

Maupin Times poison 2c. Buhach Powder 10 and 25c.—Maupin Drug Store.

Published Every Friday at Maupin, Oregon,

JESSILINE E. MORRISON, Publisher

Subscription: One Year \$1.50, Six Months /5cts, Three Months 50c

Entered as second class mail matter September 2, 1914, at the post office at Maupin, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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hogs to The Dalles Saturday.

Ladelpha Farlow from Smock is staying at the Frank Magill home attending school here.

Percy Driver and Mrs. Lena Woodside were Maupin visitors Friday.

Hermon Gesh went to The Dalles last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Ledford a trip to The Dalles today. were here from Smock Monday.

Orrin Farlow, Ted Blanchard, Miss Sarah May and Miss Beulah Blanchard of Smock were Maupin visitors Sunday.

Jim Kennedy, Guy Harvey, Ed Driver and Willis Driver went to the mountains Sunday.

Jim and Vernie Wing, Clifford day night to charivari the newly weds, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Remington but the young couple had slipped away from town, aluding \$2.25 at Maupin Drng Store. the charivari party.

May Chub, Miss Pearl Baker Ayres. and Miss Alma Driver were in Maupin Monday.

Dalles visitors Monday.

Several of the young people went from here Suhday night to attend the movie show at Tygh.

Many went from here Satur day night to attend the dance at Maupin.

The fair at Tygh opened today with a good crowd of visitors.

Jim Kennedy has a crew of eight men filling his silo with sunflower and corn fodder. Dick Polmoteer and sons made

Fall sown grain is up and look ing well here:

School supplies are now ready Maupin Drug Store

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Purcell of Smock passed through here Mon day. On the grade above town the steering tie rod of their car and Claybourn Palmateer and came loose and necessitated re-Winston Lake went to Tygh Sun- pairs before they could continue their trip.

> Cheap watches the kind you pay #3.75 for at other places.

For Sale-25 sacks of fall rye Guy Stogsdill. Glen Lucas, Mrs. if taken right away. - J. W.

Blaine Disbrow returned Wed-Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wing were nesday from Bend and is a guest in the year, expecting to find these at the Times office.

Wage war on the flies-Fly

Are you using The Times liner column when you have any thing to sell or want to buy some article that your neighbor may have or wishes to dispose of? If not try a want ad in that column, We are sure that it will bring results,

BULWARK AGAINST

Some Facts About Cold Storage and the Charges of Manipulation and Exorbitant Prices.

Once again the subject of cold storage has come into the limelight of pub-He attention; and this time in connec tion with the nation-wide search after the cause for the high cost of living.

There can be no argument in behalf of hearding and helding back food supplies for spaculative profits. But this is a matter quite apart from the true and legitimate purpose of cold storage; and, unfortunately, because of the much agitation and damaging publicity that have centered about the subject from time to time, the real service performing function of cold storage has been largely obscured.

Laying in Winter Stocks.

City-wise people, and even countrywise people, have long since forgotten. amidst the conveniences of modern life, that there was a time in the his tory of our country when "laying in a winter's stock" devolved upon each household individually. Today, one does not even need to remember that eggs are not an all-year-around product; that butter is produced in scent amount in the winter, and cheese likewise. Not a few would be completely surprised to know that even meat production has its seasons of scarcity. The buyer for the household in these days simply goes to the store, any day and similar commodities on the mar-

Are Storages Overstocked?

However, we are told that storage stocks of certain commodities are at the present above the normal as compared with this time last year. It has been computed that the combined excess of a number of important foods in cold and dry storage amount to 19 per cent. While on the face of it this looks like undue hoarding of reserves, yet it must be remembered that comparisons with last year are altogether number of commodities have increased tremendously. Our exports for June were double what they were a year ago, and 40 per cent of these exports were foodstuffs.

Moreover, our reserves last year were inadequate. Those who recall some of the extraordinary prices of certain foods last winter and spring know precisely what it means to have too small holdings in storage. That we are better prepared for next winter than we were for last should not be used as the basis of a wholesale condemnation of our methods of providing for our future wants.

How Prices Are Determined.

Cold storage has been criticised seerely as an instrumentality that lends itself easily to the taking of unfair profits. Without a question its ability to extort has been grossly exaggerat ed. Storage warehouses are scattered throughout all portions of the United States and their contents are owned by thousands of competing firms and individuals. About half the storage space in the country consists of public warehouses that rent space to who ever wants it, either for small lots or big ones. Tabulated figures of the amounts in storage are gathered and disseminated by the government monthly; and the amounts in holding from month to month figured against what should normally be in storage during those months (or the estimated demand) form the basis for prices.

Some Figures on Profits

But the best information as to profits in the cold storage busin consists of actual figures, and such are published regularly by the federal Department of Agriculture. These show, for instance, that in the season of 1915-1916 butter stored in June and July at an average of 26.64 cents a pound, sold from November to March at an average of 27.45 cents a pound, giving a gross profit of 0.81 cents a pound, or scarcely enough to pay for storage and nothing for net profit or interest on investment. In 1916-1917 the gross profit was 7.79 cents a pound, and in 1917-1918 it was 5.86 These gross amounts must cover storage charges and interest on the money tied up for several months before the net profits are arrived at. It is apparent from these figures that storing of foods is an uphill and downbill business with its fat and lean years, and affords an average profit which is not excessive in view of the risks that are run. Figures on storage eggs for 1915-1916 show a net loss of 2.2 cents a dozen; for 1916-1917, an unusually prosperous year, the net profits were 5.54 cents a dozen; and for 1917-1918 there was a net loss of 1.42 cents a dozen

Extravagant charges of manipulation and control of prices are prepos terously absurd in view of these seasons of losses. The ups and down of profits simply indicate the bazards of the game; for the best laid plans of men can not foresee when a warm spell may come which will start the hens to laying, nor, on the other hand, a cold snap that will shut off current production entirely. Year in and year out, as the figures would indicate, the consumer pays but a modest sum for the blessing of cold storage, which takes upon itself, with all risks in volved, the task of laying in his winten stores for him-

NOW

Note New Prices:

Chassis, Regular - - \$485.00 Chassis, Starter - - - 570.00 Runabout, Regular - 540.00 Runabout, Starter - - 613.00 Touring, Regular - - 587.00 Touring, Starter - - - 659.00 Coupe - - - - - -897.00 Sedan - - - - - -956.00 Truck, Pneumatic - - 685.00 Tractor - - - - - - 895.00

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