

Whitley Bottom

BY OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT

(As 'Twas told to me.)
Miss Mamie Tuney arrived home last Thursday.
Earl Boor was an all day visitor of Carl Baker Sunday.
Alonzo Heap is in Oregon helping with the harvesting.
Misses Fern and La Priel Chapin visited their father Monday.
Robert and Tom Harris spent the fourth of July in Weiser.
A. H. McConnell made a business trip to Fossil, Oregon, last week.
Mrs. Roy Kinney spent the week end at the C. Lackey home near Ontario.
Mrs. Heap and Josephine were visiting friends and relatives in Emmett.
Mrs. H. E. Robinson was a Fruitland business visitor the first of the week.
Logan White, who is in France, was severely gassed. He is improving and able to be about.

Mrs. J. T. Wayne went to Cambridge Saturday to visit her friend, Mrs. J. Vankirk.

Mr. and Mrs. George Armstrong and family visited the Thos. Harris family Saturday.

George Hooker left for Denver, Colo., where he will undergo a second operation on his eyes.

Mrs. Walter Day, who has been visiting the Chas. Shippen home, returned to Montour Saturday.

Mrs. E. M. Clarke of Boise arrived to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. H. T. Lewis.

Miss Stella Anderson of Parma, who has been visiting Mrs. H. B. Solterbeck, left Monday for Seattle.

Master Robert Kutch spent last week in Weiser with his uncle, Beckford Kutch, and attended Chautauqua.

C. S. Miller and son Oliver went to High Valley Saturday to visit a few days with his brother, F. L. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Sillett had a family gathering Sunday in honor of their son Joel, who has enlisted in the Production division. He left Sunday night for Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Thorp of Ontario were visiting friends in Whitley Bottom Sunday.

Miss Nellie and Harry McConnell, spent last week with their sister, Mrs. C. Lackey, in Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hurd were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lynn.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Harris and grandson Donald Divish were dinner guests at the George Armstrong family in Ontario.

Mrs. F. Greig and son Elmer left Thursday to spend two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Caldwell, at Sumas, Wash.

Thos. Harris and family, J. H. Boor and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Haker attended the Non-partisan rally held in Payette Saturday.

Oliver H. Thorp arrived sse in France about the first of June. He reports everything looking fine over there.

A letter received from Lieutenant Dr. Wright states he is now stationed in the U. S. hospital at Waynesville, N. C., and is feeling fine.

The Field hospital boys write of receiving their first gold stripe, which shows that they have been in the service six months.

Pvt. Joe Spencer, a cousin of Mrs. William McConnell, who was sent home from France because of having been wounded, is now very low with scarlat fever at his mother's home in Caldwell.

NOTICE OF ESTRAY.

Notice is hereby given that the following described animals, to-wit:
One bay mare colt, one year old;
One black horse colt, white spot in forehead, some white on hind feet, have been taken up for running at large, and trespassing on premises of undersigned, situate about two and one-half miles northwest of Nyssa, Malheur county, Oregon. Broke into pasture about June 1st. Owner can have same by paying pasture bill and other charges.

LEE BOYD,
Nyssa, Oregon.

Gem State Lumber Co. for all kinds of building material.

Horridifying Gargoyles.

The destroyed cathedral at Reims was noted for its gargoyle ornaments and the strange use to which they were put. Uncanny monsters supported pedestals for angels and apostles. Often the beasts were horrible caricatures of the saints they upheld. Sometimes they were monks and nuns. One particularly repulsive brother had pursed his lips in the face of an astonished angel for centuries.

A conscientious gargoyle has a duty to perform other than scaring the sightseer and looking terribly individual. He is a mouthpiece for a rain gutter. Few gargoyles, however, perform their natural duty. They prefer to sit on balustrades and chew less fortunate members of their species. There are those, however, that are old-fashioned and really work. For example, the ones at Milan. Here real rain water pours from their open jaws. But since they are so busy they have less time to be fashionably horrible and so are not so famous as their kindred of Paris and Reims.

For Sale—30 shares Owyhee Ditch stock. Inquire at Journal office, n40tf

Gem State Lumber Co. for posts.

How Finns Keep Warm.

In many ways the Finns are a very queer people, as is illustrated by the Christian Herald.

It is during the terribly cold months that the Finns revel in the mighty ovens that fill one corner of every kitchen and often loom up large and vastly impressive in the other rooms of a Finn home as well. The tops of these monster stoves are perfectly flat, and steps lead up on one side.

When the weather becomes bitterly cold and bleak, the entire family will take quilts and pillows and, mounting to the top of the big heater, spread down their bedding and sleep very comfortably and contentedly on the hard, hot bricks until morning.

If by the time a man is sixty years old he has tamed himself to the point where he can get along with a personal pronoun less than fourteen hands high, we suppose he is doing pretty well in this day when a man who is willing to walk down town unaccompanied by a brass band is considered modest.

Gem State Lumber Co. solicits your business.

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 livestock and meats. No 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 livestock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The additional profit

makes only fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned have 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 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 demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fair-mindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

**Armour and Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company**