

HALSEY ENTERPRISE

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HALSEY, Linn Co., Ore., April 30, 1922

A COLOSSAL BLUNDER

Oregon is groaning under an unprecedented burden of state taxation at a time when, due to the world war, federal taxes also are at their highest.

A few years ago the prospective settler found in Oregon immense undeveloped resources and a very low tax rate and practically no public debt. All that was needed to create a rush for unoccupied lands in this state was the building of roads over which their products could be carried to the excellent system of trunk railroads, at least in the portion of the state west of the Cascade mountains.

The people were asked to authorize the issuance of \$6,000,000 worth of interest-bearing bonds, the proceeds to be used for road building and the payment to be passed on to posterity, who it was presumed would have the roads to use.

Maps were issued showing a system of proposed roads that would open up practically every part of the state to the markets of the world. No wayback region where there were voters was omitted from the rosy scheme of improvement. Those voters were thus induced to vote for the bonds and they were authorized.

Then the expenditure of the funds was put into the hands of a commission with a Portland hotel man as its head and virtual dictator. The money was quickly devoted to the construction of a scenic highway which would be a feeder to Portland hotels and of roads paralleling the railroads, so that auto travel would supercede railroad business, increase hotel business and clip some of the profit off railroad traffic.

It was argued that auto tourists would be induced to view our scenery, which would entice them and lead them to settle down and live on it and climate.

More bond issues followed, for without touching the needed roads into the back country, these unnecessary trunk lines paralleling the railroads could not be completed without plunging the state deeply into debt.

The result is a system of trunk lines which we did not need because we had the railroads, and not a mile built of those roads which were to have opened up the fertile idle land in outlying districts. It will take every cent we can rake and scrape to complete this system, which has been built so frail that it will not last until the bonds are redeemed, and we shall be without them, as though those millions had not been expended.

The money thus sunk would have supplied every considerable outlying section with a macadam highway solid enough to sustain the heaviest truckloads of the millions of dollars worth of products which these sections would now be sending to the railroads for distribution to a hungry world.

If the millions spent by the state in building paved highways when materials and wages were at war prices had been withheld until now they would build twice as much road and give work to the army of unemployed.

A tide of immigration such as Oregon never saw would have poured in to develop these lands and make Oregon the producers' paradise which nature designed it to be.

The homeseeker finds Oregon without roads to make valuable the vacant land he would otherwise

take and develop. He finds the state burdened with taxes that equal or exceed the rental value of the land and with a load of debt which it will take generations to wipe out.

He passes on and locates elsewhere.

A published plea for the Bell Telephone company says: "Rural telephone lines never paid for operation and have never made a dollar of profit, even for the Bell system. * * * It is said to be simply impossible to make any money operating a country telephone system." According to this the managers of the Bell company are the most stupid men out of jail. They have made every possible effort to absorb and control all the rural lines in the country. Give them the booby prize.

There are many candidates in the field for various offices. The Enterprise has little choice between them in most cases, knowing nothing of their respective merits except from their promises, which usually become "scraps of paper" after election. It has voluntarily published some of O. P. Hoff's preliminary statements, believing him to be a tried and faithful servant of the people as state treasurer.

WHERE YOUR TAXES GO

(by Edward G. Lowry)

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XIII.

WHY GOOD MEN DODGE

The government service must look largely to the graduates from colleges and universities in recruiting for its technical work. Replies to an inquiry addressed to some forty of the leading colleges and universities of the country to discover what class of men took civil service examinations, whether the number is decreasing and, if so, the reasons, disclose vividly what the training schools of technical and scientific men think about the government as an employer. They warn their graduates against government service, and the graduates heed the warning.

Carnegie Institute of Technology, at Pittsburgh, reports: "It is certainly true that the best of our graduates are not interested in government employment because they feel that, first of all, it does not pay adequate salaries, nor does it offer opportunity for advancement that private enterprise does. This spring I interviewed all the members of the graduating class, except the women, and none of them would consider government employment, although there were many positions open. There are now about 1,600 male graduates of the institute, and I will venture to state that not more than ten are employed by the government."

Replies of similar tenor and import were received from the University of Chicago, Leland Stanford University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton University, Indiana University, and the University of Wisconsin. Inequality of compensation is one of the chief reasons that deter scientific men from going into the government service. Congress fixes the salaries of most of the government employees. I can give a concrete illustration of how it determines the salaries of scientific men.

Dr. Leland O. Howard and Dr. Edward W. Nelson are two scientists in the employ of the government who have national reputations.

The appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture was under consideration in the house on January 30th, 1920. The secretary of agriculture had been recommending for five or six years that Doctor Howard's salary be increased from \$4,500 to \$5,000. He proposed it again in that year's bill. When the item was reached in the discussion on the floor, this colloquy ensued:

Mr. Stafford—Mister Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. Is the entomologist whose salary you propose to increase the same person recommended for an increase last year?

Mr. Lever—Yes; he has been in the government service many, many years.

The Chairman—I make the point of order.

Mr. Lever—I concede it.

Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan—Will the gentleman reserve his point of order?

Mr. Stafford—I will reserve it.

Mr. McLaughlin—The committee made the recommendation to increase the salary \$500, took testimony on it and considered it very carefully. In our judgment the increase in salary ought to be made for an official who has been in the department, as the chairman says, for a long time at the head of this bureau. He has performed able and faithful services. The salary is less than that paid to the heads of other bureaus. We felt, after listening to all that was said, and with a knowledge of the work he has been doing and has done, the salary proposed is not too large.

Mr. Stafford—How long has he been there?

Mr. Lever—He has been there forty-two years.

Mr. Stafford—What is his age?

Mr. Lever—Over sixty, perhaps nearer seventy, but he is still vigorous and able to do good work. He is one of the greatest entomologists in the world.

The Chairman—The point of order is sustained.

Five minutes later the matter of Doctor Nelson's salary was reached. The secretary of agriculture recommended an increase of his pay from

\$3,500 to \$4,000. This happened:

Mr. Stafford—Mister Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the paragraph. Will the chairman of the committee inform the house as to how long this biologist has been in the service of the government and how long he has been receiving the present salary of \$3,500, on which you recommend an increase of \$500?

Mr. Lever—Mister Chairman, this gentleman, whose name is Nelson, has been in the service of the department since November, 1896. He has served as chief field naturalist from 1907 to 1912, and was assistant in charge of the biological investigation, from 1913 to 1914. On August 6, 1914, he was appointed assistant chief of the bureau, and on December 1, 1914, was made chief of the bureau. He took the place of Doctor Henshaw.

Mr. Stafford—And the salary has been \$3,500 since 1917?

Mr. Lever—Yes.

Mr. Stafford—What is his age?

Mr. Lever—I should think that Doctor Nelson is round fifty years of age.

Mr. Stafford—He is not superannuated.

Mr. Lever—Oh, no; he is a very vigorous man.

Mr. Stafford—Mister Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

Doctor Howard was refused his increase of pay because he was too old, "over sixty, perhaps nearer seventy."

Doctor Nelson was allowed his increase because he was not superannuated but in his prime, "round fifty years of age."

Now, as a matter of fact, Doctor Howard is more than two years younger than Doctor Nelson. Is it any wonder that scientific men of any attainments are reluctant to enter a service where the measure of the value of their services is set down in any such haphazard and casual way?

Camping, Fishing and Hunting Guide, is the title of a sports booklet, reissued by the Southern Pacific lines with the aid of the United States Forestry service. It is nicely illustrated with sketches and maps; contains articles on the play-grounds in western Oregon, and directions as to reaching the hunting and fishing places; how to make camps, and what to use in doing so. It tells about roads and trails; outfit and clothing; food supplies, etc. The booklet is for free distribution.

Everyone is cordially invited to attend the

Program given by the

Standard Bearer

girls at Rialto hall Saturday night, April 29, 1922.

Amusements

of all kinds. Bring your cash and come.

FOUND—Four-year-old

Blaze-faced Bay Horse

Weight about 950. Owner may have same by paying for this advertisement and expense of keeping.

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FOR SALE cheap—One light

Studebaker Car

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PAID-FOR PARAGRAPHS

Admittance Here 5 Cents a Line

Harold Lloyd will be in the comedy reels at the Rialto tomorrow night.

Oregon farms are mortgaged for \$88,000,000.

The local cream station paid an average of 36c for cream in March.

Heart-throb drama at the Rialto tomorrow night.

Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, has barred Fatty Arbuckle from the films till further notice.

"The Forbidden Valley" at the Rialto Friday night portrays life in the mountains of Kentucky with May McAvoy as the star.

In Portland last Monday representatives from practically all fruit districts of the northwest, including California, sat with the Portland Dock commission to place before it the need of the fruit interests of the northwest of suitable cold storage facilities, which would enable shippers to hold fruit at Portland without loss before making shipments by water. This would prevent "dumping" of fruit, eliminate the cause for excessive cargoes and to equalize the market. The outlook is very optimistic.

Boy Scouts Entertain

An entertainment was given by the Boy Scouts Tuesday evening at the Rialto hall to a fair-sized audience who were well pleased with what they saw.

The stage had been prepared to represent a country region through which the scouts took a hike, then gathered around a campfire and told yarns.

