

HALSEY ENTERPRISE
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by Wm. H. WHEELER

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Copy received before Tuesday is in
time for good position. Wednesday is
late and Thursday's mail is too late.

Office hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 6 except
Mondays and Friday forenoons.

A STUPENDOUS PROJECT

It would take a person with a vivid
imagination to envision half the
possibilities of the Clear lake water
project in which Waldo Anderson of
Albany and his associates have in-
vested funds for preliminary engi-
neering work.

The filing covers water sources
sufficient to supply water, light
and power for all the people who are
likely in many generations to occupy
this valley, from Eugene and Spring-
field on the south all the way to Sa-
lem on the north.

Anderson recently made an addi-
tional filing on Olallie creek which
adds 200,000 cubic feet per second to
this supply, and this handsome
amount will hardly be noticeable
when combined with the flow origi-
nally filed upon. This promises to
be the second largest water plant in
the northwest, and the resources of
this northwest country are unequalled
in the United States. The Priest
Rapids project, between Pascoe and
Wenatchee, Wash., may exceed this
one in magnitude.

When the purity of the supply is
considered it would be hard to find
the equal of Clear lake. It involves
the rainfall and snowfall on a large
stretch of government reserve, thus
being protected from pollution thru
settlement, and except for a slight
overflow at the time of the heaviest
rains it all comes filtered through
volcanic sand and rock.

Analysis by Prof. Horner of O.A.
C. shows it to contain less than one-
third as much impurity as Portland's
celebrated Bull Run water, and the
Bull Run fluid contains only one-
eighth of the amount which experts
consider negligible in a domestic
water supply.

The riotous abundance of the supply
is not the only uncommonly at-
tractive feature. Before reaching
the valley the stream has sufficient
fall, if utilized, to furnish an enormous
water power, and through the
modern gen, electricity, that power
is readily transferable to farm and
town, as well as transmutable into
light. The possibilities of usefulness
are beyond human ken.

In this connection we quote below
a few quotations from recent authori-
tative discussions:

Electric power companies, as a
rule, are loth to pay much atten-
tion to demands for light and
power on farms. Their resources
are pretty fully taxed to afford
service in town, where there are
many customers to the mile of
supply line, and the country,
with miles of line per customer,
is less attractive to them.

Possibilities of putting Oregon's
vast water power to work on the
farm as well as in the factories
and urban homes were considered
by the recent conference held at
the state college by farm leaders,
electric power managers, Portland
chamber of commerce representa-
tives and members of the college
staff.

Ready electricity or gas is on 7
per cent of the farms of the United
States, and 50 per cent of all electric
power developed in the country is
used in rural enterprises. Farmers
were present in large numbers and
it was unanimously voted to under-
take an investigation of the maximum
profitable uses to get the minimum
of cost for efficient service.

The day is predicted when not only
in the city but away out in the
country a wire may be run and the
farmers' wives will be able to wash
and dry the dishes, wash and iron the
clothes, cook the food and discharge
many other tasks with the assistance

of this modern servant. When that
time comes, farm life will have lost
the last vestige of drudgery.

The Priest Rapids project has 400,
000 potential horsepower the year
around, with 200,000 more possible
during the season of high water. It
is proposed to devote \$40,000,000 or
\$50,000,000 to its development, and
as much more to agricultural and
industrial extension later. One heavy
use of this power will probably be
the capture of nitrogen from the
air, as has been planned also at
Muscle Shoals. It is claimed that
nitrogen and phosphoric acid can be
produced, under new and available
processes, at one-third their present
cost to the farmer, more real relief
than all the financial aid congress
will or ever can give. We are now
sending \$35,000,000 abroad for these
fertilizers every year.

The proposed Priest rapids dam
is to be so high that it was feared
adequate fish ladders, to permit
salmon to reach their spawning
grounds above it would be imprac-
ticable, but word now comes that
easy passage for the fish can and
will be provided.

