

HALSEY ENTERPRISE

As independent—NOT central-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.

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HALSEY, Linn Co., Ore., June 1, 1922

AMERICANISM

"Americanism" is based upon rule by majority, coupled with safeguards for justice to minorities. Church laws are made by a majority in the church, to be obeyed by church members.

Lodge laws are made by a majority in the lodge, to be obeyed by lodge members.

K. K. K. rules are made by a majority of the K. K. K., presumably.

None of them can be enforced on a community, against its will, except in violation of the principles of Americanism.

When drunkenness was common among all classes, from the pulpit to the scullery, the Good Templars were organized with total abstinence as their shibboleth, and fifty years ago that order had become the largest in the world, owning one central head, with the exception of the Roman Catholic church.

Other organizations worked along the same lines, and the "praying women of Ohio"—the W. C. T. U.—was one of the most efficient.

The time came when a majority of the people of America had acquiesced in the total abstinence doctrine, and constitutionally, through action of the majority, we have prohibition.

It is not completely enforced, nor is the law against burglary, but it has accomplished a wonderful change in conditions in this country. Actually millions of dollars of the poor which formerly went over the bar are being paid for comforts and necessities of modern life in their families. People of the class who profited from booze before, and who evaded every law

passed to curb its evils, are evading the law still, sometimes to their financial profit; often they come to grief. Prohibition prohibits liquor-selling as effectively as it prohibits highway robbery or murder, and there is no more likelihood of a repeal of the law in one case than in the other.

Law enforcement organizations have a worthy place to fill. They can aid in enforcing prohibition, not by standing on their hind legs and howling at a sheriff or a constable, but by doing their own duty; by obtaining evidence of law violation and producing it in court.

They can do the same thing in regard to the law forbidding the supplying of cigars or tobacco to minors.

Some of them complain of dances. Undeniably there are evils connected with dances. These people can correct those evils by enforcing the laws which have been passed for that purpose. They cannot enforce upon all the people a prohibition of all dances, good or bad, unless they can get the governing majority to pass prohibition of dancing, and they probably never can do that.

There have been evil moving pictures, but the way to remove those evils is not to prohibit moving pictures, nor make a soft job for a board of censors who usually themselves need censoring. The patrons of the movies are the proper censors, and they have affected a great change in the general character of the plays presented. Arbuckle and Peggy Joyce and other notorious violators of law or of accepted convention are being run off the screens.

Enforce the laws we have, make new ones in the constitutional way; but no good will come of trying to enforce on the general public laws made by a fraction of it like a church or a lodge or an "invisible empire."

Let us have government "of the people by the people for the people."

Our primary law may result in control of the party by a plurality, but that is as far preferable to the rule of a few bosses through a convention, which prevailed formerly, as the rule of King Log

was to that of King Stork among the frogs.

Mr. Harding's conduct is consistent with his announced belief in government by party. When Boies Penrose was the party Mr. Harding was a Penrose man. In fact, Penrose selected him long beforehand and predicted that he would be the nominee for president. Pinchot has defeated the Penrose following and Harding is for Pinchot. New was Harding's right hand man till Beveridge defeated him. Now Beveridge is entirely satisfactory to Harding. Harding is a good sport. He takes his medicine like a little man.

We publish under Paid-for "Paragraphs" an advertisement from an easterner who wants to hear of farms for sale. If you want to sell, write to him, but if he wants a fee in advance hang on to your money. He may be a farmer who wants a farm, or he may be a sharper angling for fees he does not intend to earn.

The assurance that the Washington, Geneva and other conferences have nearly removed danger of future wars is somewhat weakened by frequent reports of immense destruction and loss of life by explosions occurring in munition factories. Why so many factories and so great?

A lot of poor boobs think they can't get up an hour earlier in summer unless they set the clocks wrong.

Farmers, Attention

Before you breed your mares see

Zimmerman's Shire Stallion

At Halsey Fridays

FOR SALE

**1 Jersey Cow (fresh)
2 Holsteins**

E. L. Martin, Route 2, Box 77, Halsey.

Quality, service and workmanship. Fine shoes repaired while you wait.

WHITE'S SHOE GARAGE

ARCHIE F. WHITE, Proprietor

Satisfaction guaranteed, Lyon street, across from Hotel Albany, Albany, Ore.

