

### WHAT TO PAY LOCAL DEALERS FOR GROCERIES

Lower figures under "Consumer pays" are maximum prices that should be charged by "cash and carry" stores, and the higher figures maximums that should not be exceeded by stores giving credit, delivery, and similar services:

- Wheat flour, in 40 lb. sack, retailer pays \$2.67; consumer pays \$2.87 to 2.97.
- Wheat flour, Portland, etc., make, 49 lb. sack, retailer pays \$2.92; consumer pays \$3.12 to \$3.23.
- Wheat flour, less than mill packages, per lb., retailer pays 5 1/4c; consumer pays, 6 1/2c.
- Rye flour, in 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 72c; consumer pays 76 to 78c.
- Corn flour, per lb., retailer pays 9 1/4c; consumer pays 9 3/4c to 9 1/2c.
- Local corn meal, yellow, in 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 60c; consumer pays 6 1/2 to 75c.
- Eastern corn meal, in 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 65c; consumer pays 71 1/4 to 81c.
- Corn grits and hominy, in 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 72c; consumer pays 86c to 90c.
- Rolled oats, in 9 lb. bag, retailer pays 73c; consumer pays 92 to 98c.
- Local barley flour, per bbl., retailer pays \$11.50; consumer pays 7c to 1/2 lb.
- Imported barley flour, per bbl., retailer pays \$13.20; consumer pays 8c to 8 1/4c lb.
- Rice flour, per lb., retailer pays 12 1/2c; consumer pays 12 1/4c to 13c.
- Edible corn starch, ordinary grade, per lb., retailer pays 10c; consumer pays 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c.
- Rice, ordinary grade, per lb., retailer pays 12c; consumer pays 15c to 17c.
- Granulated sugar, retailer pays 10 1/2c; consumer pays 11 1/2c.
- Beans, white dried, per lb., retailer pays 10 1/4c; consumer pays 13c to 8 1/4c.
- Beans, dried, red, per lb., retailer pays 9c; consumer pays 11 1/4 to 12c.
- Evaporated milk, large size, per can, retailer pays 16c; consumer pays 19c to 20c.
- Lard substitutes (compound) ordinary grade, in tins, per lb., retailer pays 25 1/4c; consumer pays 28 1/4 to 31c.
- Canned corn, standard No. 2, ordinary grade, per can, retailer pays 5 1/2c; consumer pays 20 1/2c to 22c.
- Canned tomatoes, standard No. 2, ordinary grade, retailer pays 13c; consumer pays 17 1/4c to 18 1/2c.
- Canned peas, standard No. 2, ordinary grade, per can, retailer pays 3c; consumer pays 17 1/4 to 18 1/2c.
- Canned pork and beans, standard No. 2, ordinary grade, per can, retailer pays 10 1/4c; consumer pays 15 1/4 to 27 1/4c.
- Prunes, local, average size in Rogue river valley (80's and 90's) retailer pays 7 1/2c; consumer pays 9 1/2 to 10c.
- Dried peaches, California, per lb., retailer pays 13c; consumer pays 15c to 16c.
- Dried peaches, local, per lb., retailer pays 8c; consumer pays 10c to 11c.
- Evaporated apricots, California, per lb., retailer pays 22c; consumer pays 30c to 32c.
- Corn syrup, ordinary grade, in 2 1/2 lb. can, retailer pays 17 1/2c; consumer pays 22c to 23 1/2c.
- Corn syrup, ordinary grade, in 2 lb. can, retailer pays 13 1/2c; consumer pays 16 1/4c to 17 1/2c.
- Corn syrup, white, in 10 lb. pails, retailer pays 8 1/2c; consumer pays 11.03 to \$1.10.
- Corn syrup, dark, in 5 lb. pails, retailer pays 40c; consumer pays 50c to 53 1/2c.
- Butter, per roll, retailer pays \$1.20; consumer pays \$1.38 to \$1.40.
- Eggs, per dozen, retailer pays 65c; consumer pays 70c to 72 1/2c.
- Potatoes, per lb., retailer pays 3c to 3 1/2c; consumer pays 5c.
- Cheese, per lb., retailer pays 41 1/2c; consumer pays 48 1/4 to 49 1/2c.

### RUSSIANS PLAN COLONIZATION OF BALTIC PROVINCES

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—German government officials and private associations are engaged in an extensive movement to colonize German settlers in the formerly Russian Baltic provinces of Courland, Lithuania and Estonia. This is one phase and an important one of the German plan to gain commercial and economic ascendancy in those provinces bordering on the Baltic Sea.

A state colonization bureau is already in existence in Berlin, and a special association for colonizing the eastern provinces has been formed in addition. This association has already accumulated a considerable fund for the purpose of settling Germans in the Baltic provinces. The Saxon provincial diet has appropriated a half million marks for this purpose. This work is also being aided by the Baltic Germans. Many of them, holders of large entailed estates, have expressed a willingness to sell portions thereof—naturally at a good price—to intending German colonists.

Courland alone, if it were as thickly populated as East Prussia, could support 2,000,000 inhabitants. It now has only 700,000.

Germany greatly needs food, and hence devoted especial energy to bringing about a resumption and extension of agriculture in the Baltic provinces.

Plans have been made in Germany to organize in Baltic cities of chambers of commerce along German lines. The city authorities of Riga have begun to carry out plans for a rehabilitation of the city's industrial life through the reopening of the factories, whose work was made impossible by the dismantling of the machinery by the Germans during the hostilities in this section. A beginning is to be made with wooden wares, especially furniture, for which there is a great demand in Germany. The Riga authorities are being supported actively by German experts and with German money.

