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HALSEY, Linn Co., Ore. Jan. 26, 1922

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS

the saloonkeepers and many of the glimmering. brewers and distillers were continually violating the law. Had it not been for these lawbreakers conference shows that he senses prohibition would never have car- the causes underlying the foundaried, but they made regulation of tion of the farm bloc. Those causthe traffic so difficult that the nation became weary of the effort and not until the friends of the farmadopted prohibition.

fucturers and wnolesalers saw the only eminent leader the republican danger and urged compliance wi h party has today was any notethe laws, but in vain.

nal still. The bartender who sold booze to habitual drinkers, to drunken men and to miners, in violation of law, is still selling whenever he can, in violation of the new laws. He has not as many an illegal profit, and drunkenness and the consumption of liquor have fallen off immensely, but the violations that do occur are pointed to by the anti-prohibitionists as evidence that "prohibition don't prohibit."

Prohibition does prohibit liquor selling more effectually than i prohibits larceny, and as the generation of law breaking bartenders cipitate a disaster that will effectively and brewers and distiflers dies out every industry and commercial acthe number of violations of the law tivity, Mr. Harding recommends

will still further decrease. But we have with us a fire cousin of the criminal bartende He is selling tobacco and eigar ets to our boys, and now, som

say, girls, tho this is probably no yet true of Hulsey. The day i coming when these tobacco-selling erl uinals will bring such odium on the tobacco trade that the out raged public will take drastic ac tion, as they have done against intoxicants.

Every time a boy under 21 puff a cigarett on an Oregon street law is violated and a nail driven in the coffin of the tobacco trade.

BLOC VS. BLOC

President Harding opened fire on the "farm bloe" in congress, intimating that it was inimical to government by party. The bloc sa tight and Harding tried under mining it with an agricultural conference, just as he is trying to un dermine the league of nations with an international conference.

The latter conference has agreed to do everything except to agree, The farm conference, schedules to meet in Washington last Mot. day, will be unique, for among thosinvited are 26 women, many of whom own and operate farms ranging in size from 30,000 acres down,

The farm bloc is in favor of completing Muscle Shoals dam, which will cost \$30,000,000, and turning it over to Henry Ford under his contract of lease. If this is done Ford will sell electric power at low prices within a long radius from Kentucky and will furnish ni ogen, the most costly element in the fertilizer the farmer buye, at unheardof low prices.

The fertilizer trust and southern electric power trusts are up in arms assinst this, and the New York bankers are allied with then in an anti-Ford bloc that is spend ing money liberally in lobbying and propaganda to prevent the breaking of the strangle hold which these and the general banking interests have on the farmers of th country, for there is no central power to forbid Ford from selling ertion plausible.

fertilizer at low prices, as the railroad commission forbade him to reduce freight rates on the railroad he owns

In these contests, and in the effort to make federal reserve funds available to finance farmers not Transient advertising, 25c an inch; per-manent, 20c. No discount for time but until they can market them ulators, the farm bloc is aligned a quiet country village. Modernand the administration and its \$290,000 protege and the trusts are afraid the farmers will get the whip hand and millions of profits Before prohibition a majority of which they have glimpsed will go

Mr. Harding's address at the opening of the national egricultural es have long been in existence, but ers made their power known to National organizations of manu- such an extent as to alarm the worthy effort made to meet them. Changing the law does not That leader is Warren G. Harding of the depth of depravity to which change a criminal. He is a crimi- and that effort was the calling of the conference.

Among the truths enunciated by

the president were the following: There must be a new conception of the farmer's place in social and economic schemes. We cannot opportunities as forme ly to make co tinue to class the farmer as the man who farms because he has failed in other lines of endeavor. Executive talents of the skilled organizer, versatile artisan and business man must be his.

This is truly a conception of factso new to the ordinary politician that he will find it difficult to

Predicting that if the nation fails to aid the farmer it will prto the conference

1. Extension of farmers' co. operative and marketing organi zations, with legislation to exemp them from the anti-trust laws.

2. Provision for greater working cipital for the farmers. More essential and scientific

information to be provided by the government for the farmers. 4. Measures to prevent price fluctuations due to haphazard pro-

5. Transportation policies including improvement of waterways, a ship channel to the great lakes and electrification of railways.

No. 3 is certainly needed. Much of the "information" on farming n w sent out by the government involves useless waste of ink and mail-carrying labor.

As to No. 4, not all of us have forgotten how the organized farmers were lambasted a score or more years ago for sending out a "hold your wheat' warning, and we know that last year and the year before the banks prevented the holding of when by farmers by shutting off the farmers' credit and loaning money to speculators to buy and hold the wheat 'the farmers were forced to sell.

It has taken a long time to unite farmers' representatives so that politicians are compelled to sit up an I take notice. The promise of little relief will bardly be sufficient to disintegrate the bloc before ome at least of the promises are good citizenship.

From time to time documents ouried by Dr. Cook on his north pole trip are brought to light, one of them being found in the possession of an Eskimo last week. There is quite as much evidence that Dr. look was the first visitor at the pole as there is in favor of Peary's claim, though the latter, being a memper of a national geographical soety, got the prestige of its inlorsement for his claim.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace ays the big money lenders have seen farming the farmers. The vay fede al reserve and otler funds nave been handled makes his as-

Portland who are causing such a commotion among parent-teacher members and school officials.

Halsey, tho on the main lines of travel by rail and auto and tho without lining the pockets of spec- has many of the characteristics of day dissipation and lawlessness are unknown here. Many of our townspeople are retired farmers and their families, living quietly on the proceeds of years of ardu. ous iabor in the ill-rewarded field of agriculture.

ing up among ideal surroundings, with clean and wholsome means of gratifying the needs of youth for exercise and recreation, and as they develop into maturity there is a maximum resulting product of worth-while manhood and womanhood and a minimum of that class which inclines to lawlessness and licentiousness.

of them. It is well that the picure be no more vividly painted.

people perforce felt toward the public dance hall in those days persists with reference to whatever s called by the name "dance."

ead them towards vileness instead f towards virtue, and these, when hey open a public hall for dancing, need the constant supervision of he police, and often it is found necessary to close the doors by law.

up should associate together on erms of mutual friendship. The should be taught to respect and to be polite and considerate to one another.

friend nor a girl about a boy friend. It is silly to do so, and it is a posve wrong to the child. Children properly brot up in this respect tre never self-conscious and difh. dent. Ramsy Milholland, in Booth larkington's story which begins in this week's Enterprise bad many hours of humiliation and chagrin for which his parents were to blame.

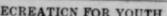
ful to others, for in this lies hap-

try to be helpful. Such teachings are the most powerful antidote for evil, social, commercial or political, that lies within our reach, and this antidote does lie within the reach of every parent.

ball and other athletic sports afford a wholesome outlet for the vim and vigor of the boys aud girls of Halsey, and if a commodious com munity building could be prov d for such uses as constantly arise it would be a good investment. I would conduce to good health and

not worth considering. of 100,000 inhabitants are rather diffi-

The asphalt itself servemestone. merely as a binder to hold the other materials together. In Europe asphalt pavements are generally made of asphaltle limestone, or "rock asphalt." mixed with asphalt.



A Halseyite who has never roamed abroad would find it difficult to account for the vehemence of the opponents of dancing in

The younger generation is grow-

tie dance halls of early days in he western country descended, when the grossest immorality and the most besotted drunkenness were recognized as part and parcel

But the abhorrence which decent

There are those whose instincts

It is well that the boys and giris of this community as they grow

Never tease a boy about a giri

Teach the girls to have self-respect and to endeavor to be respect-

Teach the boys to respect and revere womanhood and to always

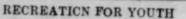
It is well that basketball, foct

Chinese Villages of 100,000.

The distribution of the population of China is a curious thing to contemplate. A hundred thousand people may be gathered together within what night rightly be regarded as city imits, but on the map their city will he indicated as a mere village that is Moreover. they will not have established a single eature of city organization. Villages rult to visualize, but they exist in China .- Eleanor Franklin Egan in the Saturday Evening Post.

Asphalt Pavements.

