

Drama...
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...to have forgotten...
 Surely that tree...
 share to the benefit...
 With water...
 all tributaries...
 here is no valid...
 reason...
 getting leaders in the...
 creeks when the season...

NOTES FROM MAUPIN SCHOOLS

Washington's birthday was observed, Tuesday morning. The six beginning grades met in Miss Bost-rack's room where class exercises and reading recalled the life of Washington. The seventh and eighth room students also made a study of Washington's life. Singing, talks by Mr. Nagel and Mr. Broughton, and discussions of Washington by some of the students made up the program in the High school.

Attendance has been alightly decreased this week, due principally to the flu epidemic.

This Friday a second spelling contest is to be held in the grades.

This week marks the end of the first six weeks of the second half of the year. Examinations are being held in the upper grades and the High school on Thursday and Friday.

On the last two Fridays club leaders and members have met during the last hour. Considerable interest is being shown in club work this year.

Those of the fifth and sixth grades, who were neither tardy nor absent during the month are: Henry Wilson, Thelma Morris, Irene Woodcock, Bonney Duus.

ELEVEN YEARS AGO

OxoooooooooooooooooooooXO
 OxoooooooooooooooooooooXO
 From The Times February 24, 1916.
 A movement is on foot to provide Maupin with a modern telephone exchange. Representatives of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company, the two railroads and several telephone accessory companies are expected here to meet with subscribers in the near future.

After a lay-off for a period covering two months the Maupin water system is again at work, thereby obviating the necessity of users carrying the precious fluid from the spring.

Washington's birthday was celebrated with appropriate exercises by the school on Tuesday. Every pupil had some part in the program.

M. M. Morris, while going to Tygh to attend lodge Saturday, had a narrow escape of his life. The crust on the snow was so hard that he started down the hill at such a speed that he could not stop. But for a friendly oak grub he would have gone over the cliff.

There are still about nine inches of snow on the Flat in the vicinity of the J. S. Brown ranch. It is going off very slowly. Everyone there has come out all right with their stock, but at this time feed is getting rather scarce.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Fiske Bothwell at Unlands, California, on February 17, a 10-pound boy.

Donald M. McOmber, son of Mrs. P. J. West, and Miss Bertha Esthes were married at the home of the groom's mother, on Sunday, the ceremony taking place at six o'clock in the evening. The bride comes from Seattle, while the groom is well and favorably known to nearly everyone in this section.

The matter of feed for stock is getting to be a serious proposition at Smoek. Ranchers are allowing their stock only sufficient to keep up existence, while there are three feet of snow still lying on the ground there.

Safety First

(ANOTHER CHAPTER)

It has been said that "Death and Taxes are the only things to be sure of." That may be true, but there is one more thing to consider before death overtakes us, and that is preparation for our old age—to try and accumulate sufficient of this world's goods to make us independent of charity, to provide a home where our declining years may be spent in peace and happiness.

That's where saving comes in. By constant and consistent saving of a part of our income during our producing days, when the evening of life falls upon us the savings we made early in life are the things which allow us to take life easy until the inevitable final summons comes.

Think this over, deposit in this bank and accumulate a nest egg which may be needed in our old age. That's Safety First.

Maupin State Bank
 (INCORPORATED)

ELEVEN YEARS AGO

Tom Kingsley came down from Wapinitia one day this week. During his trapping operations in the neighborhood of Mt. Jefferson Tom captured 71 martin. These skins bring about \$5.00 each.

As a result of the stable door being opened in the night and other cattle coming in and hooking E. A. Mayhew's cow, that animal has been in a critical condition the past two weeks.

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U. S. Authority Sees Ample Motor Fuel for Long Future

By HARRY H. HILL
 Chief Petroleum Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines.

ONE reason why there is no reason to worry greatly about motor fuel for a long time ahead is that people are worrying about it. Interest in such a question at the right time, is the best insurance against disaster. The President and the Federal Oil Corporation Board have done what was needed, at the right time.

We know that most petroleum has come from rather limited areas and that even from these only a small proportion has been taken out. Oil produced by gas pressure capable of lifting it to the surface when we drill holes is but a small proportion of all the oil contained in the sands. Even from the best pools recovery by the old methods is small, perhaps one-half in the most favorable conditions, oftener one-tenth, or one-seventh, or one-tenth. But a considerable part of what still remains in the ground can be recovered by methods now established as technically and economically practicable.

Producing oil from coal and shales and by using the oil bearing sands is entirely possible. Experiments are going on in these directions, and if we ever have to fall back on these resources we will be ready. For a long time, however, the present methods of exploration and drilling, with improving processes to assure larger recoveries, are likely to suffice.