Without regard to the fact that the final settlement of the war may frustrate such work, the Germans are also planning or actually undertaking extensive material reconstruction, including buildings, canals and railroads. There is a plan on foot for a canal from Riga to Charson, at the mouth of the Dnieper on the Black Sea. Late Baltic newspapers report that the Germans are building three railroads on the island of Eesel, and that portions of them are even already in operation.

### RUSSIANS GLAD TO BE FREED FROM BOLSHEVIK RULE

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN NORTHERN RUSSIA, Nov. 16.—(Correspondence Associated Press.)—Russian peasants in this district are glad to be freed from Bolshevick rule.

"The Bolshevicks promised that we would have land and peace and plenty," one old man said to the Associated Press correspondent, "but we soon learned what was their real theory. It was just this:

"Tonight I go over and steal your cow, and tomorrow night you come back and cut my throat and take it back."

The peasants here are not settling down to what they hope will be order and tranquility after a long reign of Bolshevick terror.

All along the roads here one finds, in the evenings, peasants walking back to their houses with little bags of food, given them by the Allies. Now and then, they are given a can of jam, a luxury even for the rich in Russia.

In one village which the Allies had not yet had time to reach with their food supplies, the correspondent found one peasant family eating swan, when they described as exceedingly tough.

"It was a sacred bird with us before," one of the peasants said, "but we have no meat and the Bolshevick killed the fish in the lakes with bombs."

The peasants are working willingly under the kind treatment of the British and Americans. They were very glad to build a navigation field, cutting down many acres of thick timber, because they were told the fields would be theirs for cultivation after the war.

### TWO SENATE SEATS TO BE CONTESTED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Contests of the elections of two republican senators, Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, and George H. Moses, of New Hampshire—were forecast in proceedings today before the senate privileges and elections committee. Protests against the seating of both, elected on the face of the returns, were received by the committee which deferred action.

### Women in War Work

Be sure in preparing your Christmas parcels for over-seas that the sender's name is plainly marked on the package.

Is your name on the list as a contributor to the Christmas fund to the over-seas? Who are without relatives in America?

The third installment of monthly pledges to the local Red Cross is now

due and many are unpaid for the three months that have passed since the pledges were made. Kindly call at the Sparta building any afternoon between 2 and 4 or send a check payable to American Red Cross at once for these pledges must be met in order that the local chapter can carry on the work.

A mistaken idea seems to exist that since an armistice has been signed between the Allies and Germany, that the work of the Red Cross will cease. This is a grave mistake, as millions of men are under arms, thousands are sick and wounded and a year will pass before they can be brought home and orders from Washington say "Carry on", and the work will continue indefinitely with the exception of the surgical dressing department.

We are advised from Washington that calls from Red Cross commissions in many parts of the world are being received continually and our work on refugee garments must continue.

A Red Cross institute for crippled and disabled men at 311 Fourth ave., N. Y. City is teaching the following trades: Manufacture of artificial limbs, oxy-acetylene welding, printing, mechanical drafting, motion picture operating and the production of jewelry.

The Subsistence Dir. of the quarter-

masters corps has just completed the purchase of 2,500,000 pounds of hard bread; 250,000 pounds of oatmeal, 333,333 pounds of fresh beef and 500,000 eggs of baked beans, which will be shipped to Switzerland and France and Denmark relief at various camps.

Purchases have also been made for the Red Cross for 263,000 cans of fish flakes, which are a combination of shad and haddock. Purchases are also being made of foodstuffs for American rest camps in France and England and include many luxuries not issued in regular rations.

Receipts 150 lbs. of a woman and a complete outfit, picture house with a music box, to be shown, was captured six miles behind the German lines at St. Michell by the American soldiers. The building was riddled by bullets but in two hours after the capture it was turned into a Red Cross outpost.

When the American supply truck reached town it was sent to the theatre which the canteen workers had taken over and in a few minutes 500 men were being served with hot chocolate, tobacco, cigarettes, eating chocolate, toilet articles, blankets and underwear, and the captured piano fairly rang all day long with American music.

With Medford trade is Medford made



**"We'll Show the Boys Over There  
That We're Good Sports Over Here"**

**Now More Than in the Struggle for Life the Work  
of These Welfare Agencies is Necessary**

With the strain of battle over—then will come a "letting down" upon the relaxing of military discipline. The time our boys will remain across the seas after the signing of peace—is indefinite. So, the recreational facilities and restraining influences of these seven great Mind and Body Building organizations will be more needed than ever.

- Young Men's Christian Association
- Young Women's Christian Association
- Knights of Columbus
- Jewish Welfare Board
- American Library Association
- Salvation Army
- War Camp Community Service

The campaign for these seven war activities has been combined in ONE at the request of the President. This is not a special campaign, but one necessary to cover the current and coming needs of each organization.

## UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

Local Executive Committee

This space contributed in behalf of Your Boys and Our Boys.  
MEDFORD FURNITURE & HARDWARE CO.  
HUBBARD BROTHERS

The money raised is to be used for WAR WORK ALONE, and NOT for LOCAL EXPENSES. It is to be divided and handled at Washington under the direction of the War Department.

## "Give a Day's Pay"

This is Oregon's appeal to its industrial workers, men and women. This little bit is small to YOU—but IMMENSE when totaled with the "Day's Pay" of every employe of Shipyard, Factory, Shop and Mill in this city and this state.