American asphalt pavements consist chiefly of sand and pulverized onsisting of limestone naturally





A romance of Broadway and the southern seas; of a hectic-race for pleasure stilled in the peace of a lonely

with Seena Owen and 3

E. K. Lawrence

Seven Bald Pates" A two-reel Comedy RIALTO FRIDAY

RURAL BUILDING AIDS COMMUNITY

Many Advantages Are Outlined in Financing Proposition by Popular Subscription.

STUDY MADE BY SPECIALISTS

By Far the Greatest Number of Structures Are Erected Throughthe United Effort of People Most Interested.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To assist rural organizations in working out ways of financing and maintaining community buildings, the United States Department of Agriculture has just published Farmers' Bulletin 1192, The Organization of Rural Community Buildings. This is the third of a series of bulletins on rural community buildings, based on an inimate study made by specialists of the department of more than 200 such buildings in all parts of the country. The first, Department Bulletin 825, Rural Community Buildings in the United States, gives a history of the movement, treats of some of the gen-



Public Reading Room, Holden (Mass.) Community House-This Is but One of Many Attractively Furnished Rooms in This Building.

eral principles involved, and tells the story in detail of the erection, financing, management and use of a few representative types; the second, Farmers' Bulletin 1173, Plans of Rural Community Buildings, gives the floor plans of 21 buildings of the better class, illustrating various types.

Methods of Financing

It is pointed out in this third bulletin that though community buildings are financed in a number of ways, as individual donations, local industry, well-established social or fraternal organizations, by far the greatest number are erected through the united effort of interested people and various organizations of the community. When the latter plan is employed the necessary money is obtained either by voluntary contributions or by the sale of stock. Subscriptions are paid in the form of money, labor or materials.

Financing a building by general voluntary contributions is suggested as perhaps the simplest, quickest and most elaste way, while incorporated stock associations furnish more of the elements of financial permanency. The community method of financing has a number of advantages: (1) People are devoted to that to which they voluntarily subscribe; (2) this method develops community co-operation, promotes union, and decreases antagonisms through the necessity of different organizations and factions working together in a financial campaign; (3) as the money is voluntarily given from private funds, the people are enabled to make experiments in the building which they would hesitate to make with public funds or those of an individual or club; (4)

those who pay, control. Only a high type of citizenship subscribes to an institution of this kind and thus public spirit at its best is in control.

Community Buildings.

In recent years there has been growing movement in the erection of community buildings by the municipality through taxation. This method also has its distinct advantages

Maintenance expenses of community buildings are met by dues, fees. rentals and receipts from entertain ments, profits and concessions. Somof the best organizations maintain their buildings entirely by annual dues In the case of buildings financed by an individual or by an industrial con cern, a community association is gen erally formed which guarantees the maintenance of the building as a con dition of the donation.

Most community associations which finance their buildings by issuing stock, incorporate under the state laws in order that they may have i more effective instrument for buying selling and holding property. guide such associations, copies of ar ticles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws now in use by a num ber of well-established organization are included in the bulletin. State laws relating to municipalities an counties erecting buildings are als given. Copies of the bulletin can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agricu' ture, Washington, D. C.

BIG INCREASE FROM SHEEP

Yields of lambs and wool depend largely upon the breed of sheep selected. With ewes of any one of the medium-sized mutton breeds, the United States Department of Agriculture points out that 115 per cent of lambs can ised, and 150 per cent is not infrequently reached. The wool clip varies from seven to eleven pounds per ewe. The larger mutton breeds yield more, as do also the fine wools, but the value per pound of the latter has in normal times been less on account of the greater proportion of grease. In comparison with cattle and swine, sheep can be made to yield practically the same net returns on the value of the land, if well cared for, and if kept on lands reasonably well adapted for sheep raising.

BUY FARM THAT IS EQUIPPED

Gives Newcomer Chance to Work Out Changes and Assures Self-Sustaining Business.

