

Garnjobst's organization of Boy Scouts decided to affiliate with other organizations of scouts in the county. Executive McWain inspected the scouts and gave them instructions.

If you have a dog and no state license you are liable to be fined ten dollars.

Evening papers arrive here from the north 20 minutes earlier than before.

Mail to go out on evening trains under the new schedule must be in the postoffice before 5 o'clock.

The average price for butterfat at the local creamery the last month was 34c a pound net to the producer.

The girls' glee club of the high school is preparing a program of "classical, humorous, patriotic, secular and dialect selections" for the concert which will be given Saturday, March 11.

A team of Rebekahs, who have been practicing floor work for a couple of weeks, will go to Shedd Saturday evening and put on the work there.

Brownville had a flood Saturday night when the flume which carries water to the flouring mills gave way. The affected ground was considerably cut up before the accident was discovered and the water shut off. Repairs will cost the owners, William Mills & Son, a pretty penny.

Miss Adel Edwards returned Friday from a stay of several weeks in Portland, where she has been receiving medical treatment.

Mrs. T. J. Skirvin went to Albany Tuesday.

Mrs. L. A. Morris of Albany was guests at the R. B. Mayberry home Sunday. The two ladies are sisters of Mr. Mayberry.

Warren Kean of East Knox Butte is in a hospital as the result of a peculiar accident. He tripped over a wire and fell and burst his vermiform appendix.

An underground railroad crossing is to be constructed at Murder creek, this county, the railroad company paving 40 per cent of the cost and county and state each 30 per cent. Wouldn't it be well to reconstruct the name of the creek, too?

Cecil Harrison of Brownville, whose wife recently died of pneumonia, has been taken down with the same trouble while visiting her friends in southern Oregon.

Dowey Gilkey, a Coos county boy, was in town Tuesday, being on his return from a trip to Oklahoma, where he says times are pretty hard and no prospects for better soon, as it is very dry, winter grain having died out. He went over to Brownville to look around.

"Grandma" McBurney of Peoria will be 75 tomorrow and her neighbors propose to hold a grand celebration.

Wilmetta Forster spent the week end with her sister, Blanche Forster of Eugene, returning Monday evening.

The final number of the lyceum course, Tuesday night, drew the second largest attendance of the season and was well received, but the guarantors lose about \$7 apiece at that. Some who encouraged them to make the venture and promised patronage never attended once. The entire series has been creditable and well worth the cost, but the latter ought to be more evenly distributed. A few have had to bear the brunt of the cost of what the many enjoyed.

Nonspi, the deodorant, for excessive perspiration. Price 50c. Odo-Ro-No. Mum. TALCUM POWDERS. Mennen's, Williams', Davis', Melba, Dierkiss, Johnson's, Purora Violet. Cutex Cuticle Remover, Cutex Nail Polish, Cutex Nail White. Ringo's Drug Store.

Rialto, Friday WALLACE REID IN "The Love Special" A Paramount Picture

See--- The wild engine ride thru a mountain blizzard at night. Raging flood and thrilling rescue. The majestic Yosemite and the most amazing snow scenes ever filmed. All blended into a romance of love and daring that speeds through your blood a mile a minute, with Agnes Ayres and Theodore Roberts and

Snooky, the Human Ape in two reels of Laughter

Mack Sawyer and Mary Boone of Brownville were married Tuesday.

Homer Mornhinweg was home from Shedd over Sunday.

R. A. Pierce of Medford went home Tuesday after a visit at the S. A. Anderson home at Brownville.

Mrs. T. J. Skirvin went to Albany Tuesday.

Mrs. O. W. Frum and daughters Ruth and Vivian went to Albany Tuesday.

Miss Adel Edwards returned Friday from a stay of several weeks in Portland, where she has been receiving medical treatment.

Mrs. Henry Zimmerman was an Albany visitor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Beene were in Albany Friday.

Among the Halsey people seen on the streets of Albany Friday were Amos Ramsay and Harry Commons.

