1898 was 62 cents. Eggs at that time sold around 10 cents a dozen. Butter could be had for a song, and it did not have to be much of a song, either. Everybody knows what wheat, butter and eggs are worth today. Fifteen cents worth of meat is practically invisible, although one used to be able to live several days on a dime's worth of meat.

Automobile license plates for 1919 are black figures on an orange background to replace the 1918 plates with black figures on a blue ground. Application blanks for new licenses can be obtained at the Observer office without charge, a courtesy from Secretary of State Olcott for the convenience of Sherman county autoists.

White Rock Cockerels

A few good White Rock Cockerels for sale at a reasonable price. If interested write Mrs. A. B. Potter, Klondike, Oregon.

Stilled Voices

No other business has been hit harder by the war than the newspaper business, particularly in the smaller cities and country towns. The large metropolitan papers have probably suffered least. During 1917 more than 1200 publications went out of business. After making allowance for new papers started, it appears that there was a net loss of 62 dailies and 569 weeklies.

The mortality statistics for 1918 will probably show as great a loss, for the shortage of paper, the increasing cost of all kinds of supplies and the higher wages, together with the heavy call upon newspaper men for military service, have been more severe this year than last.

And one of the serious features of the situation is that the people of the country probably do not realize that the most valuable portion of the press has sustained the greatest loss. Under popular government the country press, including not only country weeklies, but the smaller dailies, is the real voice of the people. Editors of large metropolitan papers do not have and cannot have the close touch with the people that is a necessary incident of the life of the country editor. Just as Washington, D. C., is the poorest place in the country to get a line on the political thought of the nation, so the big city newspaper office is the poorest place to get a correct picture of national thought, either political or otherwise. The people of the United States should realize this, and should see to it that whatever else happens the country press shall be maintained.

Freedom of speech and of the press is the first essential of a Republican form of government, for the representatives of the people cannot know the thoughts and aspirations and desires of their constituents unless voiced through the mediumship of the local press to which they have access either directly, through the publication of communications, or indirectly through the editor's interpretation of the views of his community.

The country press, including the smaller dailies, represents the producing element of our national life. The large metropolitan press represents the commercial factors. Just as production is the first essential of a permanent prosperity, so the maintenance of that portion of the press that speaks for the producers is most important.

The metropolitan press has its place in our national life and nobody wishes it ill. The fact remains, however, that the vital interests of the nation are most promptly and most clearly represented and the thought of the people most freely and most courageously voiced by the country press. The people of the country may not see it now, but they will some day realize that the large preponderance of suspensions among the weekly publications is a menace to national welfare.

E. M. McKinney, farming the O. L. Belshe place near DeMoss, died Wednesday morning from the flu. He leaves a wife, sister to Mrs. T. W. Alley, and two children. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Lamb officiating. Deceased was 34 years of age and a native of Illinois, moving to Sherman county in 1918. Besides his wife and two children, aged 13 and 7, a mother and two sisters in Illinois and a brother in the navy are left to mourn his loss.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank the people of Moro and this community for the loving sympathy and kindness which they showed during the short sickness and death of my beloved daddy, Mr. Torey. Miss Levon Moore. Moro, Ore., Jan. 14, 1919.

Western states rank high among those of the Union in the number of automobiles owned per capita, according to the latest comparative figures. The most populous Eastern states are well down the list and Southern states form the rearward. Oregon had 63,500 automobiles and 3500 motorcycles licensed during 1918.

Alfalfa Tract for Horses

Eighty acres of alfalfa land, with 62 acres now under government canal. Land unimproved but good soil and in first-class alfalfa district. Would consider good work horses as all or part payment. Price \$3200. Dodd & Knapp, Hermiston, Ore.

Heavy Government Taxes.

Government financial needs for many years are almost certain to run above \$4,000,000,000 annually, treasury experts estimate, and most of the money will be raised by taxation.

Consequently, taxes imposed last year and paid in June probably will not be lightened materially by the advent of peace, but necessarily will be high for many years to pay off war debts.

If the \$16,850,000,000 of liberty bonds already issued are increased in volume by later loans to \$25,000,000,000, the interest on this sum would amount to about \$1,000,000,000 a year.

In addition it will be governmental policy to establish a sinking fund to pay off the bonds at maturity, and this would require about \$1,250,000,000. These items and the ordinary government expenses would make an aggregate near \$4,250,000,000.

To offset this there would be nearly \$500,000,000 coming in annually from the allies as interest on their loans, which now amount to \$7,000,000,000 and are likely to run much higher.

It is probable that the bulk of after-the-war revenue will come from income taxation. Excess profits, which has been a heavy revenue producer for the government will automatically be abandoned and liquor revenue will stop entirely when the constitutional amendment is ratified.

Last year \$3,643,000,000 came from internal revenue, including \$2,775,000,000 from income and excess profits taxes. This year these figures probably will be doubled.

Factors which make estimates highly tentative are that the war is not yet definitely over, so far as expense is concerned, and that war debts, both of the American government to the public and of the allied governments to the United States cannot be figured until then.



Friday, January 24th, Dr. Freeze the Eye Specialist, will make his regular visit to Moro and may be consulted free at Moro Hotel parlors all day. Are you a sufferer from headaches, eyesaches, crossoyes, or are your eyes weak as a result of influenza, or other illness? Careful examination and expert advice assured. One day only. At Kent January 23d, Grass Valley January 23d, Wasco January 25th.

Dr. C. L. Poley

Physician and Surgeon.

Moro, Oregon.

Office in residence.

J. R. Morgan

Dentist

Office on First street,

MORO, OREGON

G. J. BRIGHT, W. C. BRYANT,

Bright & Bryant

Attorneys-at-Law

offices at

The Dalles and Moro, Ore.

H. Burmester

TAILOR

Suits to Order Cleaning

Pressing and Remodeling

PARRY BUILDING

Main Street Moro, Oregon

DR. SANDERS

Moro, Oregon

VETERINARIAN

To My Patrons: If you cannot get me direct by phone at Moro, please call Foss & Co.'s garage, who will promptly notify me when I return to town.

W. N. JONES

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DRAY

Phone Main 314 Moro, Oregon

Freight and Express
Handled Promptly. Moving
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JAMES STEWART

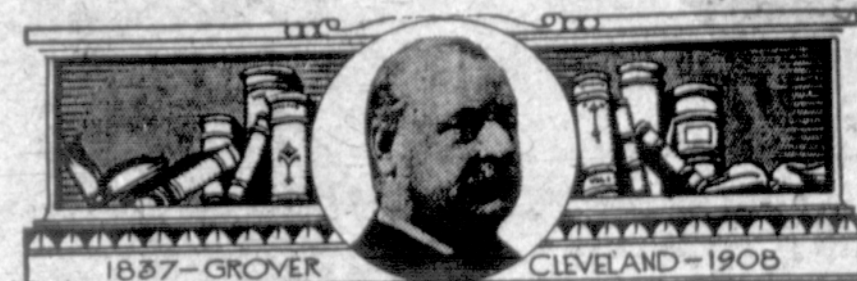
STOCK AND BRAND INSPECTOR

SHERMAN COUNTY

Address: MORO, ORE.

DEPUTIES

L. Schadewitz, Dr. Jos. Saunders, V. S.
Kent, Ore. Moro, Ore.
Chas. I. Everett, Wasco.



Banked First Sixty Dollars

The first money Grover Cleveland ever earned was from his uncle, Lewis F. Allen. He got sixty dollars for six weeks' work helping to compile a book. He banked the money in Buffalo, N. Y.

Did you bank the first money you earned? Are you banking your money now?

See us today about opening an account.

Banking of all kinds.

BANK OF MORO

FOSS & CO. INC.

MORO, ORE.

GARAGE

Blacksmith and Machine Shop

Firestone **TIRES** Goodyear

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BY AUTO

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In the concrete, fully equipped, roomy garage of Walther-Williams Company. Competent workman always ready to help you in any way they can at least expense to you. For any service rendered the charge will always be reasonable.

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You can cover up all this trouble and danger with Beaver Board.

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H. U. MARTIN, Manager