The farmer is waking up to the
act that only through the expansion
of large utility systems into the
country will he get the real benefits
of electricity. And all this power is
created by the sun. Sun force went
more roundabout way to produce
power that comes through the min-
ing and burning of coal, but we can
see it work in producing water pow-
er. We can see the moisture which
lifts from the ocean and carries
in clouds to the mountains. We can
see it pour down upon those hills in
rain. We can see it dash down their
sides in torrents capable of turning
wheels to produce all the electric
power we need. We even know that,
by creating different temperatures
in different places, the sun is what
causes the wind currents that carry
those clouds. Is it strange that
primitive man in all parts of the
globe, as his more civilized progeny
today, like Persian, worships the
sun? Is it strange that the Chinese
claim their race sprang from the
sun, or that prehistoric races in this
America were sun worshippers?

We are pleased to state that Mr.
Hawley's campaign manager has
omitted the information regarding
the voters' pamphlet regard-
ing the congressman's position on
prohibition. Mr. Hawley has al-
ways been a total abstainer and in
his public and private acts has
supported the prohibition program.
The November contest will prob-
ably be between him and Milton
Miller, both sound on prohibition.

Count Salm Von Hoogstraten
and Millicent Rogers were brought
together by money that Salm did
not get, much to his disappoint-
ment. Now her millionaire dad
has paid him liberally for giving
her up and he is happy. Millicent
started for home in tears, perhaps
because she realizes what a well-
advertised fool she is.

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will pay you 85% of the cash value in case
of loss by fire.
C. P. STAFFORD, Agent

Any Girl in Trouble
may communicate with Ensign Lee of the Salvation Army at the
White Shield Home, 565 Mayfair avenue, Portland, Oregon.

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one that is relished at all times by
old or young alike, is our ice cream.
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ated cream and flavored with pure
fruit flavors. Try some whenever
you can. There is no more whole-
some or delicious refreshment on
earth. Parties and families supplied
in any quantity.
Clark's Confectionery

\$50 Reward The foregoing sum will be
paid for information leading
to the arrest and conviction of any person dam-
aging property of the Mountain States Power
company, especially insulators.
Information will be considered confidential if conviction can be ob-
tained without revealing its source.
G. McCLELLAN, Sup't., Albany.

**In the
Days
of Poor
Richard**
by
**IRVING
BACHELLER**

CHAPTER XVII
How Solomon Shifted the Skeer.
In the spring news came of a great
force of British which was being or-
ganized in Canada for a descent upon
New York through Lake Champlain.
Frontier settlers in Tryon county were
being massacred by Indians.
General Herkimer and Schuyler
had written to Washington, asking for
the services of the famous scout, Solo-
mon Blinks, in that region.
"He knows the Indian as no other
man knows him and can speak his lan-
guage and he also knows the bush,"
Schuyler had written. "If there is
any place on earth where his help is
needed just now, it is here."
"Got to leave ye, my son," Solomon
said to Jack one evening soon after
that.
"How so?" the young man asked.
"Goin' hum to fight Injuns. The
Great Father has ordered it. I'll like
it better. Gittin' lazy here. Sumner's
comin' an' I'm a born bush man. I'm
kind o' oneasy—like a deer in a door-
yard. I ain't had to run fer my life
since we got here. My hoofs are com-
plainin'. I ain't shot a gun in a
month."
A look of sorrow spread over the
face of Solomon.
"I'm tired of this place," said Jack.

What are you going to do about that car?
Don't wait till the spring rush. Have it ready for spring
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Our shop equipment is among the best, which enables us to
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ful service, steady achievement, in-
creasing usefulness and wise statesmanship in voters' pamphlet.
(Paid adv. by Ronald C. Glover)

traversing the wilderness to the valley
of the great river of the north, as far
as possible toward Swegachle, and re-
porting their observations to Crown
Point or Fort Edward, if there seemed
to be occasion for it, and if not, they
were to proceed to General Herkimer's
camp at Oriskany and give him what
help they could in protecting the set-
tlers in the west.
"You would need to take all your
wit and courage with you," the gen-
eral warned them. "The Indians are
in bad temper. They have taken to
roasting their prisoners at the stake
and eating their flesh. This is a haz-
ardous undertaking. Therefore, I give
you a suggestion and not an order."
"I'll go 'lone," said Solomon. "If I
get et up it needn't break nobody's
heart. Let Jack go to one o' the
forts."
"No, I'd rather go into the bush with
you," said Jack. "We're both needed
there. If necessary we could separate
and carry our warping in two direc-
tions. We'll take a couple of the new
double-barreled rifles and four pis-
tols. If we had to, I think we could
fight a hole through any trouble we
are likely to have."