Mrs. Fred Taylor of Corvallis arrived Sunday and is the guest of her father, J. C. Standish.

Mrs. Fannie Starr returned Sunday from a short visit with friends at Corvallis.

L. W. Byerley returned Sunday from a short business trip to Portland.

Mrs. G. T. Kitchen attended a family reunion at Eugene the last of the week on the occasion of the departure for Dunsmuir, Cal., of her sister, Mrs. Childers, and niece, Miss Winona Waddell.

F. H. Porter left Monday night for Portland with a car of eight red polled cattle which he had sold to parties in eastern Oregon.

Mrs. West of Brownville returned to Halsey Sunday and is employed at the Henry English home.

R. E. Bierley was on the sick list the first of the week.

O. W. Frum shipped a carload of hay this week to Marcola.

Mrs. Nancy Palmer has been ill the past week.

Mrs. L. A. Pray got a dispatch yesterday saying that her daughter, Mrs. Murrow, arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on Valentine's day and will be here the last of the week.

George Smith of Lebanon came in on Wednesday's train.

W. A. Carey and wife came home yesterday from a trip to Salem.

Mrs. Umstead, late of Halsey who is residing in Berkeley, is seriously ill and has been taken to her daughter's home in that city.

George W. Laubner visited Albany yesterday.

Keith Crews of Sunnyside, Wash., arrived here yesterday from Dexter, where he had been visiting his uncle, John Crews. He is the guest of John Porter.

L. M. Curl of Albany has filed a declaration of candidacy for the republican nomination for state senator from this county.

The Brownville W. C. T. U. will celebrate Frances Willard day at the Christian church tomorrow.

W. P. Elmore is assisting at a protracted meeting at Mill City.

J. Skidmore of Washington, D. C., agent for agricultural vocation training in eleven northwestern

states, says: "Lebanon has one of the largest and best-equipped vocational agriculture departments in Oregon." Lebanon has 27 students enrolled in plant husbandry and the same number in animal industry, 54 in all.

Ed Stortz, late of Brownville, has bought an interest in the Elite confectionery at Albany. Elmer Williams and Miss Freerksen sold it to him and Bert Gilbert of Portland.

Tuesday night there was a debate at the Kirk school on the subject: "Resolved, That the men shouldn't help wash the dishes." We have not learned the decision on this important question, and await it anxiously.

This may be winter, but a Primrose blossomed on Wednesday at Lyons, in this county. It was a female Primrose and weighed nine pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Primrose are very proud of it.

Mrs. C. T. Cook is visiting her brothers at Philomath for a few days.

Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY Author "Washington Close-Ups," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods.

III. WARS EAT UP THE TAXES

When I set out to discover for you where the money you pay as federal taxes goes I did not have far to look. It goes for wars, past, present and prospective. Last year a little over 90 per cent of the national income went that way. In the report of the secretary of the treasury submitted to congress in December, 1920, he remarks:

Table showing government expenditures for the fiscal year 1920. Total: \$5,716,000,000. Categories include War department, Navy department, Shipping board, Federal control of transportation systems, etc.

Substantially all the expenditures entering into this total, and a large share of the expenditures on various minor accounts, represent burdens directly traceable to the war, to past wars or to preparedness for future wars. These figures serve to indicate the direction which sincere efforts to reduce the cost of the government must take.

Then I found Mr. Gilbert, the under-secretary of the treasury, saying: "There has been much idle talk to the effect that the excessive cost of government is due to inefficiency and extravagance in the executive departments."

Without doubt there has been waste and inefficiency in the various government departments and establishments, and much can be accomplished, and has already been accomplished, by the introduction of efficient and economic methods of administration and the elimination of duplication and unnecessary work. It might well be possible to save as much as \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 by careful and scientific reorganization of the government's business.

