

HALSEY ENTERPRISE

An independent—NOT neutral—news-paper, published every Thursday, by Wm. H. & A. A. WHEELER. Wm. H. WHEELER Editor. Mrs. A. A. WHEELER Business Manager and Local News Editor.

Subscriptions, \$1.50 a year in advance. Transient advertising, 25c an inch; permanent, 20c. No discount for time or space. In "Paid-for Paragraphs," 5c a line. No advertising disguised as news. Phone 205.

HALSEY, Linn Co., Ore., Feb. 2, 1922

GOVERNED TOO MUCH

The governor called wise heads together to consider the serious problem of state finances and they devoted their attention not to finding ways of reducing expenses but to seeking means of prying additional revenue out of somebody's pocket. What this state needs is another Charles G. Dawes to apply the scalpel to expensive excrescences. If something less than forty state commissions, with their salaried deputies and assistants and secretaries and stenographers and typewriters, were excised from the body politic a reduction of the tax burden might result. If the membership of the law-making body were reduced one-half or one-fourth better laws might be enacted at less expense. We are taxed to death because we are governed to death.

WHAT A VICTORY!

Mr. Harding got considerable commendation for self-effacement when he let Secretary Hughes state America's startling proposal for four nations to scrap the war ships they were building and some more and build no more for ten years. If Mr. Harding sidestepped a few days or weeks of applause in that course, he also sidestepped months of steadily-increasing agony and disappointment that have spread a sickly pallor over Mr. Hughes' countenance, dimmed the sparkle of his eye, dulled the vigor of his muscles and aged him, in appearance, ten years in half as many moons.

The other nations accepted "in principle" the proposals of Mr. Hughes, which he announced as America's irreducible minimum, and applause reverberated from all over the world.

And then the conference got down to work and gradually the bottom of our "irreducible minimum" descended until now it can't be discovered with a telescope.

One of our demands was an open showing of the 21 demands to which Japan, with a club, had induced China to assent. China wanted them made public, but Japan demurred, and Japan was the winner.

Another was the return of the Shantung concessions to China. After much palaver Japan has promised, what she did at Paris, to withdraw when she considers the time opportune, which means that Japan has won that point.

Then we wanted Japan to get out of Siberia. Our "masterly" diplomacy has consented that her troops shall stay there until she gets ready for them to leave.

We wanted the uncompleted Japanese vessel, the Mutsu, scrapped, but politely consented that an older and less formidable war machine should be scrapped instead.

There have been a number of victories won in the conference, but it is difficult to discover any nation except Japan that has scored any of them.

The result of the conference, when it gets before congress for approval by one house and financial support from both, if it ever does, will look about as much like America's original and universally applauded plan as the league of nations pact looked like its original self when Lodge's "reservations" had been tacked to it for senatorial consideration.

And if the work of the conference comes formally before the senate; then look out for fireworks

TAIL MAY WAG THE DOG

Mr. Harding, opening his farm conference, stated farmers' need very nicely and the farmers approved of his statement.

But they back the farm block, which he denounces, and they want the St. Lawrence ship passage to the lakes, which would get western wheat to market more cheaply than via New York, and Harding's heaviest support comes from New York and New England, where most of the funds to pull the party's \$100,000 out of the hole are looked for, to say nothing of financing future campaigns, and New York and New England want no St. Lawrence ship channel.

Harding's friends say he will play a trump card against the bloc by campaigning against its friends in their districts in the fall elections, but the lawmakers are not sure that he can give them as hard a walloping in those elections as the farmers can; their dilemma is dire.

The farmers have always been a sort of tail to the political dog, and have been wagged by it at will, but it looks as if the tail is growing big enough to wag the dog.

TO GALVANIZE A CORPSE

Jimmy Cox and a southerner with the historic appellation of Harrison are trying to get together the scraps that remained when the democratic party exploded with its own gas at San Francisco.