That \$10 Prize Essay
(By Cecile Mayberry)

Health and Happiness through Good Care of the Teeth:

Perhaps the most essential thing in the maintenance of good health and bodily condition is the daily care of the teeth. This care should begin as soon as the child is old enough to hold a toothbrush. Its importance should be impressed upon him at an early period, so that he will carry this valuable habit with him all through life. In order to properly understand why the teeth must be watched and cared for so carefully, some important results of tooth decay should be known. It is a well established fact among doctors and dentists that many diseases of the teeth are causes of diseases which affect the whole body. A decayed tooth may be the seat of a disease that might undermine the entire workings of the body.

The first step in the care of the teeth is the daily brushing. Any good brush whose bristles are neither too limber or too stiff will be suitable. The brush should be placed firmly against the teeth and an oval movement used. After brushing with warm water and any good paste or powder, dental floss should be used to remove all particles of food from between the teeth. Never use any hard or gritty substance like charcoal to brush the teeth. The teeth should be brushed at least twice a day, but preferably after each meal. After using the tooth brush it should be sterilized and put in its place.

One of the greatest evils today in regard to the preservation of teeth is the excessive eating of hard candy by children. The places made where the enamel is chipped from cavities, which, if not filled immediately, begin to decay.

The teeth are a very important organ of digestion and should be considered as such. They are made to chew with, though some people do not seem to think that this is their function, judging from the amount they use them. The chewing of crusty food improves and polishes the teeth. The average American eats entirely too much soft food and not enough hard crusty food. It is said that next to the English we as a people have the poorest teeth of any country in the world. The cause of this can readily be seen, as these two countries eat more soft and mushy food than any others. The hard black bread that the peasants of European countries eat is the best teeth improver that could be found. Much care should be used in avoiding diseases of the teeth and gums, such as pyorrhea. These can usually be avoided by daily care of the teeth, but if they do develop, a good dentist should be consulted at once. To insure safety the dentist should be visited at least every six months, as he will polish and clean off the substances that cannot be gotten off the teeth with a tooth brush. The teeth should also be examined by him at the same time, to remove the possibilities of decay.

Appearance of a set of good teeth should be pleasing and if not already so they can be made to appear pleasing. If the directions for brushing are followed and the teeth cleaned occasionally they are bound to be white and clean. But if the teeth are crooked they can be straightened by a dentist much more easily in childhood than at any other time. As good teeth are a very important asset to good health, and as happiness depends upon good health, we may have at least the measure of happiness that is every person's birthright through good care of the teeth.

Seventh and Eighth Grade Picnic

There were four carloads of that party of the seventh and eighth school grades who went on a picnic above Holley Thursday. Andrew Brown and Frank Hadley and their wives and C. H. Koozts chaperoned the party. Ercell Sneed was a participant. They left town about 8 a. m. and after exploring the neighborhood of the Holley bridge journeyed farther up the river and ate dinner in a grove near Holley.

The time was spent in roaming in the timber and gathering wild flowers. Some rare and very beautiful specimens were brought back. A tired and dusty group of picnicers returned home about 6 that evening and all declared that they had had a really good time and were ready to go on another trip the next day.

Fifty-five Oakdale farmers, 35 at Houston and 38 at Berlin have signed the county agent's Canada thistle extermination pledge, published in the Enterprise last week. Berlin signed up 100 per cent.

Col. Ben T. Sudtall made a business visit here Monday. The new Standard oil station at Brownsville is in commission.

School Budget Election

Original Estimate and Accounting Sheet—School District No. 41.

This original estimate is made in compliance with section 231-A of the school laws of 1921 and shows in parallel columns the unit costs of the several services, material and supplies for the three fiscal years next preceding the current year, the detail expenditures for the last one of said three preceding fiscal years and the budget allowance and expenditures for six months of the current year. ("Six months of the current year" means six months of the last school year.)

