

# Malheur Enterprise

PUBLISHED BY MALHEUR PUBLISHING COMPANY  
WM. FRANCIS F. SEEMAN, Managing Editor  
Foreign Advertising Representative—The American Press Association

## MALHEUR COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Special Community Correspondence, Publishers Association Illustrated News and Advt. Service, Member Oregon State Editorial Association.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT VALE, MALHEUR COUNTY, OREGON  
Entered at the Vale, Oregon, Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE  
Canada and Foreign Subscriptions, Postage Extra

SWORN CIRCULATION, JANUARY 1st, 1920 OVER 2000

EASTERN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES:  
American Press Association, 225 West 57th Street, New York, Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, Advertising Rates—30 Cents Per Column Inch for Stereotypes, Competition 15 Cents Extra. Standardized Presswork Printing Prices List Quoted on All Job Printing.

To call the attention of the thinking men and women of Malheur County to various problems of the day affecting their prosperity, welfare and happiness is the sincere aim of the Editorial policy of the Malheur Enterprise. What benefits may be derived depend upon what action you take. Talking, writing, thinking, must be followed by action to accomplish any results. Are you doing your part in behalf of the county in which you live?

### HELP US BOOST MALHEUR COUNTY

There is no better spot of favored territory in the vast West than the fertile lands of Malheur county, where anything that is grown in any part of this great country of ours grows, blooms and bears after its kind. The Malheur Enterprise boosted, as the father of the Farm Bureau and does not intend to desist telling all of its readers and spread propaganda, of the vast opportunities of the county as a complete whole. Water is constantly being developed and new lands in this last great frontier are ever being brought under the tilling hand of the modern farmer.

On every hand one sees whenever a trip through the section is made the development and progress. Boost now, brother. Ten years from now you will be pointed out as one of the loyal progressive men.

### WILSON MADE REPUBLICANS

Every day in the mail bag of Raymond Benjamin, assistant to National Chairman Will H. Hayes, in Western headquarters at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, is a bundle of letters from deserting Democrats, pledging their allegiance to Harding and Coolidge.

If a prize were to be given to the Democrat giving the best reason for enlisting in the movement to return America to Constitutional government, Benjamin would probably award it to the following confidential letter that arrived recently from a former prominent California Bourbon leader:

This man heads his brief statement with "Wilsonian Idealism," and then uses a famous Presidential expression to open with. He writes:

"WILSONIAN IDEALISM"—May I not be permitted to suggest that Woodrow Wilson is the man who put 'I' into 'ideal'? In fact he seems to have overdone the job, for in the Wilsonian 'ideal' the 'I' is the principal ingredient, and the 'ideal' does not much matter—and old 'ideal' is good enough for the other fellow. And yet, strangely, the 'ideal' is permanent—it never passes; it is always 'I-ideal' and never 'you-deal.' What we need now and what we are going to get, is an entirely new 'deal.'

"P. S.—I have been a Democrat for years—my first vote was for Tilden in 1876. But I have no "go along mind" and refused to follow the Wilsonian defection.

"I am anti-league and believe that Lodge Republicanism is near the Democracy of my political forebears. I am now registered, for the first time, as Republican, and shall stay Republican as long as issues remain as they are now joined."

### EXCEPTION TO COX STATEMENT

The statement by Governor Cox that if elected President, he would appoint a real "dirt farmer" Secretary of Agriculture, proved high explosive campaign ammunition for Albert Lindley, Stockton farmer and a Western Republican leader. While at first amused at Governor Cox's criticism of the Wilson administration in naming two theorists to be the agricultural head, Lindley rushed to the defense of former Secretary James Wilson of Iowa, the real builder of the Department of Agriculture, in the following statement to his farmer and rancher friends throughout the West:

## PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

### CLASH OF FACT AND THEORY

Socialistic Idea of Conditions in World Where All Men Are on an Equality Takes No Thought, Overlooks Basic Fact in Nature.

### FRANK COX.

By FRANK CORMFORD.

On November 10, 1917, the bolshevik government was born. On Dec. 10, 1917, the bolshevik government abolished private ownership of land, declaring all real estate the property of the state. On February 10, 1918, they issued a decree declaring all state loans, internal and foreign, null and void, confiscating all maritime enterprises and all private banks to the state, and nationalizing foreign trade.

The constitution established the communism of land in the following words: "For the purpose of attaining the socialization of land, all private property in land is abolished and the entire land is declared to be national property, and is to be apportioned among agriculturists without any compensation to the former owners, in the measure of each one's ability to till it."