Signaling was demonstrated when the semaphore gave word that one of the scouts had been thrown from a horse. A rescue party brought in Wilbur Norton and treated him for injuries to the head.

Pies, cakes, sandwiches, coffee, candy, lemonade, etc., were sold and quite a nice sum realized.

After the majority of the elder people had gone home a general good time was had, all joining in interesting games.

Ercell Sneed was scoutmaster in the play. Dr. Garjohat had general supervision.

High School Notes

Mr. Barber of Wisconsin visited the high school Wednesday afternoon and addressed the assembly. His talk was very interesting and inspiring. He advised the young people if they cannot get the job they want to take what they can get and do their best at it while watching for something better.

Monday the high school was visited by Warren Callaway, Ray Miller and Dick Eggleston of the Brownsville high school.

The junior class has decided to give its play May 6 at Rialto hall. It is "Why Smith Left Home." It is a three-act comedy.

Eight students were absent from one of the high-school rooms Wednesday. Spring fever seems to be contagious.

J. B., Reporter.

S. W. Hoy, a printer, 61 years old, brother of Mrs. Haskin of Brownsville, died in Albany Monday, aged 61.

IMPORTANT ORCHARD SPRAYS

Insecticides Are Made Use of for Killing Insects and Fungicides for Diseases.

Sprays for orchards are divided into two classes—insecticides and fungicides. Fungicide is the name denoting a spray used for diseases caused by fungi. Insecticides are divided into three classes, sprays being made to kill insects of different characteristics. Stomach poisons are for killing chewing insects, repellent sprays are to prevent insects from laying eggs, which hatch out detrimental larvae, contact sprays kill those insects that get their food by sucking. Bordeaux mixture and lime sulphur solution are the most important fungicide sprays. The most important insecticide sprays are arsenate of lead, paris green, tobacco, kerosene emulsion and soaps.

To Clean Satens.

To clean dark satens and cretonnes first soak the material in cold water, to which two tablespoonfuls of salt have been added for every gallon; this will set the colors and draw out the dressing; wring out and wash in a thick soap lather, but do not rub soap in. Rinse thoroughly, put through a thin glue size, wring out and shake well. Dry in the shade. When nearly dry take down and pull both ways, but do not iron.

Methodist Church

The Easter service Sunday was a real inspiration. There was a large attendance on both occasions. In the morning the solo by Mrs. B. M. Bond was very inspiring in the message it gave and in the splendid way in which Mrs. Bond rendered it. In the evening a short program was given by the Sunday school scholars. The pastor preached at both services.

Three carloads of Methodists went to Harisburg Tuesday to attend the revival meeting conducted by Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Parrott. Three were converted.

Mrs. E. B. Parrott will preach next Sunday morning at the M. E. church. All of her Halsey friends will be delighted to hear her. The work of the Perrots was so well done while here that they will long be remembered.

There will be a big rally meeting at the church in the evening that will be worth attending. Some fine singing is in store for you. Just come and enjoy the time of worship.

Rev. C. T. Cook, with some of the young people, went to Roseburg to attend the district Epworth League convention, which opened Tuesday and closes Sunday evening.

Attention, Veterans

If you served ninety days or more in the Spanish-American war, the China relief expedition, or in the Philippines prior to July 4, 1902, congress has passed a pension law of vital interest to you.

This law contains two provisions: 1st, it allows pensions to all ex-soldiers, sailors and marines with the above service record who were honorably discharged and who are now over sixty-two years of age; 2nd, it allows pension to those who are at the present materially disabled from earning their living by manual labor from disease, if the disability be not the result of their own misconduct. Such disability must be permanent but need not be total. It need not be the result of military service. The soldier does not have to be sixty-two years old to claim on disability. The amount of pension depends upon the degree of disability and ranges from \$12 to \$30 per month. Widows of veterans are also allowed pensions.

If you wish advice about this law write Walter S. Buchanan, past national aid-de-camp, Army and Navy Union, route 2, Louisa, Va. Prompt action is desired, as a pension if allowed begins from the filing of the claim. But do not pay anybody money for getting you a pension. It is against the law to ask it.

Contract has been let to the C. Dennis company to lay 7.3 miles of bituminous pavement, Albany to Tangent, for \$153,281.50.

Russell, son of R. J. Hecker of Albany, drove south from Portland with F. Bowker of Portland, murdered him and threw his body into the Calapoopa from a bridge near Albany. He is in limbo in Portland and has confessed.

The Albany chamber of commerce is going to the Brownsville woolen mills celebration.

E. L. Stiff

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\$30 to \$75

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Meats 15 and 20c
Vegetables 5c
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