The figures show that over 90 per cent of the total annual expenditures of the government are related to war. Out of total expenditures during 1920 of about \$5,600,000,000, about \$5 1/2 billions represented expenditures directly traceable to the war, to past wars, or to preparedness for future wars. Of this, about \$2,500,000,000 went for the army and navy, over \$500,000,000 for the shipping board, over \$1,000,000,000 for the railroads, another \$1,000,000,000 for interest on the public debt, almost \$500,000,000 for purchase of obligations of foreign governments on account of their war expenditures, and the remainder for pensions, war risk allotments and miscellaneous items related to war.

An analysis of the expenditures of the first six months of the fiscal year 1921 gives similar results. The figures also show that the total cost of running what may be termed the civil establishment of government, that is to say, the various government departments, boards and commissions and the legislative establishment, have not much exceeded \$250,000,000 even in the abnormal war years.

I sought details. If more than 90 per cent of the entire disbursements of 1920 went for past and prospective wars, how much had we been spending to keep the world safe for democracy? We are all familiar with the argument that the best way to prevent war is to be prepared for war. I thought I might find out whether that was true. I went back into the records and found that year by year, from 1834 to 1919 inclusive, the treasury department had kept an account of the actual disbursements—not appropriations, mind you, but actual money expended—of the War department, the Navy department and for pensions. When I got all the figures before me I couldn't add them up.

In the bureau of internal revenue they loaned me a machine and an operator, and so I know and can tell you that from 1834 to and through 1919 the War Department actually disbursed \$23,002,390,008.65. In the same period the Navy Department spent \$9,907,369,032.84; and pensioners of past wars got \$5,634,079,094.23.

That is a thundering total of \$29,600,759,041.49 for the army and navy alone, leaving out of account the \$5,634,079,094.23 for pensions.

I will let you decide whether any part of the twenty-nine billion dollars spent for preparedness and for war prevented our going to war or found us prepared when we went to war. The three items I have enumerated are only ribs of the skeleton of the cost of war preparation and activity. I have not been able to excavate any other detail figures. But it is known that the war of 1812 cost about \$133,703,880.

The cost of the Mexican war is estimated to have been \$63,605,621.

The total cost of the Civil war, taking the period from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1865, may be figured closely at \$3,500,000,000.

The treasury in the winter of 1920-21 estimated in a report sent to congress through the secretary that the cost of the World war to us to that date had been \$24,100,000,000, exclusive of our loans to the allies and other foreign nations.

So you see the cost of wars is going up, no matter how much money we spend by way of preparation.

IV. THE BURDEN OF TAXES

Before the war the government of the United States spent about one billion dollars a year for all purposes, including interest on the public debt. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the first full fiscal year after fighting stopped, the government spent in round figures six billion four hundred million dollars. In the fiscal year 1921, that is, up to June 30, 1921, it spent \$5,115,927,689.30, and in the fiscal year of 1922, which will end on June 30, 1922, it will spend more than four billion dollars, says Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department.

These figures include interest on the public debt which amounts to about one billion dollars, but include nothing for sinking fund or other debt redemption. Including both interest and sinking fund, the government will spend more than four times as much the fiscal year 1922 as it spent yearly before the war.

These expenditures and these heavy charges are a part of the price of victory. Your whole present problem is to curtail them. It concerns you to know just how these immense sums were gathered and how much you paid and are paying toward them, for of course we, the tax payers, the men and women with jobs, the men and women who have what the census calls gainful occupations, paid every cent of it. It was our money until the government took it.

Let us examine the fiscal year 1920. I have not the detailed account for 1921, but it was slightly less than the year previous, as the year ending June 30, 1922, will be a slightly less burden on us than the year preceding. According to a careful analysis made by the late Dr. E. B. Ross, of the United States bureau of standards, a government scientist who was deeply and intelligently interested in the subject, every man, woman and child in this country contributes an average of fifty-three dollars in taxes to the support of the national government. Actually it is nearer fifty-four than fifty-three dollars, but I am taking the smaller sum for the sake of the round number. That is, the average family of five persons pays \$265 a year out of its earnings to the federal government alone, in addition to what is paid for state, county and city taxes.

