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FIRES TAKE TOLL

Heavy Preventable Loss on Farm Buildings

Farm fires cost about \$20,000,000 a year—\$18,166,710 in 1918. Of the fires that year 83 per cent were from causes classed as preventable, 37 per cent from partly preventable causes and 30 per cent unknown but believed to have been largely preventable. With inadequate fire-fighting equipment on farms, fires are hard to control. Prevention is the best way to deal with them.

Defective chimneys and flues took toll to the extent of \$1,962,031; sparks on roofs, \$1,181,171; careless use of matches by smokers and others, \$1,071,987; petroleum and its products, \$732,067; and stoves, furnaces, boilers, and their pipes, \$674,968. The largest item listed as partly preventable is lightning, \$3,933,950.

Inspect Premises Frequently.

The Department of Agriculture advises a frequent looking over of the premises to see that the buildings are in the best practicable shape to prevent and resist fire, that inflammable rubbish is cleared away, and that



A Fire-Fighting Outfit for a Country Community.

habits of safety be instilled in the handling of matches, lamps, stoves and kerosene and gasoline.

Gasoline has come to play an important part in farm life that special care should be taken to see that it is not stored in inflammable buildings and is never opened in the presence of un-covered flames. If lanterns must be used in barns, they should be kept in good condition, set or hung in a safe place, and never filled or lighted in the barn. Kerosene lamps should be examined to see that the burners are in good condition and should never be left where they may be upset. Kerosene and gasoline receptacles should be kept apart, and should be so different as to avoid possibility of a mistake.

Numerous disastrous fires are caused by thrashing machines, both by scattering sparks and embers and by dust explosions in the separators. All smoke

stacks should have spark arresters, and the ground around the boiler should be kept clear and wet down, if necessary. Grain-dust explosions are largely preventable. The department has made exhaustive studies of the subject and is prepared to recommend adequate safeguards.

Serious losses are caused by sparks from locomotives, which ignite dry wooden shingle roofs and start many fires in straw, stubble, and grass during dry seasons. If a railroad runs through the farm it will pay to plow a few furrows along the right of way as a firebreak.

Never Smoke in Barn or Garage.

Ordinary friction matches should be kept safe in receptacles, away from children, and never carried loose. Smoking in barns and garages never should be permitted. Fire marshals of western states report greater fire losses in grain and straw the past season from carelessly thrown matches, engine sparks, and automobile and tractor backfire than ever before.

Buildings may be made safer by seeing that the chimneys are without cracks and free of soot, which may take fire and scatter sparks on dry roofs. Flues which may become hot should be covered with asbestos and any near-by walls and ceilings protected. There should be a sheet of metal under every stove.

Out of all the losses by lightning not one was on a building protected by lightning rods. It is now definitely known that lightning rods afford protection. If installed intelligently they reduce the risk from lightning almost to the vanishing point.

Precautionary measures will do much to cut down a loss that takes millions of dollars out of the possession of rural Americans every year and leaves nothing in its place. Prevention is better than regret.

ORGANIZE BULL ASSOCIATION

Success Depends Great Deal on Care in Forming—County Agent Can Give Assistance.

Success in the operation of a co-operative bull association depends a great deal on the care that is used in its organization. To begin with, those interested should obtain as much information as possible regarding the plan of operation and should consult with the county agricultural agent. He may be able to give valuable information from experience, or at least will know where it can be obtained, and he can help greatly in starting the organization. If a county agent is not available, write to the state agricultural college or to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., either of which will be glad to give advice and assistance. It is advisable, if possible, to visit some nearby bull association in order to study the methods of operating, for the more information there is available the better will be the prospects for a well-organized and successful association.

Costly Stockings Cause Divorce.

Chicago.—Because he refused to pay \$3.50 for a pair of stockings for his wife, Albert Larson has been divorced. The couple had been married 17 years.

Graphite.

Down to 1850 graphite was obtained chiefly from the Borrowdale mine in Cumberland, England. Since then a supply has been drawn from eastern Siberia; from Ticonderoga, New York state; Buckingham, Quebec; and Bohemia. Graphite is also produced in Ceylon, and Madagascar. Artificial graphite is also being manufactured.

Jots and Tittles

Short Stories of Happenings in Linn County Generally and in Halsey Particularly

Miss Mona Bond visited Albany Tuesday.

Basil Witzig was here for a visit with Mrs. Starr.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitzner and son Ted were Albany visitors Friday.

Mrs. Kitchen returned Monday from a Christmas visit in Eugene.

Jess Safley and family ate Christmas dinner with relatives in Albany.

F. M. Brown came over from Brownsville Monday and took train for Portland.

Myrtle Hover returned to Corvallis Monday from her Christmas at home.

Icer Keen returned to Oregon City Monday via Halsey after Christmas at Brownsville.

Mrs. J. R. Wright went to Salem Tuesday to visit the remainder of the week with relatives.

Ralph Hooker was a passenger to Portland Monday, coming over from Brownsville with Carl Keen.

