

RURAL ENTERPRISE An Independent-Not Neutral-news-paper, published every Wednesday, by Wm. H. WHEELER \$1.50 a year Advertising, 20c an inch; no discount for time or space; no charge for composition or changes. "Paid-for Paragraphs," 5c a line. No advertising disguised as news.

GETTING THE DOUGH

William H. King, senator from Utah, says the United States navy has no settled policy.

Oh, yes, it has! The policy of the army and navy is conspicuous. We can all see it and feel it. It is "get the dough." We are shouting for peace and for "no more war," and we have ever since the world war, paid \$800,000,000 a year for the army and navy. That is \$35 or \$40 a year for each family of five. And this expensive luxury, the army and navy, seems headed for the scrap heap. Under past conditions we have hardly finished paying for a naval building program before the vessels so built were scrapped as obsolete and a new, more ambitious and more costly program was entered upon.

And now we are confronted with a more complete change than ever before—to air fighting. To the civilian it looks as though flying ships carrying death and destruction where they choose, restricted to no roads or watercourses, are likely to make either armies or navies useless, and our army and navy, following the policy "get the dough," is insistent that any air force we may have shall be subject to them. To accomplish this, as exposed by General Mitchell (who was demoted for telling the truth), they have put up fake tests in which airplanes were made to appear inferior. The recent maneuvers at Hawaii were proclaimed as likely to shed light on the dark subject, but by the time the "get-the-dough" people have cooked up a report on it that they will permit the public to see it is likely to be darker than ever.

"Peace hath her victories no less than war," and those who are getting the dough are peace-time winners. For a year now the proud government of the United States has been humiliated and shamed by the open maintenance of a fleet of rum smugglers along the coast with the avowed and accomplished purpose of continually bringing shipments of intoxicants into this country in defiance of our laws. At great expense a fleet of enforcement craft has at last made enough of a dent in the profits of the insolent foreigners to cause them to change their plans and send some of the illegal stuff to Canada and Mexico and thence overland into this country. Meantime our navy is amusing itself playing hide-and-seek with itself in the Pacific ocean, far away, and our army is conspicuous by its abstinence from any attempt to enforce our laws. The cost of this army and navy, we are told, has been reduced from \$800,000,000 a year to \$600,000,000 this year. And what are we getting for our \$600,000,000? If the government of Great Britain were in our place how long would it take for a ring of steel to line our Canadian and Mexican borders and our coasts? What would Andrew Jackson or Teddy Roosevelt have done as president under such circumstances? Every time a new potential ancestor for William J. Bryan is dug from the rock records of time the commoner lets loose another lecture on fundamentalism.

Running rum into America overseas is becoming a risky venture, financially, as banking or publishing a country newspaper.

Find Alfalfa Cheapest Hay Produced on Farm

Cost records kept by southwestern Minnesota farmers show that alfalfa is not only the most valuable to feed but is also the cheapest to produce. The records, kept under the supervision of the farm management division of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, gave \$12.51 as the cost of an acre of alfalfa. Since the average yield was 2.2 tons per acre the cost per ton was \$5.70.

Factors entering into the cost were as follows: Man labor, 11.3 hours at 21c... \$ 2.34 Horse labor, 11.2 hours at 10c... 1.12 Machinery... 1.50 Rent... 8.00 Seed (one-fourth of total cost)... 1.25 Total 2.1 tons... \$12.51 Cost per ton... \$ 5.70

In addition to the hay, some farms obtained hog pasture from the alfalfa so that the actual net cost was somewhat less than the figure given. Corresponding figures for clover and timothy on the same farms show an average yield of 1.1 tons and a cost of \$5.36 per ton.

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One "Moral uplift" crowd of five Baptist deacons got a shock last week at Shreveport, La., last week at Shreveport, La., when they were all sentenced to serve seven months for flogging a man for calling on a woman who was suing for divorce and who afterward became his wife. One of them got an additional sentence for participating in the flogging of a citizen for allowing his 17-year-old daughter to ride a bicycle wearing knickers. Sometimes it is well to mind one's own business, or at least to obey the law. At our state capital conditions are reversed. A protest has been circulated and signed against immodest costumes of both sexes at dance and athletic events at Willamette university, a church school.

Please specify what the congressional agricultural investigating committee has accomplished, except, like its uncounted predecessors, creating a bill of expenses for farmers to help in paying.

Wars cannot be prevented by pacts among groups of nations. A league of all the nations, with a general boycott of any offenders against its rules, might do it.

What's the matter with farming? The rest of the world is organized. The farmers are not. But they are becoming so. We may not see their day, but it will come.

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Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By Mary Graham Bonner. Copyrighted by Western Newspaper Union

GOING BEGGING

The picnic was over. It had been almost the first one of the season and it had been a great success, but one piece of cake was left lying upon the ground. The people who had been on the picnic had all just gone home. There was no one around until Peter Gnome appeared. He sat down under a big tree and then he noticed the piece of cake. Now, Peter Gnome is a smart little Gnome and he can understand even a piece of cake when it talks. You're got to have Gnome smartness to be able to do that. No one but a Gnome or a Brownie or a Fairy can be so smart.