The party still owes \$200,000 of the debt it incurred in the last campaign, but when Harding opens up on the farm bloc and Cox on the league of nations issue, which will not down, there may be enough enthusiasm to get both parties out of debt and raise new purses for the fight. Especially so if many of the candidates have such friends as innocent Mr. Newberry had, to buy offices for them whether they want them or not.

As paved roads increase, so do fatal automobile accidents. In 1916 there were 66 such in Oregon, 79 in 1919 and 89 in 1920. The corner of Crook county, where there were no automobile accidents, says: "Crook county people drive carefully. Our roads don't stand speeding. Too rough." If the fatal speeders killed only themselves we might regard the situation complacently, for they can be spared, but unfortunately they sometimes carry passengers who have common sense and these suffer too.

Everybody approves the passage of a soldiers' bonus bill by congress, but nobody wants the money raised in a way that will increase his taxes. The general cry is "wait until the tax burden of the country is less." There is economy in that proposition. Judging by the recent past, when the tax burden is less the bonus will cost less also, for there will not be many soldiers left to pay it to.

Poland has banned beer with more than 24 per cent alcohol, limiting drinking places to one for each 2500 and to restaurants and abolishing saloons. Mexico proposes to prohibit the cultivation of the maguery plant, from which the national drink is made. And in the United States prohibition prohibits liquor selling as effectively as it does larceny.

Psychologists of Columbia University have decided on an investigation of poker to learn why the game has such an attraction for its devotees. These investigators may share the usual fate of the rustic visitor who starts in to investigate the social evil and acquires empty pockets and an unfortunate habit.

WHERE YOUR TAXES GO

No Washington correspondent is better known or more highly esteemed than Edward G. Lowry. That in itself means that he has broad and deep knowledge of national and world affairs; that he is skillful in getting the news and tactful in writing it, and that he has the confidence of the public men with whom he comes in contact. But Mr. Lowry has more than that. He has the really patriotic feeling that the intimate knowledge of the nation's affairs, which he acquires through his work in Washington, should be imparted to the people of the country who have not his privileges, in such a way that they will be led to take that personal interest in the doings of the government, which alone will result in good government. He wants the people to realize that it is their government, answerable to them only, and that they only are responsible for its good qualities and its bad qualities. It is this feeling that has inspired much of Mr. Lowry's best work.

Born in Atlanta in 1876, Mr. Lowry was educated in private schools, the Georgia Military Institute and by private tutors, and began his journalistic career at the age of twenty-four. In 1904 he was sent to Washington and has been there almost continuously ever since. He has been the political correspondent of Harper's Weekly, has written many articles for the periodical press and since 1913 has been the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, and for a considerable time the managing editor of that paper. When Germany started the World war the government naturally found important work for Mr. Lowry. For two years he was attached to the American embassy in London, and then he returned to become a captain in the aviation section of the signal corps. Then he was as-



Edward G. Lowry.

sistant military attaché at London and on the British front in Flanders, and was with the American Army of Occupation in Germany. For his valuable work he was awarded the British Military Cross. Recently he wrote "Washington Close-Ups," a series of character sketches of eminent figures in the national capital, which the country is reading with vast enjoyment. For two years Mr. Lowry has been making a close study of the business of the government. He is giving credit in congress for his aid in passing the budget bill and in bringing about the naming of the joint committee of the house and senate to investigate and report upon the administration and organization of the government executive departments. He now wants the people of the United States to know the details of the United States government, which is their business. He believes the knowledge of these details will make of them better Americans and give them a better government.

No man not imbued with Mr. Lowry's high ideal could have carried out this study of the government business so exhaustively and painstakingly as has he. Probably he now knows more about it than any other man in the world. With extraordinary perseverance and dogged persistence he went after hidden facts and multifarious details—and got them. Nothing was too big for his comprehension or too small for his attention. At one time he went to a member of the cabinet with the statement that the government had on its payrolls, exclusive of the officers and men of the army and navy, one employee for each 68 people of the United States ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations. It took that cabinet officer, with the assistants he had at his command, a considerable time, and considerable effort to verify Mr. Lowry's statement, but he found it to be true.

