

RURAL ENTERPRISE

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AN OILY BUGBEAR

The cotton-growing states are being stirred up by the oleo folks to protest against oleo restriction by law in the north because of its alleged depressing effect on the sale of cotton-seed oil for use in making the bogus butter.

Here at home the oily propagandists shake before us the bugaboo of reprisals by the south if we curb oleo.

The fact is reported to be that coconut oil from the Philippines has crowded out the cottonseed product until only 2 per cent of the vegetable oil used in the oleo sold in Oregon comes from cottonseed.

If the south would join Oregon farmers in the move to shut bull butter out of this state she would be buttering her own bread, for she would get far more income from the cottonseed meal Oregon dairymen would feed to the increased number of calves and other livestock than she would in reduced sales of oil to makers of oleomargarine used in Oregon.

"Rainmaker" Hatfield played in luck once or twice and got cash from California farmers because the amount of rain he promised came within the specified time. The newspapers blazoned these "successes" in all directions, but we have seen no scare heads over his latest stunt. For \$4000 he contracted to give certain Kern county farmers 1 1/2 inches of rain within a specified time. The money was raised. The rainfall was .8975 of an inch and Charles M. Hatfield went away without the cash.

This is a day of gigantic mergers in big business. The greater part of the electric light and power business of the United States is practically under one control. Just now seventy-five of the largest lumber mills in Oregon, Washington and northern California, where most of the country's remaining timber stands, are planning a combination that will be virtually a monopoly of the lumber business, with a capital of \$180,000,000. The farmers have nothing of that nature.

The United States bureau of mines says the annual loss caused by smoke in the principal industrial centers is \$7.66 per capita and that it could be avoided by substituting gas and coke for fuel. A bigger loss caused by smoke could be done away with if all the tobacco burned were dumped in the sea instead. Aren't we rich and luxurious, though?

The "alienist" who volunteered to testify that Dorothy Ellingson was insane proclaimed that he did it without hope of reward, but he put himself in line for a job of paid swearing sometime in the future. These "experts" are made, as well as born.

Every few days some archeologist discovers ruins older than those somebody discovered a few days before. Egypt and Babylon have become quite modern, relatively, and Grandpa Adam a parvenu.

Mother Goose will be popular in the nursery when the prudes who are attacking her, together with all their writings, are forgotten. Mother Goose gets to the juvenile heart. Her critics do not.

General Hindenberg, who has always claimed that the German forces were not defeated by the lies but by lack of needed sup-

port at home, is a candidate for the presidency of Germany. He has ordered the flag of the republic torn down. Perhaps he thinks he can imitate Louis Napoleon.

Mrs. Anna Cunningham of Jary, Ill., accused of poisoning her whole family for their life insurance, is declared by "expert alienists" to be "of a type capable of any misdeed." So was Captain Kidd, but he was tried in England, where they hang 'em.

The "good will" of Dodge Brothers' automobile factory is valued at only \$75,000,000. If Henry Ford hadn't come into the competition with his high wages and low prices the Dodges might have accumulated something worth while.

If all our "alienists" were reduced to the rank of aliens and deported our crop of murderers, of which there is overproduction, would decrease.

Germany throws off a load by repudiating 95 per cent of her national debt.

Do Not Plant Trees Too Close in Home Orchards

Standard trees placed at standard distances are better for the small home orchard than dwarfs or crowded trees, said Prof. Joseph Oskamp of the pomology department of the New York State College of Agriculture on February 9, at Farmers' week. Filler trees or small fruits can be planted the standard trees for early returns, he says, as apple trees should be planted 40 or 50 feet apart.

Most growers are inclined to plant too much, and discourage themselves by the size of their orchard, says Professor Oskamp. One tree of each variety is sufficient, or even one tree on which has been top-grafted two or three other varieties.

Small fruits may be grown with less trouble by one who desires fruit for home use. Strawberries, red raspberries, purple canes, blackcaps and blackberries, with a few gooseberries and currants make up a good small garden for home fruits.