"Well, well, and what are you doing here all by yourself, away from the cake box?" Peter Gnome asked. "They had had enough to eat before they came to me," said the piece of cake. "They'd had enough of everything." "Didn't they want any cake?" Peter Gnome asked. "Oh, they had plenty of cake," the piece of cake said. "I'll tell you how it happened," the piece of cake continued, "and I'll tell you why I'm here.

"In the first place I must give the people credit for one thing. They did burn up all their scraps and their leftovers and then they carefully put the fire out. "I've heard that some people at picnics leave their trash around and say: "It's dreadful the way other people do this, but we've got so little that it doesn't matter about our trash." "They scold about others who leave old papers and trash, but they do the very same thing themselves and think it doesn't matter.

"They don't seem to realize that every bit goes toward making a place uncleanly. "Some people aren't so careful about putting out a fire. But my people were. "I've only one thing to complain of them." "What is that?" asked Peter Gnome. "You're going to tell me?" "Yes, I'm going to tell you all about it," said the piece of cake. "Good," said Peter Gnome heartily. "They had a splendid picnic," the piece of cake said. "They built a fire first and had scrambled eggs and bacon. Then they had sandwiches and jelly and olives and tea and milk. Then they had fruit and then they had cake and candy. "Well, they ate and ate and ate, and as they kept on eating they kept on explaining why they were so hungry—the usual picnic excuses, you know. I've heard of the picnic excuses—they're quite well known, but as this



"What Are You Doing Here?"

was my first picnic I had never heard them before except by hearsay. "They said: "My dear, I will eat a little more of that jelly, and yes, maybe another sandwich. I'm sure I don't know what is making me so hungry. I never eat like this as a rule." "And such were their speeches. "But after they had had a great deal of cake and had had some candy, too, there was just one piece of cake left—myself. "Don't, said the hostess of the picnic, let that piece of cake go begging. Won't someone eat it? It's going begging." "No one would have it and she kept repeating: "It's going begging. Do eat it, some one." "But they didn't want anything more. They had each and all got to that point where they couldn't eat another thing. "Not even one piece of cake. "So I'm left here for the birds to eat. That will be pleasant. I would so much rather be eaten by birds than by ants. I hope the birds will come soon. "But, Peter Gnome, I am so annoyed at the way they speak of a piece of cake going begging. Just because no one wants me, because I'm the last one left, I am not going begging. If no one ever wants me I wouldn't go begging. "And I don't like the expression. "It's far from being attractive." "Oh, well," said Peter Gnome, "every one knows you really wouldn't go begging. But if it would be any comfort to you I'll eat you. You look very delicious and I'm sure I'd like a bite or two of cake." "Oh, that will be nice," said the piece of cake, and a crumbly smile passed over it as Peter Gnome took his first bite.

International S. S. Lesson

By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (© 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for May 24

SAUL BEGINS HIS GREAT CAREER

LESSON TEXT—Acts 9:20-31. GOLDEN TEXT—"I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified."—1 Cor. 2:2. PRIMARY TOPIC—How God Saved Saul From Danger. JUNIOR TOPIC—Saul Preaching in Damascus. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Saul a Bold Preacher. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Courage in Witnessing for Christ.

1. Saul Preached Christ in Damascus (vv. 19-22). 1. Saul's Fellowship With the Disciples (v. 19). After Saul was baptized he remained certain days with the believers in Damascus (v. 19). How beautiful to think of the transformation which took place—the one who was so passionately bent on their destruction was now enjoying fellowship with the disciples. 2. Straightway Preaching in the Synagogues (v. 20). Saul, like every one who is really converted, begins to tell of the newly found Savior. As soon as he is saved he goes to save others. His message concerned the deity of Christ. His doctrinal belief is summed up in six words, "He is the Son of God."

3. The People Amazed (v. 21). They knew that the very one who had been the ringleader in persecuting the Christians in Jerusalem; and had come to Damascus for the express purpose of bringing them bound to the chief priests, was now passionately advocating that which he had so vehemently sought to destroy. When a man is saved there ought to be such a change as to cause the people to notice it. 4. The Jews Confounded (v. 22). Saul retired into Arabia for three years. During this time he was taught the full truths of his ministry (Gal. 1:17-18). Saul increased in spiritual strength and confounded the Jews, proving that Jesus was not only the Son of God, but their Messiah. 11. Saul Escapes From the Jews (vv. 23-25). He used the Scriptures with such skill that the Jews could not answer him. Finding that the argument was against them, the Jews took counsel how they might destroy Saul. So intent were they upon killing him that they watched the gates of the city day and night that they might take him. When this became known to the disciples, they let him down at night in a basket by the wall.

111. Saul Visits Jerusalem (vv. 26-29). This journey to Jerusalem was in strange contrast with the one from Jerusalem to Damascus. The one was as a leader of an important expedition under the authority of the Jewish officers with the prospect of a place of distinction in the council of the Jewish nation. Now he is an outcast, fleeing from his countrymen, and desiring for his life. These are the outward circumstances, but he knows the fellowship of the Lord Jesus whom he once hated.