An Oil Dome Illustrated
 I am no draughtsman, but maybe I can draw something that will help explain. Here's a rough drawing of an oil dome. The shaded part at the bottom is a deposit of oil bearing sands—with an impervious rock stratum above. A wild-catter drilled the whole A-B and gas pressure caused oil and gas to flow. After a while the gas pressure wasn't sufficient to keep up the flow and they pumped until ultimately even this ceased producing.

Nevertheless, most of the oil was still left sticking to the sand grains. Then the operator drilled the well C-D, which flowed for a time, but most of the oil was still down there in the sand. If the gas pressure could be restored the gas would flow. So the operator injects gas into one well, restoring the pressure and causing the oil to resume flowing from the other. After a time the flow will stop again, but still much of the oil will be left. In some fields it has been possible to obtain additional amounts of oil by introducing water in some of the wells and forcing the oil to others. The addition of a chemical such as soda ash to the water may assist in removing the oil from the sand grains, but neither plain water nor water containing chemicals would be introduced into an oil sand except as a last resort, for it is likely that the water, which travels fast or through the sand, will get to the open wells ahead of the oil and when the flow is resumed under pressure water will come out.

Everything Saved Nowadays
 The gas escaping from an oil well carries with it a proportion of gasoline, which in the old days was lost. Nowadays it is extracted from the gas and saved, while the dry gas can be forced back into the ground to maintain pressure.

One of the menaces to most oil pools is the inflow of subterranean water. Water flows through the oil sands faster than oil, and by surrounding the bottom of the well keeps the

oil out. How to shut off the water and permit the oil to run out is a problem with which the engineers have long worked. They have made great progress and so increased recoveries.

In earlier times most oil producers carefully guarded all information about their wells and experiences, but latterly there is co-operation in these matters. Geologists and petroleum engineers, once derided by the "practical" oil men, are more and more accepted as guides and mentors. New knowledge is constantly increasing recoveries.

As to Mining for Oil
 In Lorraine they have dug shafts down to the oil sands and actually brought the sands out, like coal from a mine. But it's costly.

Another mining process is to sink a shaft to the oil sands and from its bottom drive tunnels in all directions through the sands. From these tunnels small perforated pipes are driven into the sands, which drain the oil out of the sands. It flows to larger pipes back at the foot of the shaft and thence is pumped out. This requires installing an expensive plant, but in some fields the high recovery that is assured might justify the cost. I understand the process is about to be installed in a few fields in this country, some companies being convinced it is practicable and profitable.

Oil can be distilled from coal, and much work is now being done along this line. But more appeal has been made by the plan of extracting oil from shale. The shales of Scotland have been worked for three-quarters of a century, and they are almost unlimited in this country, richer in oil than those of Scotland. Kentucky, Ohio, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming and California are particularly rich in shales. It is just a question of the cost of extracting the oil. Congress has given \$180,000, with which the Bureau has installed a plant near Rulison, Colorado, to distill oil from the Colorado River Shales. It is calculated that the shales mined at Rulison will produce about a barrel of oil to the ton.

The Use of Oil Shales
 In Scotland they are working shales that produce about twenty-five gallons of oil per ton. The seams are from three-and-a-half to eight or ten feet thick. In Colorado are seams many times as thick and containing much more oil per ton. Reduction of shales involves an enormous mining operation, and after the oil is extracted the vast tonnage of refuse must be disposed of. So it is expensive compared with producing oil from wells.

Ben E. Lindsay of the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station at Bartlesville, Okla., is confident that exploration, better recoveries, better utilization and deeper drilling would furnish enough oil to meet all requirements for at least twenty-five to fifty years, if it could be extracted in that time. But as a practical matter this will not be possible. Within that period there will be times of shortage, when oil from shales will be needed to supplement the oil from wells, etc.

Meanwhile federal and state governments and the industry are co-operating in an astonishing range of investigations and studies. These activities cover such a wide field that even an enumeration of them would run into tiresome detail.

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SUMMONS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON
 For Wasco County
 Docket No. 4253

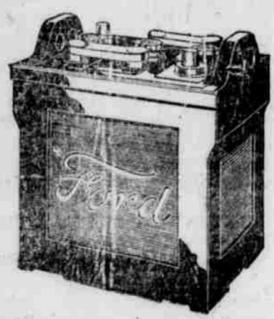
Etta Fields, Plaintiff,
 vs.
 Nathan Fields, Defendant.
 To Nathan Fields,

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of first publication and if you fail to so answer for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint herein, namely: a decree of divorce on the ground of desertion.

This summons is published by the order of the Honorable Fred W. Wilson, judge of the above entitled court, by order made and entered under the date of January 31, 1927.

First publication of this summons in The Maupin Times, under date of February 3, 1927 and last publication under date of March 17, 1927.

John Gavin,
 Attorney for Plaintiff,
 502 Bank Building, The Dalles, Oregon.

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