L. W. Byerley and wife, Alva Leeper and family and H. C. Davis spent Christmas at the Hugh Leeper home.

R. H. Robertson of Brownsville left on Saturday evening's train to visit his daughter, Mrs. Hamlin, in Petaluma, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. George Drinkard and daughter Doris and Miss Ione Callaway spent Christmas at the McMahan home.

Miss Clarrissa Walton, who is attending the normal school at Monmouth, is spending the holiday vacation at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Metzner and Miss Bessie Bond were Christmas guests at the E. R. Cummings home in Albany Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wells are the grandparents of twin boys born to their daughter, Mrs. Helapeth, at Eugene on Christmas day.

Mrs. Wright of Klamath Falls, visiting her parents, E. S. Masters and wife, near Brownsville, went to Albany shopping Tuesday.

Mrs. Ruth Williams of Portland went home Tuesday after visiting her parents, H. L. Straley and wife, and relatives near Brownsville.

J. M. Carey of Pasco, called home by the illness of his father, B. I. Carey, went home Tuesday, the elder Carey being gaining in health.

L. E. Buchanan, a homesteader near Cascadia, took to the county seat last week the hides of ten bobcats and three coyotes taken near his home.

Ray Logan of Athena is visiting his mother in this city. He and his mother spent Christmas with his sister, Mrs. James Newman, near Corvallis.

Mrs. Portia Stewart of Lebanon

has closed a bargain for Bert Clark's confectionery but possession has not yet passed and Bert is still on the job.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Danley and little daughter of Portland were Christmas guests at the home of Mrs. Danley's mother, Mrs. J. B. Huston, in this city.

The C. P. Staffords had a big Christmas feast and, judging by what they sent to the printer family, they must have had a turkey about as big as a house.

George P. Tycer and wife came home from Portland for Christmas, which they spent with Mrs. Tycer's father, John Bressler, and family, returning yesterday.

J. H. Henderson and wife of South Bend, Wash., spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Stafford. Mrs. Henderson is a sister of Mr. Stafford. They left for Portland Monday.

Henry Attig of Rainier arrived in Halsey Friday evening to look after the settlement of the estate of his father, the late George Attig, and was the guest of his mother southwest of town.

Mayor White came over from Brownsville Saturday evening to meet his daughters Ethel and Blanche and Mrs. V. E. Weber and husband and Mr. White's grandson. Mr. White visited the sick at the Wheeler home.

The Shedd Shorthorn Calf club, one of the most prominent and active boys' and girls' clubs in the state, has organized for the coming year. C. H. Davidson is leader, Dellis Corant president, Clifford Corant vice-president, and Irene Quimby secretary-treasurer.

(Continued on page 5)



Halsey Christian Church

Church Announcements

Methodist:
Sunday School, 10.
Preaching, 11.
Junior League, 8.
Intermediate League, 6:30.
Epworth League, 6:30.
Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8.
Rev. C. T. Cook, Pastor.

Christian:
Sunday School, 10.
Preaching, 11.
Endeavor, 6:30.
Prayer meeting, 7:30.
Lester Jones, Minister.

Pine Grove Church:
Sunday School, 10.
Preaching, 11, by Bro. Eggly.
Prayer-meeting, 7.
Bible Study, Wednesday, 7.

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JANUARY 1

THE REVOLT OF JEROBOAM.

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 12:1-33.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself unto them nor serve them.—Ex. 20:4, 5.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—1 Kings 12:26-31; 13:1-4, 20; 11 Chron. 12 and 13. Isa. 44:2-20.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Story of Two Kings.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Two Kings Who Disobeyed God.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Two Kings Who Lost Their Opportunities.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Industrial Unrest and Its Cure.

The movements leading up to the

division of the kingdom began during Solomon's reign.

I. The People's Demand (vv. 1-4). This was occasioned by the burden of excessive taxation and enforced labor required by Solomon in order to build costly houses and temples for his heathen wives. Owing to the multiplicity of his wives, this became very burdensome. The people were groaning under its weight. Upon the accession of the new king, Rehoboam, the people through their leader, Jeroboam, came with the request that their burdens be made lighter, promising loyalty to him on the condition of lightened burdens.

II. Rehoboam's Foolish Decision

(vv. 5-15). 1. Rehoboam consulted with the old men (vv. 5-7). He at once consulted the old men of experience who had been Solomon's advisers. Being acquainted with the conditions as imposed by Solomon, and knowing the temper of the people, they advised that the people's request be granted.

2. Rehoboam consulted the young men who had grown up with him (vv. 8-11). These young men were most likely half-brothers, sons of Solomon's many wives. Being thus brought up in the luxury of the harem, they were ignorant of the real rights of the people; therefore they advised that the burdens be increased.

3. Rehoboam follows the advice of the young men (vv. 12-15): At the appointed time he announced his purpose to the people. He answered them roughly, asserting his purpose to increase their burdens and sorrows. Rehoboam lost the great opportunity of his life.