Nearly all red raspberries in New York state are infected with mosaic disease, according to Professor Oskamp, and anyone planning to plant them should first consult the New York Fruit Testing association at Geneva. Professor Oskamp states that it is not generally a wise policy to trust all traveling tree agents who call at your door, but it is better to get your plants through an old and reliable nursery.

Yellow Transparent is one of the best early varieties of apple. This can be followed by Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, and McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening and Northern Spy or Baldwin are late varieties for winter storage.

Few Hints for Careful Pruning of Young Trees

Young apple and peach trees have been pruned too severely in the past and bearing trees have been pruned too lightly or too infrequently, Paul Thayer, fruit extension specialist of Pennsylvania State college, says.

Every orchard grower should aim to secure three things in his young orchard at the earliest date possible. Thayer reports. These are strength, growth and productiveness. Pruning, especially heading back, interferes with fruit bearing, but after fruit trees are mature and fruit bearing established, the trees should receive a careful and increasingly thorough annual pruning.

A skull half an inch thick, unearthed on Arizona, has been sent to Washington without the formality of an election. - Detroit News.

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International S. S. Lesson

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. © 1924 Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for April 19

LIFE IN THE EARLY CHURCH

LESSON TEXT—Acts 4:31-5:11. GOLDEN TEXT—"The multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul."—Acts 4:32. PRIMARY TOPIC—A Story About Giving.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How the First Christians Loved One Another. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How the Early Christians Lived Together. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Lesson From the Early Church.

I. Characteristics of the Primitive Church (vv. 31-35).

1. It Was a Praying Church (v. 31). These early Christians for every want and every need betook themselves to God in prayer.

2. It Was a Spirit-filled Church (v. 31). When they prayed, the place was shaken wherein they were gathered together, and they were all filled with the Holy Spirit.

3. It Was a Church Which Had Great Boldness in Preaching the Word of God (v. 31). The ministers of a Spirit-filled church will not offer any apology for the Bible, but will expend all their energy in fearlessly preaching it.

4. It Was a United Church (v. 32). They were all of one heart and one soul. This shows that they had a unity of feeling and purpose.

5. It Was a Charitable and Generous Church (v. 32). They held nothing back from those who had need. As needs arose, supplies were given from a common fund.

6. Its Ministers Had a Powerful Testimony (v. 33). This shows that there must be a personal experience before there can be a powerful testimony.

7. It Was a Church Whose Membership Exhibited Unblemished Character (v. 33). Great grace was upon them all.

II. Barnabas' Generous Act (vv. 36-37). He sold a piece of land and turned over all the proceeds thereof to be used for the help of those in need. It should be borne in mind, however, that it is not said that Barnabas sold all the land he had.

III. The Sanctity of the Church Vindicated (5:1-11). This new community is now for the first time called the church. The mention of the church in Acts 2:47 is spurious. They now have broken with Judaism so that their success depends upon their being recognized. Since this new community superseded the old, God was to make His dwelling place among them—the very sacredness of the tabernacle and temple was transferred to them. This lesson, the church itself must learn, as well as the Jewish mass surrounding it. The sacredness of God's dwelling place men are slow to learn. Moses did not take off his shoes until bidden by the Lord. Nadab and Abihu must be stricken down in the beginning of the mosaic economy for their presumptuous offering of strange fire before the Lord. Achan was put to death for secreting a part of the booty soon after entering the promised land. So at the beginning of the church, this warning was needed on the part of the church to prevent the hypocrisy of double service.

1. The Occasion Which Brought This Dreadful Judgment on Ananias and Sapphira (vv. 1-4). It was their hypocritical-imitation of the generous act of Barnabas. He and his wife conspired together in this defiance of God. They wanted the honor without paying the price. The same love of praise is causing many in the church today to imitate their dreadful mistake. Peter told them they had not lied to men, but to God. So far as we know Ananias did not speak a word, but his actions spoke louder than his words. Such actions could only be accounted for by the fact that Satan filled their hearts. But that did not excuse them. They were responsible for allowing Satan a place in their hearts. We should learn from this that God and mammon cannot be served at the same time. People today are walking in the way of Ananias when they sit down at the Lord's table with unregenerate hearts.