So it was decided that they should
go together on this scouting trip into
the north bush. Solomon had long be-
fore that invented what he called "a
lightnin' thrower" for close fighting
with Indians, to be used if one were
hard pressed and outnumbered and
likely to have his scalp taken. This
odd contrivance he had never had
occasion to use. It was a thin, round
shell of cast iron with a tube, a flint
and plunger. The shell was of about
the size of a large apple. It was to be
filled with missiles and gunpowder.
The plunger, with its spring, was set
vertically above the tube. In throw-
ing this contrivance one released its
spring by the pressure of his thumb.
The hammer fell and the spark it
made ignited a fuse leading down to
the powder. Its owner had to throw
it from behind a tree or have a share
in the peril it was sure to create.

way. By the hide an' horns o' the
devil! We got to know what's a-goin'
on out ther. You fellers are a-settin'
around these 'ere forts as if ye had
nothin' to do but chaw beefsteak an'
wipe yer rifles an' pick yer teeth. Why
don't ye go out ther in the bush and
do a little skeerin' yerselves? Ye're
like a lot o' ol' women settin' by the
fire an' tellin' ghos' stories."
"We got 'nuff to do considerin' the
pay we git," said a sergeant.
"H—! an' Tophet! What do ye want
o' pay?" Solomon answered. "Ain't ye
willin' to fight fer yer own liberty
without bein' paid fer it? Ye been
kicked an' robbed an' spit on, an'
dragged around by the heels, an' ye
don't want to fight 'less somebody
pays ye. What a dam' corn fiddle o' a
man ye mus' be!"
Solomon was putting fresh provisions
in his pack as he talked.

While Jack was at home with his
people Solomon spent a week in the
foundry and forge and, before they
set out on their journey, had three of
these unique weapons, all loaded and
packed in waterproof wrappings.
About the middle of May they pro-
ceeded in a light bark canoe to Fort
Edward and carried it across country
to Lake George and made their way
with paddles to Ticonderoga. There
they learned that scouts were operat-
ing only on and near Lake Champlain.
The interior of Tryon county was said
to be dangerous ground. Mohawks,
Cagnawagas, Senecas, Algonquins and
Hurons were thick in the bush and all
on the warpath. They were torturing
and eating every white man that fell
in their hands, save those with a Tory
mark on them.

"All the Injuns o' Kinady an' the
great grass lands may be snookin'
down through the bush. We're bound
fer t' know what's a goin' on out ther.
We're liable to be skeered, but also
an' likewise we'll do some skeerin'
fore we give up—ye hear to me."
Jack and Solomon set out in the
bush that afternoon and before night
fell ware up on the mountain slants
north of the Glassy Water, as Lake
George was often called those days.
But for Solomon's caution an evil fate
had perhaps come to them before their
first sleep on the journey. The new
leaves were just out, but not quite
full. The little maples and beeches
fung their sprays of vivid green fol-
lage above the darker shades of the
witch hopple into the soft-lighted air
of the great house of the Wood and
filled it with a pleasant odor. A mile
or so back, Solomon had left the trail
and cautioned Jack to keep close and
step softly. Soon the old scout stopped
and listened and put his ear to the
ground. He rose and beckoned to
Jack and the two turned aside and
made their way stealthily up the slant
of a ledge. In the edge of a little
thicket on a mossy rock shelf they sat
down. Solomon looked serious. There
were deep furrows in the skin above
his brow.

"We're skeered o' the bush," said an
elderly bearded soldier, who was sit-
ting on a log. "A man who goes into
the wildwood needs to be a good friend
o' God."
"But Schuyler thinks a force of British
may land somewhere along the big
river and come down through the bush,
building a road as they advance," said
Jack.
"A thousand men could make a tol-
able waggin road to Fort Edward in a
month," Solomon declared. "That's
mebbe the reason the Injuns are out
in the bush eatin' Yankees. They're
tryin' fer to skeer us an' keep us er-

After a few minutes Solomon turned
and whispered:
"Four Injun braves jest went by.
Mebbe they're scoutin' fer a big band
(Continued on page 3)

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