III. The Revolt of the Ten Tribes

(vv. 16-24). Upon Rehoboam's announcement of his rash purpose, all Israel cried out, "What portion have we in David? Neither have we an inheritance in the son of Jesse; to your tents, O Israel! Now see to thine own house, David." Rehoboam's attempt to collect tribute from the ten tribes was met by stoning Adoram, the tribute gatherer, so that he died. Rehoboam's failure to heed the advice of experienced men caused the work of two generations to be undone in a moment.

IV. Jeroboam's Substitute Religion

(vv. 25-33). 1. He established calf-worship (vv. 25-33). (1) His pretext for (vv. 26, 27). He feared lest the religious unity should heal the political separation. His plea was that the people would go back to Jerusalem to worship, and therefore would gradually be led to acknowledge allegiance to Rehoboam, and his own life would be taken. This act of his had its root in his heart of unbelief. God had promised through the Prophet Ahijah to build him a sure house, even as he had built for David (1 Kings 11:38). Had he believed God, this fear would have been dispelled. Jeroboam only used religion to secure personal ends. He was too shrewd a politician to do away with religion. He knew that religion was a powerful factor in man's life. (2) The calves set up (vv. 28-30). When Jeroboam set up these idols he said, "It is too much for you to go up to Jerusalem; behold thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of Egypt." His religion was the religion of convenience.

2. His scheme of worship (vv. 31-33). (1) He built houses of high places (v. 31). This was against the direct command of God. (2) He made priests of the lowest of the people (v. 31). God had set aside the tribe of Levi to fill the office of priesthood. In this again, he disobeyed God. (3) He changed the day of the feast of the tabernacle (v. 32). The time of this feast was set by Jehovah (Lev. 23:33-34). (4) Jeroboam himself intrudes into the priest's office (v. 33). This act of presumption on his part was the climax of his godless acts. All this grew out of a wicked heart.

Pine Grove Pencillings

Misses Nora, Pearl and Grace Pehrson, Agnes Chandler and Anna Heinrich are home from Halsey to spend the holidays.

Clarence Eagy, from Portland, is spending the week with his brother, Lawrence Eagy.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen went to Eugene Sunday to visit relatives over Christmas.

Sophia Heinrich left Tuesday for Corvallis, after spending several days in this vicinity.

Misses Norah and Pearl Pehrson were hostesses to a group of friends Friday evening, when they entertained with a Christmas party. Decorations appropriate to the season decked the table, where refreshments were served.

A delightful party was given at the home of Mrs. McLaren Monday evening. The time was spent in lively games and refreshments were served at a late hour. About forty were present.

Where Shall They Dance?

(Albany Democrat)

A New England clergyman told a Chicago audience that he had increased his congregation from 300 to 1700 by allowing the young people to dance in the chapel. They dance the modern dances, too, and to it decently. Opposition to the plan is melting away as it is observed that the young people are not confining their activities to the dancing, but are taking up all branches of church work with new enthusiasm.

"It was the only way to save the boys and girls from the cheap dance halls and the sex plays at the movies," the pastor explained. "If young people want to dance, they are going to dance, and if you won't let them dance in the church they are going to some other place, probably the cheap dance hall."

There will always be differences of opinion as to the propriety of church dancing, and there are other gathering places which offer the same possibilities for protection, but the philosophy back of these particular dances is good. It is not the love of vice, but the love of gaiety and action which tempts the young. Give them gaiety and action in safe and clean surroundings and they are far less likely to seek another environment.

Verdict of an Expert

D. H. Talmadge, formerly editor and publisher of the Enterprise, writes from his present home in Salem:

Just a line to let you know that I think you are making a splendid paper of the little old Enterprise. Very few towns of the size of Halsey are so fortunate as to have such a paper.

Have been watching the news relative to the illness of Mrs. Wheeler. It is good to know that her condition is improving. I appreciate the fact that her illness has added materially to your burdens, and the unimpaired brightness and vigor of the paper under her trying circumstances is a mighty fine tribute to your own spirit.

The Ku Klux Klan held a parade in Kansas day before yesterday and nobody was killed. Accidents will happen.—Eugene Register.

Better'n an Ice Wagon.

When two little Irish boys asked a woman in an electric machine for a ride, she looked into the upturned dirty faces and couldn't resist. While driving to the street they had designated they sat perfectly still with eyes focused straight ahead, but when they got out she heard one say: "Gee, 'hat's better'n ridin' a ice wagon, hain't it?"

Common and Preferred Stock.

Holders of preferred stock are entitled to dividends in advance of common stock holders, and also to a claim on the property ahead of the common stock. The customary way is to provide for a limited dividend on preferred stock, which must be paid before common stock holders are entitled to any profits.

Who'd Be a Persian Frieri?

Persia, says an exchange, has a drink which gives men a mania for throwing stones. Persia must be a poor land for the greenhouse business.

Same Idea.

The old way of saying it: "A fool and his money are soon parted." The new way: "The long green doesn't remain with the green long."

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