

State Lime Plant to Operate August 1st

O. A. C., Corvallis, July 16.—(Special)—The state emergency board, having granted \$5,000 to the Oregon state lime plant, the state plant at Gold Hill should be in operation by August 1 if there is no hitch in obtaining the necessary equipment promptly, according to Dean A. B. Cordley, chairman of the board.

While this is insufficient to fully complete the plant, it can be put in operation and money obtained from sale of lime will finish the plant. The

DRINK HOT WATER IF YOU DESIRE A ROSY COMPLEXION

Says we can't help but look better and feel better after an inside bath.

To look one's best and feel one's best is to enjoy an inside bath each morning to flush from the system the previous day's waste, sour fermentations and poisonous toxins before it is absorbed into the blood. Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of incandescent material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken each day leave in the alimentary organs a certain amount of indigestible material, which if not eliminated, form toxins and poisons which are then sucked into the blood through the very ducts which are intended to suck in only nourishment to sustain the body.

If you want to see the glow of healthy bloom in your cheeks, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, you are told to drink every morning upon arising, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless means of washing the waste material and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Men and women with sallow skins, liver spots, pimples or pallid complexion, also those who wake up with a coated tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, others who are bothered with headaches, bilious spells, acid stomach or constipation should begin this phosphate hot water drinking and are assured of very pronounced results in one or two weeks.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanse, purify and freshen the skin on the outside, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the inside organs. We must always consider that internal sanitation is vastly more important than outside cleanliness, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, but the bowel pores do.

Bargains in Groceries

7 bars of LAUNDRY SOAP

for 25c

COCOA, per pound 30c

RAISINS, 2 packages for .. 15c

Home canned solid packed

TOMATOES in Economy

Quart Jars 25c

PEANUT BUTTER, per lb. 17½

MASON JAR CAPS, per doz 15c

Extra wide and extra thick

MASON RUBBERS, 3 doz.

for 25c

GOLDEN STATE, SCHRAM,

KERR self-sealing, ECON-

OMY. We also have rub-

bers for ECONOMY CAPS.

Save your old caps, we have

a device to lift them off with

out spilling them.

Holloway Farmers' Store

Where Groceries Are Sold Right

BOTH PHONES 7

How About Ice?

A phone call will bring the iceman—PLACE ORDERS EARLY.

Ice Cream

This is our specialty—both large and small orders promptly filled.

Soft Drinks

We are headquarters for Blitz, Luxo, Amber, Toko and Appo.

Service will soon be cut to two deliveries per day.

ALBANY ICE & COLD STORAGE CO.

Third and Vine

Both Phones

Has Fordson Agency—

W. W. Crawford of the Ford Garage was in Salem yesterday and obtained the agency for the Fordson tractors for the entire county of Linn. Mr. Crawford expects a tractor here for demonstration in ten days.

Here From Salem—

Miss Edna Purdy of Salem was in Albany yesterday on business and visiting friends.

LIBERTY SIX

It's Different

"RIDE IN IT—DRIVE IT"

WEST END GARAGE

General Automobile Repairing (Accessories)

HULBERT & KING, Props. 9th & Elm Sts. Both Phones

Be Careful and Help Prevent Forest Fires

A dangerous forest fire season is here. All forest travelers—autoists, campers, fishermen, hunters and others—are warned to be careful with fire in the open. The present extremely dry condition of the woods, due to drought and drying winds, makes them especially susceptible to fire, and unusual care is necessary to prevent destructive conflagrations. The cooperation of everyone using the forests is needed to keep them green and attractive. By building small campfires in safe places and completely extinguishing them before leaving, one of the chief causes of forest fires may be removed. Smokers should be cautious with burning tobacco and matches. No patriotic tourist will purposely start a fire and endanger the timber and forage of the forests. Aside from the commercial value of the woods, which can be figured in dollars and cents, there is their value from a recreational and aesthetic standpoint which can only be estimated.

Help keep the forests valuable by preventing forest fires.

On Business Trip—

H. D. Eby went to Portland this morning on business.

Celebrated Birthday—

Little Maxine Willis celebrated her ninth birthday yesterday.

Even a small chew of Real Gravely Chewing Plug satisfies. It gives more real tobacco comfort than a big chew of ordinary tobacco.



Peyton Brand Real Gravely Chewing Plug

10c a pouch—and worth it

Gravely lasts so much longer than no more to chew than ordinary plug

J. B. Gravely Tobacco Company Danville, Virginia

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.

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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.

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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 livestock and meats. No other large business is conducted up on such small margins of profit.

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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 livestock, 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.

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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.

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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 cooperating 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