As the result of his careful studies Mr. Lowry has written a series of articles on the business of government income and expense; where the money comes from, and how and for what it is spent; whether the organization of the business side of government is efficient or inefficient; whether the government wastes the money we give it. The series is not in any sense political. It is not an attack, not a muck-raking expedition. It recites facts, conceded, acknowledged facts. These facts come from the men in the government—from the government itself—and they are all facts that every American citizen is entitled to know and should know.

The series of articles on this subject of "Where Your Taxes Go" will be carried in these columns. They should be read by every American who is interested in the welfare of the nation.

The highway commission desig-

nates as primary roads the 1176 miles that compete with railroads and open up no new country, like the Pacific highway, and as secondary roads 1640 miles that lead farther away from the railroads. The other roads, which "ought to be but ain't," if built would attract settlers to land that lies idle because its products, if it were cultivated, could not be marketed for want of roads.

Representatives of the district attorneys of the state and the state medical association are drafting a law to provide "an impartial committee of experts" to decide the insanity question when it is raised in the defense of a person on trial for crime. Wonder if those experts will be satisfied with the \$100 a day now charged for expert opinions in such cases?

Opposition of democrats to the four-power treaty for revenge would not be patriotic, but it would visit poetic justice on the other party. A pretty strong lantern would be required to reveal much patriotism in either party except during a campaign. That's government by party.

If \$295,000 may necessarily be spent in a campaign for a senatorial nomination, as Newberry says it was, what use is there in running a candidate who cannot pay so much and has no friends who will?

SAVE MONEY

- Men's full cut blue chambray Work Shirts.....75c
 - Men's good weight outing flannel Night Shirts, all sizes...\$1
 - Boys' splendid quality outing flannel Night Shirts...90c
 - Men's leather faced canvas Gloves, the cheapest Work Glove you can buy 25c a pair
 - Men's Jersey knit Gloves, splendid for work or driving, 2 pairs.....25c
- Mail us your order.



The store with a square deal for every customer. ALBANY, OREGON

Today 382 courses in play production are offered in 146 institutions of learning. There are well equipped theaters in 17 college-27 schools have outdoor theaters. The number of these institutions which "gym" or chapel may be transformed into a temporary playhouse probably includes most of the schools in the country. Some of these classroom plays have been put on the professional stage and have won success.

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Prompt & efficient auto repairing

Fisk and Goodyear Tires and Tubes. Before buying tires be sure and investigate our prices. Ford parts & accessories always on hand.

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To See How Linn Does It
After a Portland meeting the western states extension service conference is expected to visit S. H. Holt's farm, near Scio, tomorrow and be entertained by a series of conferences and demonstrations there and at other points in Linn county.

Saturday morning, at the William Gilkey farm, Linn county club members will demonstrate feeding and fitting stock for exhibition.

Dinner will be at the Riverside community hall, then a lecture on clearing land. Also Saturday on James Caldwell's farm near Riverside, three miles from Albany, under auspices of the O. A. C., there will be a field demonstration of burning, blasting and pulling stumps, all sizes and shapes. The most modern methods will be employed, which we suppose includes Mr. Zysset's burner.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE BY RATS TO FOODSTUFFS

Loss of \$200,000,000 Annually in United States.

To Effect Complete Extermination of Rodent Pests United Efforts of Every Home Owner and Tenant Are Needed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Damage totaling \$200,000,000 in stored foodstuffs, grain, field crops, and other injurable materials is done by rats in the United States annually. Only the united efforts of every home owner and tenant can effect the abolition of these rodent pests. The Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, is starting a big campaign against rodents throughout the eastern United States. Much already has been accomplished in the matter of control in the Western and Middle Western states, where effective cooperation was secured. On the other hand, residents of the Eastern and Southern states, as a rule, have been exposed to widespread ravages and attacks from rodents for such long periods that they have become so accustomed to the nuisances as to accept them as a matter of course. Uncle Sam is doing his utmost to awaken these sections to the need for eradicating rats.