2. The Judgment Which Fell (vv. 5-10). Both Ananias and Sapphira fell down dead and the young men carried them away for burial.

3. Great Fear Came Upon the Church (v. 11). This vindication caused the people to know that God was with them, and it also kept the hypocrites from joining with them (v. 13). Let us beware!

Presistence of Life Strange, isn't it, that marvelous persistence of life! But that is a way that life has. We speak of it sometimes as very fleeting and transitory, and yet there are so many things about us, after all, that are very hard to kill.

Tears Shall Come No More God washes the eyes by tears until they can behold the invisible land, where tears shall come no more.—H. W. Beecher.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By Mary Graham Bonner. Copyrighted by Western Newspaper Union

A BROTHER'S SISTER

Mimmie's brother was devoted to her even though he was eight years older than she was.

He used to let her play with him and with his friends a great deal. It had snowed the night before. Mimmie had gone to sleep while the snowstorm had kept up steadily. It was wonderful the way it had kept on while the whole world, almost, had gone to sleep.

The last thing Mimmie had heard was the great fog horn which was just outside the harbor. The bell on the buoy which told ships where the bad rocks were had clanged steadily. For as the buoy tossed about on the waves the bell at the top of the buoy rang.

It had been a "blinding" snowstorm they had said the next day and the ships along the coast had had a hard time of it. But with the day came sunshine, and when Mimmie awoke she thought for a moment why she felt so very happy.

It was really annoying to feel so happy and not to know just why. But in a few moments she remembered. It was a Saturday and they had planned the night before to build a snow fort if the snow didn't turn into rain during the night.

Mimmie got up and shook off some of the snow which had fallen on the big eiderdown quilt.

Her sleeping room was at the top of the house and it was very cold. Its windows looked out over the harbor and her bed was near the windows so that often patches of snow were on the quilt. But she loved it. She loved moving the hot-water bottle about so that it warmed the sheets, and sometimes when the water in the bottle had frozen down at the end of the bed she had had to leave it until she was dressed and it was melted so she could pour it out.

She went downstairs to her playroom to dress, for she only used this room for sleeping. Sometimes people didn't believe the water in a water bottle could freeze in one corner of the bed while Mimmie was quite warm in another part of it. But she had shown it to her family and they had told people it was so.

"Hurry up, Mim, we want to get started soon."

The boys—eight of them—arrived a little later, and at each end of the yard a splendid snow fort was built. In



She Did Not Spoil Their Fun.

one was a little special, protected room, where Mimmie was to sit when the snow battle got too fast for her.

In this way they were not worried for fear she would be hurt, and she did not spoil their fun.

The battle was a furious one. The snowballs were large ones. But after a time they became smaller, as they had to be made and remade after throwing, and now there was no time allowed for snowball-making.

The boys had been invited to stay for lunch, and after lunch they played for awhile with trains in the house. The rain had come and spoiled the snow. Mimmie played with the Uncle Tom's Cabin and Noah's ark which had belonged to her brother when he was young and which now they owned together.

He was too old to play with them, but they still stayed in his room, so they owned them together.

Mimmie liked big boys better than she did big girls. Big girls told her she was young for her age, which was not true. She knew that.

Big boys called her a tomboy, and that was a great compliment, she thought.

She knew that was true. Her brother had taught her to ride in the express cart so she could be dashed around corners and she could balance without letting the cart upset. All the boys thought it fine the way she could do this. And she could climb up and stand on her brother's shoulders, and when he got down on the floor she knew how to stand on his chest so as not to hurt him.

Very few, except those whose business it was to do this, knew how. She could steer a sled and turn somersaults on the bed. Her brother had taught her to do all these great things. She could vault a fence, too, and in an old tree she loved to climb he had made seats for her where she sat—high above the earth.

These were the things her brother and his friends had taught her to do. Big boys could really be so nice. Why did some children think other-

Because they were cry-babies.

Mimmie's brother said, but Mimmie knew it was because these big boys taught but did not tease.