The peasants of Russia seized the land. They willingly followed this command of the new order, but they did not take the land as community property. They are not communists. Their experience with communal land owning had never satisfied them. Under the old regime the peasants were allotted land by the communal Mir.

The Mir held title to the land and divided it by lot. The tenancy of a farmer on the land was uncertain under the Mir system. The average length of the lease was about thirteen years. Then came a new distribution of the Mir land, a new drawing. The peasant was compelled to move to the new strip of land allotted to him from the drawing.

This plan took from the peasant all inducement to put his best into the land. He had no motive for improving the land; it was not his. At the next drawing it would probably go to another, and he in turn be shifted on a piece of land which had been neglected and allowed to deteriorate.

Experience fired the peasant with one thought, one ambition, to own his own land, to have a permanent home, something to work on and work for. So at the outset of the program to socialize the land we find the bolshevik government attempting a communistic program completely antagonistic to the wishes of the peasants.

Between the villages in Russia are the great landed estates, the proprietary land. These lands were the best lands in the vicinity and were well cared for. When the order to seize the land was given, the peasants turned toward the proprietary lands. The villages fought with each other for the possession and division of these tempting estates. This was the beginning of general disorder, small civil war.

The bolshevik government attempted to force its program abolishing all private ownership of land. They justified the confiscation of land, the plan of land communism, by saying that the earth belonged to the people, that private title to land was immoral and corrupt, that every man should have all the land he could actually work, and not an acre more. They argued that if a man had more land than he could work, one of two things would happen: either he would allow the land to remain idle, which would be a waste, or he would hire someone to work it for him. They said the hired man would be either a farm laborer or a tenant; whichever relation he bore to the owner of the land, he would be compelled to turn over part of his labor to the landowner. In one case it would be called rent, while if he receives wages, the wages would represent something less than the value of the hired man's crop. This would be the profit taken by the landowner. They called this exploiting the worker. Instead of this condition, they reasoned that the farm land should work this land and keep the full product for the state. In the plan of distribution the state, the owner of everything, promised an equal distribution. The bolsheviks argued that their plan would make a better citizen out of the hired man and give him an inducement to work. He was not to work for himself, but for the good of all. It was a fine bit of idealism, but entirely contrary to human nature. It had to be worked out by human beings. Two things happened. One class of peasants worked the land only enough to produce what they and their families needed. They reasoned, "Why should we work after our needs are supplied?" This natural attitude of mind retarded production. The theory which promised increased production, with the decreased production.

Another class of peasants went onto the land and worked hard and produced much, but they refused to give up the product of their labor to the state. They reasoned that the result of their labor belonged to themselves. Both classes were individualists. Neither group were communists in practice, particularly when the operation of communism came home to them.

For a time those peasants who had a surplus sold their product to the government. For it they received questionable paper money with a doubtful value. Then began the boarding of farm products. The peasants demanded manufactured things which they needed, in exchange for their farm products. The government did not have the manufactured articles the peasants needed and wanted. The proletariat of the cities was hungry.

It was up to the bolshevik government to feed them, or fail. ... Holding parties were sent out. The "Red" army was used. The peasants stood together to protect their property. The socialization of land failed. Production on the farms fell. General poverty resulted. The problem of the bolshevik government to provide food for the cities still remained. With the failure of communism of the land, the government set to work to cultivate the great proprietary estates on a co-operative plan. Graft, inefficiency of administration, and the unwillingness of the peasants to work, caused this plan to fail.

Kerzhensky in the "Izvestia" of the provincial executive committees of January 22, 1919, gives a picture of the situation: "The facts describing the village soviet of the Uran borough present a shocking picture which is no doubt typical of all other corners of our provincial soviet life. The chairman of this village soviet, Kekhalov, and his nearest co-workers, have done all in their power to antagonize the population against the soviet rule. Kekhalov, himself, has often been found in an intoxicated condition and he has frequently assaulted the local inhabitants. The beating up of visitors to the soviet office was an ordinary occurrence. In the village of Bierozovka the peasants have been thrashed, not only with flails, but have been assaulted with sticks, robbed of their footwear and cast into damp cellars, on bare earthen floors. The members of the executive committee, Glinkov, Moroz, Mashkov, and others, have gone even further. They have organized "requisition parties," which were nothing else but organized pillaging, in the course of which they have used wire-wrapped sticks on the recalcitrants. The abundant testimony, verified by the soviet commission, portrays a very striking picture of violence. When these members of the executive committee arrived at the township of Sadomovo they commenced to assault the population and to rob them of foodstuffs and of their household belongings, such as quilts, clothing, harness, etc. No receipts for the requisitioned goods were given and no money paid. They even resold to others on the spot some of the breadstuffs which they had requisitioned." This is the testimony of a well-known loyal bolshevik leader.

Reports Flogging of Peasants. The bolshevik, Latzis, reported in the "Izvestia" of January 15, 1919, that "in the Velizh county of the province of Vitebsk they are flogging the peasants by the authority of the local soviet committee."

The bolshevik, Krivosheyaev, remarks in the "Severnaya Kommuna" of May 10, 1919: "The soviet workers

are taking from the peasants chickens, geese, bread and butter, without paying for it. In some households of these poverty-stricken folk they are confiscating even the pillows and the mattresses, and everything they can lay their hands on. The peasants naturally feel very bitterly against the soviet rule."

The peasants' borough meetings of the province of Kostroma forwarded a resolution to Lenine published in the "Izvestia," in which they say: "The members of the soviets are ruling us; they are violating our will and are tantalizing us as if we were dumb cattle."

The peasants are hiding their rubles, holding them for a day when they hope that the blight of communism will pass and sane democratic government will reorganize Russia, bring order out of chaos, establish freedom. Their safety-deposit boxes are empty bottles into which the peasants stuff the paper rubles and then bury the bottles. They look for a day when a stable government will redden these paper promises called money, which today are of little value. It shows their lack of trust in the government and its banking system. It also points to the interest they have in the passing of the bolshevik government, and the hope they hold for the coming of a new state.

Many of the peasants who seized land are conscious of the dishonesty of their title and of the insecurity of their possession. They want good, honest title to their land. Several hundred million rubles were sent to the government treasury of Omsk by peasants asking that they be given honest title to their land.

Oregon will not get any captured German field guns or other confiscated war equipment until congress passes an act providing for the distribution of this class of material, according to a telegram received at the executive offices from P. C. Harris of the adjutant-general's office at Washington. One bill is now before congress, however, which, if passed, will allow Oregon a number of guns of 77 caliber and above.

Between April 1, 1917, when the state highway commission had its inception, and April 30, 1920, there was laid in Oregon approximately 430 miles of paving, 445 miles of macadam and grading, totalling 985 miles, according to a report prepared by the highway department. The total estimated cost of these improvements was \$25,312,753.46, of which the state paid \$18,011,958.55. Contributions of counties amounted to \$3,634,595.10, while the government's share of the total expense was \$3,666,199.81.



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Its reputation has been definitely established by its long life, ample power and proved dependability.

## Wester Battery Station

Elmer Wester, Prop. Vale, Oregon

What is said to be the largest still yet captured in Oregon was raided near Newberg by federal revenue officers who seized 150 gallons of corn moonshine whisky and 800 gallons of corn mash. The still was said to have a capacity of 100 gallons a day.

Phillip Ott, 45, a farmer of Hubbard, was killed almost instantly when his light touring car crashed through the railing of the bridge over Pudding river, just outside of the city limits of Aurora, on the Pacific highway, and fell a distance of about 40 feet.

Because of the tendency of members of the dental profession to come from the eastern states to the west, while few go from the west to the east, the state board of dental examiners has placed its disapproval on a proposed reciprocal exchange of dental licenses.

Officials of the socialist party have filed in the office of Sam A. Kozar, secretary of state, certificates of non-

inaction of candidates for presidential electors, secretary of state, dairy and food commissioner and commissioner of the public service commission for the western Oregon district.

Not less than \$85,000 will be netted this season to loganberry growers within a radius of ten miles of Salem, according to an estimate of J. L. Van Doren, berry buyer of Salem. The crop disposed of at a figure sufficiently high to bring this amount is estimated at 6,600,000 pounds.

While cutting hay on his farm a few days ago Fred Lockwood, a rancher of the North Fork country in the western end of Lane county, cut off both feet of his 3-year-old daughter, who was playing in the tall oats. The little girl was not seen by her father until an instant before the sickle hit her.

When in need of Job Printing of any description, phone the Malheur Enterprise and we will quote you prices.

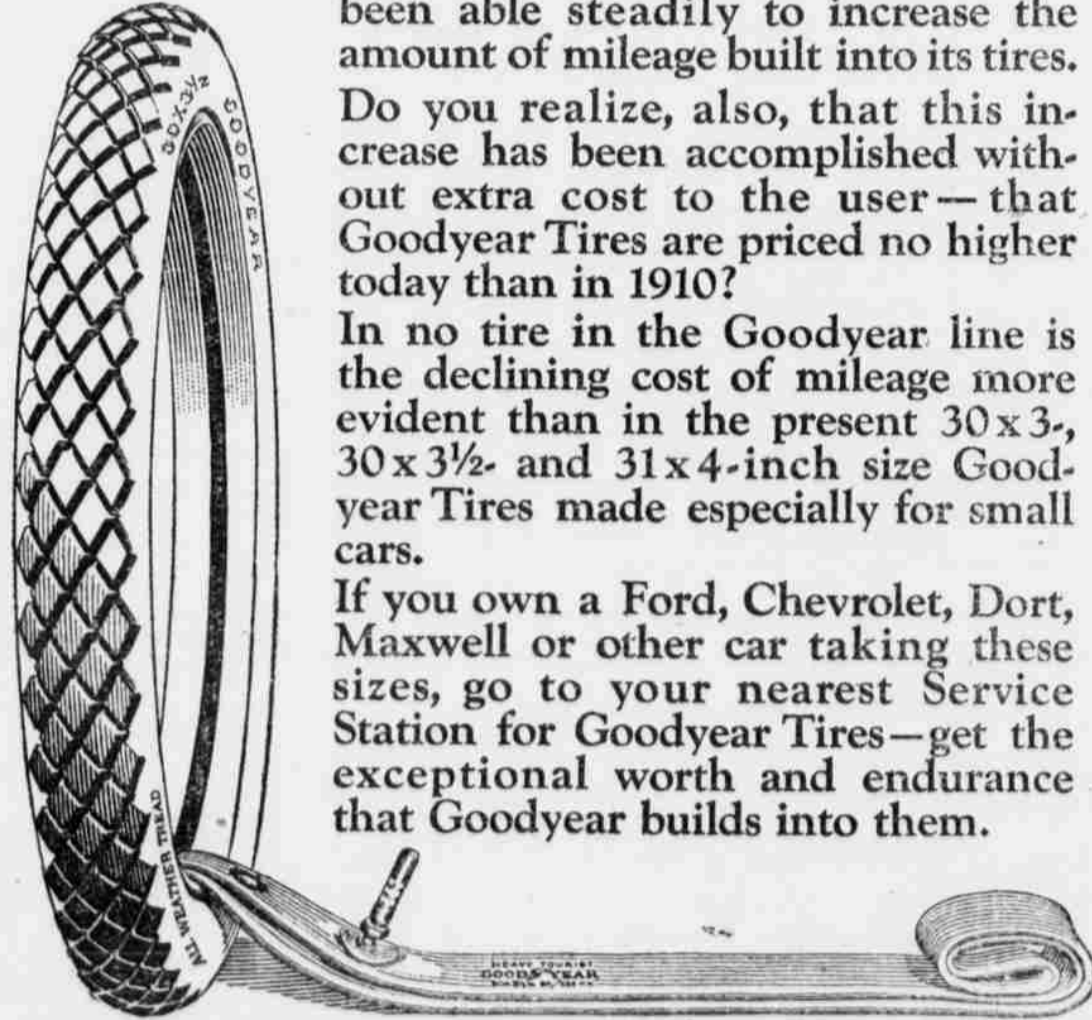
## Small Cars—and the Declining Cost of Tire Mileage

You are aware, of course, that during the last ten years, Goodyear has been able steadily to increase the amount of mileage built into its tires.

Do you realize, also, that this increase has been accomplished without extra cost to the user—that Goodyear Tires are priced no higher today than in 1910?

In no tire in the Goodyear line is the declining cost of mileage more evident than in the present 30x3-, 30x3½- and 31x4-inch size Goodyear Tires made especially for small cars.

If you own a Ford, Chevrolet, Dort, Maxwell or other car taking these sizes, go to your nearest Service Station for Goodyear Tires—get the exceptional worth and endurance that Goodyear builds into them.



30 x 3 1/2 Goodyear Double-Cure Fabric, All-Weather Tread. \$23.50

30 x 3 1/2 Goodyear Single-Cure Fabric, Anti-Skid Tread. \$21.50

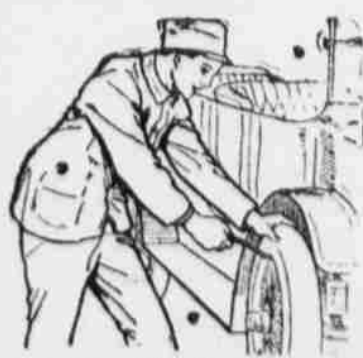
Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes cost no more than the price you are asked to pay for tubes of less merit—why risk costly casings when such sure protection is available? \$4.50 30 x 3 1/2 size in water-proof bag

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