The estimated average yearly income of a family of five is something more than \$700. But before any of that \$700 is spent \$265 must be turned over to the general government to run the business of the United States. The actual amount that each one of us paid was \$53.77. We paid it through the medium of internal revenue taxes and customs duties on imported articles divided as follows:

Table showing the breakdown of taxes paid per capita in 1920. Total: \$53.77. Categories include Income and excess profit, Cigars and tobacco, Transportation and other utilities, Autos, candy, furs, jewelry, etc., Beverages, Special taxes on capital stock, etc., Estate inheritance, Stamps on legal papers, etc., Admissions to amusements, etc., Insurance and miscellaneous.

The taxpayer is next of kin to the treasury. At any rate he is the first person notified when the treasury needs money, and he always has to dig down into his jeans for whatever is needed. Taxpaying, even more than charity, begins at home. The boy's best friend is his mother, but the taxpayer's only friend is himself. The only thing that can be done for him is to disclose as vividly as possible how much his government is costing and let him decide what he will do about it. It all comes down to this: The more money the government spends through defective organization or extravagance, the less you have to spend or save. So much for the cost of the national

business we support. We are all minority stockholders. The concern has no other source of revenue than our contributions. It doesn't make any money. In times like these, when almost everybody feels that he gets too little for what he sells and has to pay too much for what he buys, it seems to me the least we can do is to take an active and intelligent interest in this great common enterprise of ours and make sure that it is well organized; that it doesn't waste or spend extravagantly; that the employees are paid an adequate wage and have proper working conditions; that their morale is kept high and their enthusiasm in our interest unabated; in fine, that as a business it shall be conducted as efficiently and economically and on as modern scientific principles as any large private business.

Is it? That is a question you must answer for yourself after I have acquainted you with the actual situation and condition.

Since 1917 Oregon's bonded debt has grown from nothing to \$42,000,000, \$31,700,000 of which is for roads and expected to be paid by automobile and gasoline taxes.

CARE IN SELECTING COLORS

Choosing Colors for Everyday Clothes for Mother and Daughters Will Add to Happiness.

Isn't it more important that everyday clothing, both for mother and child, should be pretty and becoming than that the "Sunday clothes" or clothes for special occasions should have all the care? A child that wears a becoming school dress will be much more likely to take care of it and learn better habits and will be a happier child than one who is ashamed of her clothes. A mother who wears neat, pretty everyday dresses will be happier and have a happier family than one who is careless or slovenly or one who wears ugly, unbecoming work dresses.

A becoming color costs no more than an ugly one. Care in selecting colors and studying the matter of cutting the neck in becoming lines or adding pretty collars and pockets or a few strokes of embroidery to a school dress makes all the difference in the world.

Delicate Scent.

A dash of delicate perfume may be added as the final touch to the toilette. Care must be taken that it is not too strong, for nothing is more disagreeable to the rest of the world.

The Dove and Jesus.

Now when all the people were baptized, it came to pass, that Jesus also being baptized, and praying, the heaven was opened, and the Holy Ghost descended in bodily shape like a dove upon him, and a voice came from heaven, which said, Thou art my beloved Son; in thee I am well pleased.—Luke 3:21-22.

The Unrighteous.

The ways of peace have they not known: there is no fear of God before their eyes.—Romans 3:17-18.

Timely.

Lord Frederick Hamilton tells some excellent stories in "Here, There and Everywhere." Here is one of Archbishop Magee of England: "When he was a bishop of Peterborough he met, in the poorer quarters of the town, a sailor who had just been out of a public house. The man recognized the bishop, and, raising his hand in a gesture of mock benediction, called out, 'The Lord be with you.' 'And with thy spirits,' answered Magee.

Weddings, No Bridgrooms.

Polynesia is probably the only place in the world where the marriage feast takes place without the presence of the bridegroom. For some unexplained reason the young man is "sent into the bush" when the bride becomes a member of his family, and he invariably remains there during the subsequent festivities. It is only when the guests have departed and the girl is left alone that messengers are dispatched for him.

