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CHAS. BALLARD, Editor

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Charles Ballard, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1920.

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The following matter is run for the republican party. Like matter can be run for the democratic party on the same terms.

COX FOISTS FALSE SPECTER TO FORE IN CAMPAIGN TALK

No One Will Be Deceived by Democratic Attempt to Use Great President's Name.

THE PEOPLE KNEW ROOSEVELT

Death of Foremost American Has Not Dimmed His Deeds in the Minds of Patriots.

By William Hocter

May one who was more or less intimately associated with Theodore Roosevelt in the last fifteen years of his life say a word in regard to the developing tendencies of the pending presidential campaign?

Governor James M. Cox, the Democratic candidate, with increasing frequency is using the name of Colonel Roosevelt in his speeches, as of one from whom the Governor has derived his inspiration for this momentous campaign, and whose support of Mr. Cox's so-called policies would be forthcoming were Roosevelt alive. At least, Governor Cox is at pains to make it appear that it is into his hands that the torch borne by Colonel Roosevelt was entrusted when the latter passed on.

Addressing the Ohio Democratic State Convention at Columbus on August 17th, among other things Governor Cox said:

"Need I remind you that it was in this State that Theodore Roosevelt, that great American, made his speech proclaiming his creed, not that the judges alone should be recalled, but that the judicial procedure itself should be subject to recall."

Acknowledged Error.

First and foremost, no man who knew Theodore Roosevelt well, and was proud to follow his leadership, needs to be told that he lived to realize the error of that specific doctrine which Governor Cox now drags from the political limbo of dead things.

But aside from this, the one outstanding note in Roosevelt's great career was his uncompromising, tried and true Americanism. He was an American above and beyond everything else. His Americanism arose above all party considerations. He was jealous of his country's honor, proud of its traditions, zealous in the maintenance of its integrity and independence. He labored incessantly to promote that national unity which he believed to be one of the safeguards of the Republic; and his faith in Washington's Farewell Address and in the Monroe Doctrine was such that he regarded strict adherence to the injunctions of both as the two great bulwarks of our national existence. If it were necessary to prove these assertions, citations could be quoted from his writings and speeches in support thereof. But one has only to mention the name of Theodore Roosevelt to bring before the mind a picture of a United States strong, self-reliant and independent.

Roosevelt's Position Clear.

One does not have to ponder long to reach a conclusion, therefore, where Roosevelt would stand if happily he were among us today. The man who in 1910 avowed that the supreme national need was the overthrow of Wilsonism and all that Wilsonism represents would have a well-defined position in the fighting today if he were with us, and he would not be ranged on the side of Governor Cox.

The man who, though age was creeping upon him, demanded as his right that he be sent across to face with the two hundred thousand men that clamored to accompany him, the German menace; and who grimly laid down the plan that by his end on the field of battle the drooping morale of the entire forces might be revived, though the death of a former President of the United States would have had little in common with a candidate whose newspapers proclaimed sixteen months after the sinking of the Lusitania, that "The German U-boats have committed no crime against us."

Remember in what stirring words Roosevelt denounced the Lusitania sinking, and how, throughout all that dark period of American neutrality, his powerful voice rang through the land awakening the patriotism of our people to the culmination in April, 1917, when even Mr. Wilson finally was compelled to face the inevitable.

There is no law against Governor Cox's use of Colonel Roosevelt's name. Nor is there any law on the statute books providing for the crimes which are committed in the name of progressiveness for which Colonel Roosevelt stood. There are Napoleons of finance, of wheat, of oil and of industry, but there was only one Napoleon. There are Jimnies and Eddies and Harries, but there was only one Teddy.

In the campaign upon which we have entered, the name of Roosevelt will be invoked many times in many places in behalf of many things. But few in all the great army of those who followed Roosevelt will be deceived. They know above all other things that the safety and integrity of the United States lay closest to Theodore Roosevelt's heart, and with them his doctrine of stalwart Americanism will prevail against any preaching of progressivism which seeks to lure them from the path of patriotic duty.

AMERICAN WOMEN DOING FULL SHARE FOR THE COUNTRY

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Wife of Republican Nominee, Praises Her Sex.

DISCUSSES HIGH LIVING COSTS

Declares in an Interview That Present High Prices Can Be Reduced by Votes.

By Estelline Bennett.

Mrs. Coolidge sat in a day coach on a slow local train between Boston and Northampton and talked about her husband, her children, the high cost of living and the domestic problem. The conductor and the brakeman stopped as they went through the car to talk to her. She had made friends with them in her frequent journeys back and forth to keep in touch with her children in school in Northampton and her husband at his duties in the state capitol. She knitted diligently as she talked. During those trips she knits all the winter stockings and sweaters for her two boys—John, aged fourteen, and Calvin, twelve.

"Too many people are afraid of work," she thinks is the fundamental reason for the high cost of living and the much discussed domestic problem.

"I think the only thing the women of the country can do now," she said, with the quiet conviction of one who has thought it all out, "is to vote for the men whom they think will make the right laws and see that they are enforced. They have done all they can in the home. I think the reason there is so much sugar on hand now is because people are doing without it in their homes."

Women Have Done Their Share.

"American women have done, and still are doing, their full share. They have sacrificed and saved and substituted and made over. But that isn't enough. They'll have to vote the high cost of living down."

"Here in New England, where it is a little hard for us to give up pie," she laughed at the tradition that has become a joke, "we have learned to use all kinds of cheaper substitutes for butter and lard, and in my own household we have experimented, with different fruit combinations to find something we like and that will take the least sugar. Apples must be tart to make good pies, but we have found that blueberries take less sugar and the combination of apples and blueberries, half and half, is delicious, requires less sweetening than apples and has more character than the blueberries alone."

Knows No Domestic Problems.

The domestic problem, which is closing homes all over the country and increasing the hotel population, is something of which Mrs. Coolidge thinks she has no personal, practical knowledge. She never keeps but one maid, and she never has been without one. In the fifteen years of her married life she has had only two. The first one she inherited with the furnished house into which she and Mr. Coolidge moved when they were married and took with her when she moved. The second came when the first left to go and live with her sister.

There must be a reason for their staying, it was suggested to Mrs. Coolidge, and she thought possibly there were several. She thought the type of maid had something to do with it. Her's both have been American women old enough to have a sense of responsibility to their work and intelligent enough to respond to reasonable courteous treatment.

"A good many women who keep only one maid have trouble in their households because both mistress and maid, but chiefly the mistress, are afraid of work. A woman expects one maid to do the cooking and scrubbing and everything else and still be dressed up in black dress with white cap and apron, ready to answer the doorbell any minute. It isn't humanly possible. I always answer my doorbell myself. I do it for two reasons. In the first place, there is no one else, and, in the second, I like to greet my friends at the door myself."

Have Home Orchestra.

Mrs. Coolidge is of medium height, with brown hair, hazel eyes that hold a good deal of merriment and a very quick sense of humor. At home she and her children have a little orchestra. Mrs. Coolidge plays the piano, John the violin, and Calvin, after considerable discussion, in which he favored a bass drum, compromised on a banjo-mandolin. They play hymns and war songs usually—the hymns they learn in the Congregational church and Sunday School of Northampton. They avoid difficult and unfamiliar music because the object of the orchestra is entirely recreational and not educational. That is a part of Mrs. Coolidge's educational policy—that children should work when they work and play when they play and keep the two separate. That was why she sent her boys to the public schools of Northampton when they were five years old. Every morning when she is in Northampton, Mrs. Coolidge takes her Boston bag and goes to market. If the neighbor next door is going Mrs. Coolidge goes with her in the car. Otherwise she walks. She has no domestic policy. She buys, she says, "what the family need and can afford."

COX'S STATEMENT TO LABOR PROVED TO BE GROSSLY INACCURATE

Claim He Had "Never Pressed a Soldier Into an Industrial Controversy" Not True.

USED OHIO MILITIA TWICE

Question Not About Merits of Strike or Need for Military, but as to Truthfulness.

By WILLIAM HOSTER.

Columbus, O.—Governor James M. Cox's boasted labor record has been shattered by his own official act. Claiming that he had "never pressed a soldier into an industrial controversy," the record of his action as governor of Ohio in mobilizing the National Guard of this state for service in the steel strike of 1919 has been produced in flat contradiction of his assertion.

Not once, but on two occasions was the Ohio guard, at an expense of \$23,000 to the people of Ohio, called into service and sent to Akron and held in readiness for action in nearby Canton.

The question is not as to the merits of the strike or as to the necessity for the presence of the guard within striking distance of Canton, but concerns wholly the truthfulness of Governor Cox's statement, obviously made to win favor among the workmen. The facts as brought out in the speech of Republican State Chairman George H. Clark, formally opening the campaign at Columbus, are as follows:

Ordered Guard Out Twice.

After the steel strike had progressed for some days, with more or less disorder, Governor Cox on September 28, 1919, suddenly ordered the mobilization of the guard at Akron. A period of quiet followed, and the troops were withdrawn. And then again suddenly on October 25 the guard was once more mobilized and sent to Akron, and while it lay there at that strategic point awaiting a summons into action staff officers representing Governor Cox kept close watch on the situation in Canton.

In his speech at Wheeling, W. Va., on the night of August 14 Governor Cox said:

"For six years I have been in executive authority in the great industrial state of Ohio. During all this time I have never pressed a soldier into an industrial controversy."