Often it is a distinct advantage when buying a farm to purchase the equipment, live stock and materials already on the place. In this way, the United States Department of Agricul ture points out, an income is obtained almost from the outset, which usually makes possible the operation of the farm without a loss, and thus gives the newcomer a chance to work out changes and plans and at the same time have a self-sustaining farm busi-

If only the bare farm is purchased it usually takes some time to supply all the equipment and live stock and put the place on a paying basis. In the meantime overhead costs and other expenses amount to a large item Hence the advantage that so often is gained in buying a farm that is a going concern.

Beware Snap Judgment.

Love without distinction, without rocrastination. Lavish it upon the poor, where it is easy; especially upor the rich who often need it most : most of all, upon our equals, where it is very difficult, and for whom, perhaps we can do the least of all.-Exchange

Birds That Stay at Home.

Most bird families do not keep toether, but scatter upon leaving the But the bluejay, bluebird, the kingbird and a few others less generally known live together the greater part of the year, says John Burroughs.

Warmed Over

The following paragraphs are printed with the dates and everything as they would have been worded if the printers could have put them in type last week:

Miss Hazel M'Hargue of Brownsville took Friday's train for Har-

Mrs, H. Lasley of Brownsville got home Friday from her visit at Olympia.

Miss Cleona Smith was home from Eugene over the week end.

W. W. Chaplin, representing the Merganthaler linotype, was in Halsey Friday. He has been a printer and he took off his coat and set type a while in the Enterprise office.

Mrs. Andrew Brown was a Shedd visitor between trains Saturday.

F. H. Porte: was a guest of his sister, Mrs. Brassfield, at Suedd Sinday.

Mrs. Dwight Smith and children left for their home at Klamath Falls Tuesday, after spending several months with Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S Marsters, at their home east of town.

Word has been received from Portland that Mrs. G. G. Stevenson and baby daughter and her sister, Mrs. Hanna, who have been suffering from an attack of smallpox, are getting along nicely. J. C. Standish spent the week

end with his son Everett in Portland, who he reports is about th same as on former visits. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McMahan returned Tuesday from a visit of sev-

eral days with Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Deavit at Corvallis. W. H. McMahan returned to his home in Portland Friday after spending a few days at the home

Miss Geraldine Cook went to Salem Tuesday to consult an eye specialist.

of his son James.

W. O. Frum was an Albany vistor Monday.

Assessed valuations of cities in his county are Albany, \$3,725,889; ebanon, \$1,044,085; Harrisburg, \$350,562; Brownsville, \$304,402; Ialsey, \$206,614; Scio, \$161,680; Sweet Home, \$43,958; Sodaville, 319,620.

Little Mildred Schenk of Sweet Home while at play fell off a bridge into water that came nearly to her shoulders. Her cries were heard, but she waded out before help came.

Mrs. J. W. Drinkard was an Albany visitor Friday.

A bronze tablet on the courthouse lawn at Albany will be one of the markers which the D. A. R. are placing to mark pioneer trails in Oregon.

Mrs. G. W. Mornhinweg was in Albany Friday.

Please do not write newspaper copy on both sides of the sheet. Often, in a rush, two printers want to cut the sheet so both can work on it at once. On request this office will furnish all the paper you need to write copy on.

Prizes for High School Pupils

All high school students are eligible for a prize play-writing contest, conducted by the Dramatic club of Gooding college.

Prizes will be given for the best ne-act plays written by high school udents. There are no limitations ipon the plays as to type or length, provided they are suitable for oneet production.

The first prize will be \$25; the econd, \$15; the third \$10; and the ourth \$5.

Further instructions may be obained from Esther Hope Jacoby, Ira natic director. Gooding, Idaho.

Bids for the construction of 3300 refrigerator cars for the Pacific ruit Express company, for 1912 del very, have been requested. The new cars, it is anticipated, will be completed in time for the summer perishable business. The company, with the new equipment now being ordered, will have 22,000 refrigerator cars.

Special excursion rates to Chicago for delegates who will attend the annual convention of the American Fruit and Vegetable Growers' association January 28 to 27 will be granted by the Southern Pacific company.

Probably Sticks, at That. To permit thorough cleaning a window has been patented that slides up and down, swings back and forth hortzontally on a pivot in its center and opens sideways on hinges.