Care of Palms.

Palms like plenty of air at their roots. On this account it is a good idea to stir the top soil in the pot with a little stick now and again. Wash the outside of the pot quite often to remove the dirt accumulation which makes the receptacle less porous. Give little water in cold weather, but more in the summer, never, however, allowing the soil to remain in a sodden state.

"When Greek Meets Greek."

The expression, "When Greek meets Greek," slightly altered, is derived from the line, "When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war." The quotation is from the drama of "Alexander the Great," by Nathaniel Lee (1655-1692), and refers to the stubborn resistance offered by the cities of Greece to Philip and Alexander of Macedon.

HALSEY RAILROAD TIME North South No. 18, 12:01 p. m. No. 23, 11:29 a. m. 24, 5:50 p. m. 17, 5:39 p. m.

SUNDAY MAIL HOURS

The delivery window of the Halsey postoffice is open Sundays from 9:15 to 9:45 a. m. and 12:20 to 12:35 and 4:45 to 5:00 p. m.

PAID-FOR PARAGRAPHS

Admittance Here 5 Cents a Line

For Sale—White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2 each. Mary S. Evans, Route 1.

Wallace Reid Coming

Wallace Reid comes to the Rialto theater Friday in another big virile outdoor role—that of a railroad construction engineer in a mountain division. The picture is "The Love Special," an adaptation of the railroad story, "The Daughter of a Magnate," written by Frank H. Spearman. The supporting company headed by Agnes Ayres is a brilliant one.

For Sale—Oliver Trepewriter No. 9. Two-color ribbon, back spacer, tabulator. \$25. C. P. Stafford, Halsey, Ore.

Leave your orders for land-plaster at the lumber yard.

Dr. E. W. Barnum, dentist, at Hotel Halsey every Tuesday and Friday.

Scopolamin is a new serum which, injected into the veins, makes a subject tell the truth. Lets try a shot of it on the Japanese diplomat who proclaims his country's desire to evacuate Siberia, Chantung, Mongolia and Manchuria.

CREOSOTE TREATMENT IS MOST ECONOMICAL

Treated Posts Are Sign of Sound Judgment.

Large Saving is Made in Replacement Where Short-Lived Timber is Used—Decay is Less Rapid in Northern States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although more expensive at the outset, creosoted posts are generally more economical to use than many kinds of untreated, short-lived woods, because of their much greater lasting qualities, the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture has determined. The exceptions would be in remote localities where cheap wood and labor, and where it would be expensive to obtain creosote.

The large saving in the replacement charges, which ordinarily mount up so high in maintaining a fence, and the use of cheap and inferior kinds of woods in the first place, much more than offset the increased cost of thorough treatment with creosote. Treated posts are a good investment, and their use where lasting woods are scarce or expensive is a sign of sound judgment in farm management.

The best treatment is that which results in the deepest penetration into the wood with the least absorption of creosote. The butts of the posts should be placed for one to two hours in creosote heated to a temperature of 180 degrees to 220 degrees F. It is important to treat the wood to a height of a foot above the proposed ground line. In the southern states the entire post should then be submerged into oil, at 80 degrees to 100 degrees F., for one or two hours, or for such a time as is necessary to get good penetration. In the North, where decay is less rapid, the hot treatment is applied only to the butts, which are allowed to remain for two or three hours in the cooling process, the tops being treated by painting or dipping in creosote.

Further information on creosoting fence posts will be found in Farmers' Bulletin 744, Preservative Treatment of Farm Timbers, available upon request from the Department of Agriculture.

STARTING TREE PLANTATIONS

Cottonwood and Willow Do Best With Cuttings of 12 to 14 Inches—Avoid Bruising.

Cottonwood and willow plantations are most easily started with cuttings. These are simply from 12 to 14-inch sections taken from the one or two-year-old twigs of living trees. The cuts should be made with a sharp tool, to avoid bruising the bark. Cuttings should be collected during early winter and buried in moist sand in a cool place until the time for planting.