1. Suspected by the Disciples (v. 26). The believers at Jerusalem had not heard fully about Saul's conversion. They knew nothing of his sojourn in Arabia, and his preaching at Damascus after his return. Therefore they regarded him as a spy. "Part of the penalty of wrongdoing is the difficulty of restoration in the good opinion of honorable men."

2. Barnabas' Confidence in Saul (v. 27). Barnabas was a man filled with the Holy Spirit (Acts 11:24) and therefore able to discern the reality of Saul's conversion. He was in reality a "son of consolation" and here showed his kind spirit. 3. Saul in Fellowship With the Disciples (v. 28). He was not content merely to visit with the brethren. He spoke boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. IV. Saul Sent to Tarsus (v. 30). A conspiracy similar to that one at Damascus was formed against Saul. When the brethren knew of it they sent him to Tarsus. Saul's life was in danger everywhere except among the Gentiles. He now is back to the place of his birth. The first and best place for one's testimony is in his home. Saul's conversion was typical of the conversion of the Jewish nation. Their eyes will be opened by a personal revelation of Jesus Christ to them, and when they accept Him as their Savior and Messiah, they will go forth as witnesses to the Gentiles. Ten pounds of alfalfa seed per acre is about right.

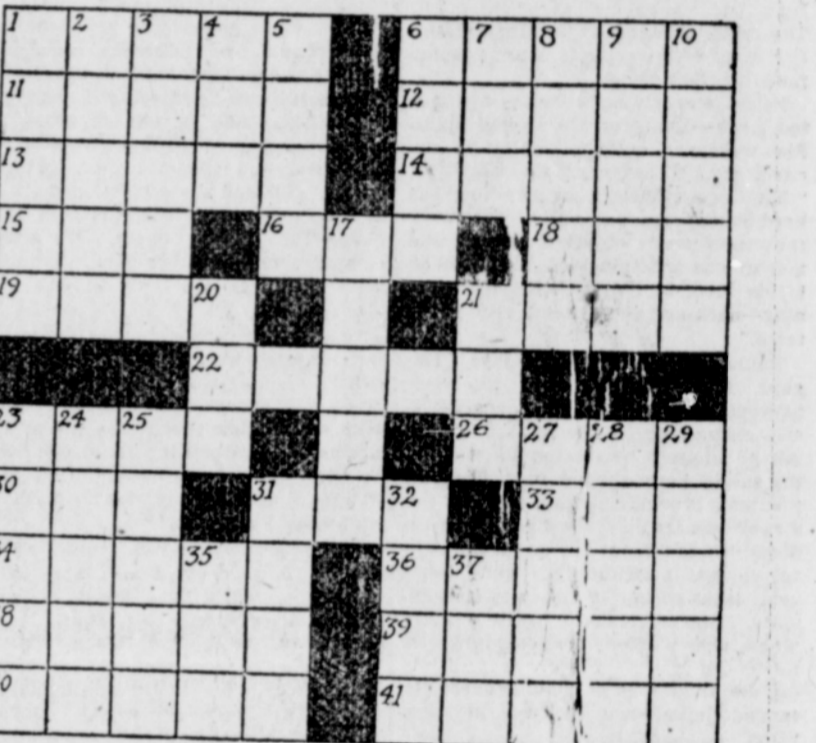
Solution of Puzzle No. 22. GOD CAVED GELATIN SODA EROS UP EXIST CO AKIN YEET BOMB TEETER PAWNEE ILL GI OK TLK PLEURA PEBBLE OLEO BAR ROUE ED LIBEL IS ABED VAIL ENDLESS TEARS

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HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE. When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definitions listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 23



- Horizontal. 1—Aunder 2—to let 11—Pertaining to the sun 12—Ardent 13—Viscous mud 14—Twist 15—Enlarge 16—Terminate 17—Card game 18—Container 21—Saucy 22—Banishment 23—Kill 24—Point 31—One of the genders (abbr.) 33—Man's title 34—Small sign 36—Get up 38—Any of various resins, such as copal 39—Christmas carols 40—Fact 41—Town in northeast Greece
- Vertical. 1—Part of one's property 2—Dance of Polish origin 3—Foreign 4—Male sheep 5—Woody plant having single main stem 6—Venous 7—Organ of head 8—Spry 9—Spanish title 10—Fungus disease of cereals 17—Basket 20—Solation 21—Projecting piece of wood 23—Mixture of vegetables 24—Climbing plant characteristic of tropic regions 25—Circuit, compass, preclnet 27—Any of various willow trees 28—Kind of thread 29—Garb 31—Pertaining to Flanders (abbr.) 32—Supplies with men 35—Australian bird 37—Fish eggs

A Coin Collector. An old friend of the family was on a visit and one of the neighbor's little boys had dropped in. "And what does your father do?" the visitor asked. "Oh, he's a numismatist," the boy replied. "Why, a numismatist is a coin collector." "Yes, that's what my father is," said the boy. "He's a conductor on a street car."

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