

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The proposed war fund bill which would have laid a tax of 1 mill on all taxable property failed to get on the ballot as its sponsors were unable to complete the petitions in time to file on the date required by law. The state officials who created the state military police must now apply to the state legislature to provide for the \$250,000 deficiency due to the organization of the military patrol. And the legislature will be compelled to contend with 6 per cent limitation law, in making this deficiency appropriation. It is much easier to create deficiencies than to provide funds to meet them. When the legislature meets one of its first acts should be a declaration that the state emergency board is not a legislative body and has no authority to create new state organizations nor to "appropriate" state funds for any purpose.

NO SACRIFICE TOO GREAT

No one has the temerity to defend the actions of the Germans in Belgium, for there is no longer any question that what has occurred there is the systematic and deliberate policy of the German government, prepared for in advance, and carried through without justice or mercy. The German violation of Belgian territory and the disregard of all treaty obligation was a national crime, but these pale into insignificance when compared with the vile actions that followed—the burning of villages, the shooting of peaceful priests, doctors, and teachers, the wholesale destruction of homes, the execution of women nurses, the outraging of young girls and married women, and many other Prussian deeds that can only be whispered from man to man. While no one dares to defend these acts of cruelty, rapine and murder, a few German sympathizers still deny them, but the deeds which Germany has admitted and has officially described and glorified, are her own condemnation, and prove to the rest of the world that no struggle is too long and no sacrifice too great to destroy the menace of Prussian militarism.

DR. UTTER,

DENTIST

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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. Nor 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 business. 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