To illustrate the enormous damages which rats annually accomplish in grain and corn fields, the experience of the state penitentiary farm, cover-



Rats Menace Food Supplies With Disease and Cause Much Loss and Waste.

ing 2,500 acres, at Baton Rouge, La., is of interest. Last year a 200-acre field of corn was planted on this farm. The rats worked their way through the field, stealing their way through the kernels could germinate. The field was planted a second time, and again the rats overran the prospective cornfield, leaving in their wake paths of destruction. Undeterred, the farm manager planted the field to corn a third time, and ultimately secured a poor stand, which resulted in the production of about one-third of a normal corn crop.

Changed Air Helps Plants.
Recent experiments have shown that crops can be increased from one and a half to four times by an alteration in the air which the plants breathe. The method is a simple one, and consists of increasing the proportion of carbonic acid in the air.

Grange Report

Calapooia grange No. 414 met in regular session Saturday, Jan. 28, for installation of officers, Worthy Master H. S. Aekerman in the chair.

The installing officers and other visitors were A. Miller, Miss Eastman, Mrs. W. Ohling, Mrs. L. Westcott, Mrs. M. Shoal from near Albany and Mr. and Mrs. W. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford and Mr. Wadell of Brownsville.

The usual good dinner was enjoyed at noon. Mr. and Mrs. William Wheeler's kind letter to the grange was read, in which they sent their best wishes and thanks for the remembrance sent them from the grange.

Mrs. Ohling explained the report which is to be sent her from the home economic committee. Bro. Miller urged all who can to attend Pomona grange the fifth Saturday in April at Morning Star grange, 6 miles north of Albany on the Jefferson road.

Discussion of state tax funds and public service telephone rates was had. Our officers were duly installed on the new plan used at the national grange and the work was well put on.

Please remember our next all-day meeting, Saturday, Feb. 25. Come out and help our new master. Grange Reporter.

Shedd Shots

Harry Poland is building a large chicken house and expects to go into the chicken business.

Mrs. D. F. West spent a few days at the Poland home lately.

Leo Jenne is visiting with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George Dannen.

A. D. Elder and wife are contemplating a visit with relatives in California.

Mrs. W. Y. Shearer was an Albany caller Saturday.

Mr. Coates is still on the sick list. He is suffering from partial paralysis and is not able to be about but has a good appetite.

Mrs. Gregory went to Albany Saturday.

Mrs. Esther Groves, whose home is in North Dakota, has just arrived for a few weeks' visit with her parents, R. C. Farwell and wife.

Mrs. T. J. Dannen is suffering from sore throat.

Master George A. Dannen has inflammatory rheumatism. At last accounts he was able to be up and around.

Mrs. Castleman, mother of Mrs. F. H. Brock, was so seriously ill at the Brock home Monday that her children in California and elsewhere were summoned.

Beaver State Beavers Busy

Oregon protects the beaver, from which the state takes its nickname; but the animal must keep his activities within bounds or take the consequences. Just now he is in the limelight because of his mischievous activities.

Amos Ramsey of Halsey is one of the state's trappers and when beavers become a nuisance state trappers are sent to reduce their efficiency. Mr. Ramsey has just come from a trip to Clear creek, Lane county, where by damming the creek the animals had been flooding fields and pastures. He caught seven there, five of which were as large as eighty pounds apiece.

Tuesday Mr. Ramsey started for Scio, where the big rodents were damaging orchards. He expects about a month's work there.

The trappers get two-thirds of the proceeds from the animals caught and the state one-third. When in luck the trapper makes as high as \$75 a week.

Another trapper is on the job in eastern Oregon and Trapper Ames has left his quest in the mountains for wolf and cougar and gone to Riddle to cope with a beaver menace there.

A tabulation as of September last, stating price per thousand board feet on actual sales of lumber at the mills on five standard varieties of southern pine, shows an average reduction from \$61.50 to \$20.71 since March, 1920; and for Douglas fir from the northwest, an average reduction from \$44.15 to \$11.94—a deflection in price exceeding that of any other building material or commodity. It other prices had kept pace there would be little call for complaint by builders.—Manufacturers,