Garden Plant Destroyers

Potato bugs, cabbage worms and plant lice in assorted variety are garden pests that appear as surely as the season rolls around, and every gardener must be ready to meet and repel the invading hordes of insect destroyers. In addition, the cutworm works insidiously and destroys some vegetables, although committing nothing like the depredations of enemies of the garden that work out in the open. There are also molds, blights and mildews to add to the toll.

Improved Methods on Cattle Ranges

Land May Be Made Still More Productive.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although farming has been making inroads on the pasture lands of the Western range area for the past 30 years, it is still the great beef reservoir of the country. That there are many ways in which this native grassland may be made still more productive, is brought out by the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1395, Beef-Cattle Production in the Range Area, just issued.

The range area is described as that region, west of the one hundredth meridian, where cattle and sheep are produced largely on native grasses, a region which takes in about 45 per cent of the total land area of this country. There is, of course, no sharp dividing line, but in a strip varying in width from 75 to 150 miles along the meridian there is a general tendency from east to west to devote less land to farming and more to pastures. During the past 30 years an increasing percentage of the land within the range area has been devoted to farming, the result of better crop adaptation, better methods of conserving rainfall, and irrigation.

The bulletin covers the various problems of the range cattle producer, including management of the breeding herd, handling cattle on the range, native forage plants, prevention of loss from poisonous plants, parasites and diseases, selection of bulls and cows, improvement of ranching properties and increasing the beef-producing capacity of pastures.

It is said that the range area contributes nearly 40 per cent of the nation's beef cattle. Corn-belt beef finishers are dependent on this region to a large extent for their feeders.

"Jim," the big gray tom cat at Mill View, met of Peggy and Edward Hayes, climbed up the screen door on the back porch and put his paw on the button that rings the door bell. No one answered him the first time, so he rang again, getting results. - Ver-nonia Eagle.

To Know All "To know all is to forgive all"—and to forgive is to save.

Kanred Outyields Other Varieties

Most Productive Hard Red Winter Wheat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many failures of pioneer farmers in the drier sections of the western section of the United States were due to the attempt to grow unadapted crops, says the United States Department of Agriculture, in discussing its varietal experiments with hard red winter wheats in the dry areas of the western United States. The introduction of hard red winter wheat into certain of these localities which had been abandoned by the earliest settlers later made possible a permanent wheat-growing industry. Hard red winter wheat is now the principal crop in many sections of limited rainfall, including much of Kansas and Nebraska, western Oklahoma, north-eastern Colorado, central Montana, and the drier portions of the Columbia basin of Oregon and Washington.

Kanred, in general, was the most productive hard red winter wheat for the Great Plains area. Other high-yielding strains are Alberta Red, Argentine, Beigolina, Blackhull, Karmont, Montana No. 36, and Nebraska No. 60. Turkey and Kharkof, the two leading hard red winter wheats, were found to be practically equal in yield, winter hardiness, and other agronomic characters and in milling and baking qualities. Minturki and Karmont are among the most hardy and Kanred is the most rust-resistant of the hard red winter varieties.

The results of varietal experiments with winter wheat at 15 different stations form the basis of a new publication just issued as department bulletin 1276. A copy may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Good Plan for Heading

Back Young Apple Tree

Young apple trees should be headed back to about 20 to 30 inches from the ground. If it is a one-year-old tree then all that is necessary is to cut off the top the desired height. If it is a two-year-old tree then the central leader should be removed and from three to five lateral branches retained, these being cut back to about 8 to 10 inches. In each case the lateral branches should be cut to an outside bud, in order to cause the tree to spread properly. After the tree has passed its third year about all that is necessary is to take out interfering branches and keep the tree from becoming too dense. If the tendency is for the tree to produce long slender branches, then those should be shortened in the same way that peach limbs are shortened in, until the tree begins to fruit, after which time little pruning will be necessary with the exception of thinning out the interfering branches.

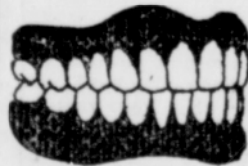
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