The question is, did Governor Cox tell the truth? Answering this question, Chairman Clark in his Columbus speech displayed to his audience a photographic copy of Special Order No. 52 issued from the Adjutant General's department of the State of Ohio, dated Columbus, October 25, 1919, which designated certain officers for immediate active service and paragraph 4 of which reads:

Facts Presented.

"In anticipation of the development of a rioting condition at Canton, O., the Governor of Ohio has deemed it necessary to assemble a sufficient number of state troops at Akron, O., to be held in readiness to render aid to the civil authorities at Canton, O., and has so directed the Adjutant General of Ohio, who, pursuant to such order, directs Colonel Benson W. Hough to proceed without delay to Akron, O., to take command of all state troops upon arrival at Akron, O., and to hold them in readiness for duty, awaiting further orders."

The order is signed by the Adjutant General and counter-signed in these words, "By command of Governor Cox." Did Governor Cox tell the truth to the workmen?

Supplementing this documentary proof, Mr. Clark produced photographic copies of headlines from Canton, O., newspapers of concurrent date, which read: "State troops mobilizing for duty here. All available companies are ordered out." And, "Governor orders troops for duty here, Ohio soldiers reporting to armories following trouble."

Truth Should Be Known.

The surprising thing about it all is that Governor Cox in his Wheeling speech should have made so flat an assertion when all of the facts with regard to his mobilization of the guard were still fresh in the public mind, at least in Ohio. Of course it is not to be expected that workmen elsewhere in the United States would be familiar with the circumstances, and it was for that reason that State Chairman Clark in his speech stressed the necessity for the people all over the country to be informed that Governor Cox's assertion that he "never pressed a soldier into an industrial controversy" was absolutely at variance with the truth.

Publication of these official facts has utterly confounded the advocates of Governor Cox's election, who have been making a special plea to the workmen on the basis of his West Virginia speech. The revelations as to Mr. Cox's mobilization of the troops are being compared with the sworn statements of liquor league contributors to his gubernatorial campaign fund in refutation of his statement that "the wets have never contributed one dollar to any of my campaigns." In both cases the point is made that the issue is not as to the merit of his mobilization of the troops, on the one hand, or as to the status of the wet and dry question, on the other hand, but that the real issue is as to the degree of truth and accuracy absolutely necessary in one who seeks to be president of the United States.

OLD AND NEW COX SLOGANS.

Washington. — The following interesting interview with Governor James M. Cox of Ohio was published in the hotel column of the Washington Post four years ago—viz, on July 29, 1916:

"Ohio is not the only state where the people are shouting the praises of the President for having preserved peace in the United States. Our honor has remained unscathed. The slogan 'He Kept Us Out of War' will be the most effective argument the Democrats can use in the campaign. Americanism has been pre-empted by the President, and every other problem of national import has been met squarely and satisfactorily."

This tends to show the caliber of Governor Cox. With him it is anything to win, any sort of a catch phrase, slogan or anything to deceive or fool the people.

HARDING TO THE FARMERS.

Senator Harding's speech to the farmers of the country, delivered at the Minnesota State Fair, is commendable not only for the subject matter and the constructive statesmanship which it contains, but for the calm and dignified tone which prevails throughout the entire address. Nothing could more thoroughly impress intelligent people with the difference in the senator and his opponent and their qualifications for the presidency than Senator Harding's comprehensive discussion of the agricultural problems of the nation and the solution which must be applied to them and the political harangue delivered at the same place by Governor Cox.—Sioux City (Ia.) Journal.

"PARTY FACES DISASTER"—GORE

Senator Thomas Gore, Democrat, of Oklahoma, who was defeated for re-nomination through the influence of the White House because of his opposition to the League of Nations, plainly indicates that he proposes to continue his fight upon the league. The blind senator says:

"The paramount issue is to avert disaster; nobody favors the league that understands it.

"The women of Maine have read it. It is no wonder about the women. It is no marvel about the mothers. They are not willing to mortgage the pound of flesh nearest their hearts.

"They are not willing to sign this bloody bond which is a first lien upon the life of every boy beneath the stars and stripes.

"He was blind indeed who had not already seen the black shadow of the Maine elections visioned upon the horizon."

BACK PORCH CAMPAIGN TO
BE BEGUN SOON BY WILSON.

Washington. — Gradually being pushed to the rear by the progress of the canvass it is now announced that President Wilson is to wage a "Back-Porch" campaign. The local evening papers announce this fact and say that the plan is being discussed by the Administration leaders. It may even come within a week, some of these leaders believe. Edmund H. Moore, who managed Governor Cox's pre-convention campaign, is given credit for this rear attack on the Harding method of using the front porch.