EXPENDITURES

ITEM	Estimated expenditures for the ensuing school year 1922-23	Expenditures and budget allowances for six months of last school year		Expenditures for three fiscal years next preceding the last school year		
		Expenditures in detail 1921-22	Budget allowance in detail 1921-22	Yearly totals 1919-20	Second year 1918-19	First year 1917-18
PERSONAL SERVICE:						
Principal	\$1600.00	\$1066.68	\$1066.68	\$1350		
Assistant Principal	1125.00	750	750	1215		
Teachers	900.00	600	600	990		
7th and 8th Grades	900	600	600	990		
5th and 6th Grades	900	600	600	990		
3d and 3th Grades	900	600	600	990		
1st and 2d Grades	900	600	600	990		
Janitor	720	480	480	678		
Clerk	10	6.66	6.66	10		
Total Personal services	7085	4643.28	4643.28	7210	\$4600	\$4710
MATERIAL & SUPPLIES:						
Furniture (desks, etc.)	50	50	50	100		
Supplies (chalk, etc.)	75	300	400	100		
Library books	50	125	125	100		
Flags	10	10	10	10		
Playground equipment	25	25	25	25		
Janitor's supplies	75	50	100	50		
Fuel	325	330	364	370		
Light	25	12	25	10		
Water	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50		
Postage and supplies	20	10	15	15		
Total material and supplies	677.50	909.50	697.50	677.50	672.50	627.50
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS:						
School buildings and grounds	150	175	200	50		
Total maintenance and repairs	150	175	200	50	500	150
INDEBTEDNESS:						
Warrant and interest thereon		1400	2400	1045		
Total indebtedness		1400	2400	1045		
INSURANCE:						
School building, furniture and fixtures	30	30	30	30		
Total insurance	30	30	30	30		
MISCELLANEOUS:						
Sundries	50					
Total miscellaneous	50					
Grand total	7962.50	7157.78	8409.78	9012.50	5712.50	5487.50

I, B. M. Bond, do hereby certify that the above estimate of expenditures for the year 1922-1923 was prepared by me and that the expenditures and budget allowance for six months of the current year and the expenditures for the three fiscal years next preceding the current year as shown above have been compiled from the records in my charge and are true and correct copies thereof.

B. M. BOND, District Clerk.

Notice of School Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of district No. 41 of Linn county, state of Oregon, that a school meeting of said district will be held at the schoolhouse on the 19th day of June, 1922, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the budget hereinafter set out with the levying board, and to vote on the proposition of levying a special district tax.

The total amount of money needed by the said school district during the fiscal year beginning on June 19, 1922, and ending June 30, 1923, is estimated in the following budget and includes the amount received from the county school fund, state school fund, elementary school fund, special district tax and all monies of the district.

BUDGET

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES			
PERSONAL SERVICE			
Principal	One	\$ 1600	\$1600
Assistant Principal	One	1125	1125
Teachers	One	900	900
7th and 8th Grades	One	900	900
5th and 6th Grades	One	900	900
3d and 4th Grades	One	900	900
1st and 2d Grades	One	900	900
Janitor	One	720	720
Clerk	One	10	10
Total			\$7055
MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES			
Furniture (desks, stoves, curtains, etc.)			50
Supplies (chalk, erasers, etc.)			75
Library books			50
Flags			10
Playground equipment			25
Janitor's supplies			75
Fuel			325
Light			25
Water			22.50
Postage and stationery			20
Total			677.50
Maintenance and Repairs			
School building and grounds			150
Total			150
Insurance			
School building, furniture and fixtures			30
Total			30
Miscellaneous			
Sundries			50
Total			50
Total amount of money for all purposes during the year 7962.50			
ESTIMATED RECEIPTS			
From county school fund during the coming school year			\$1080.25
From state school fund during the coming school year			173.94
From elementary school fund during the coming school year			1412.08
Estimated amount to be received from all other sources during the coming school year			2465.88
Total estimated receipts not including the proposed tax 5132.15			
RECAPITULATION			
Total estimated expenses for the year			7962.50
Total estimated receipts not including proposed tax			5132.15
Balance, amount to be raised by district tax 2830.35			

Dated this 22d day of May, 1922.
Attest: B. M. Bond, District Clerk; D. Taylor, Chairman Board of Directors.

Railroad Travel Costs are Down

To **San Francisco** and Eastern Cities via the Scenic Shasta Route

25% Saving to San Francisco and return

Sale dates June 3 to 13 incl. Final limit July 31st
Sale dates June 15 to 20 incl. Final limit July 20th

Summer Tourist Fares East through California
Cost MUCH less this year

You may visit San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, wonder cities of the Pacific Coast; California's Charming Seashore and Mountain Resorts. Three National Parks and scores of inviting pleasure places

Swing East this way and see more of the U. S. A.

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Are the lowest in years

\$3.90 \$4 \$4.75

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Plan now to take trips this summer and take advantage of great reductions in railroad fares

For fares, reservations, train schedules, transit limits, stopover privileges or beautiful folders inquire of agents.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

JOHN M. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent