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YOUNOED, BUT GOES OVER TOP FIGHTING HUNS Joe Pankowsky, Omaha Boy Tells Story of Big Drive on War Front Chasing Off German Hordes.


## BURGESS-NASH CONPANY <br> "Evervandyk store"

STORE NEWS FOR THURSDAY
Phone Douglas 2100.
There's a Great Big Juicy "Sugar Plum" Here
For You Thursday, the 4th Day of Our
"Sugar Plum" Hospitality Week


Why Compare Beef and Coal Profits?
Swift \& Company has frequently stated that its profit on beef averages only one-fourth of a cent a pound, and hence has practically no effect on the price.

Comparison has been made by the Federal Trade Commission of this profit with the profit on coal, and it has pointed out that anthracite coal operators are content of a cent a pound means a profit of $\$ 5.00$ a ton
beef profit of one. The comparison does not point out that anthracite coal at the seaboard is worth at wholesale about $\$ 7.00$ a ton, whereas a ton of beef of fair quality is worth about $\$ 400.00$ wholesale.
To carry the comparison further, the 25 cent profit on coal is $31 / 2$ per cent of the $\$ 7.00$ value

The $\$ 5.00$ profit on beef is only $11 / 4$ per cent of the $\$ 400.00$ value. The profit has little effect on price in either case, but has less effect on the price of beef than on the price of coal.

Coal may be stored in the open air indefinitely; beef must be kept in expensive coolers because it is highly perishable and must be refrigerated.

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Coal is handied by the
pound or hundred weight.
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must be shipped in refrigerator cars at an even temperature.
Fairness to th ilc 1 industry, demands that these indisputable facts be considered. It is impossible to disprove Switt $\&$ Company's statement, that its profits on beef are so small as to
have practically no effect on

Swift \& Company, U. S. A. Omaha Local Branch, 13th \& Leavenworth Streets F. J. Souders, Manager

