

**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 com-  
position or changes.  
In "Paid-for Paragraphs," 5c a line.  
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**SEE-SAW**

Wages of railroad employes reached unprecedented heights a few years ago. The railroads, which were not making 5 per cent on their investment, were granted a rise on some lines of freight to meet the wage rise.

Then, in the face of a threatened strike, wages went up again. Then came another attempt to adjust freight charges to the situation.

Now a strike for a 25-per-cent rise in wages is threatened.

The Oregon Voter doubts if the railroad brotherhood will strike as long as Cal Coolidge is president.

The farmer stands in the middle and is the fulcrum on which the see-saw rocks.

Some people oppose compulsory education. Some of them go farther than that. They would go to Washington to fight for compulsory ignorance. They want congress to deny appropriations to any school that looks at any evidence regarding the origin of man except their own particular construction of the Bible story. They are like the little girl who said: "It's so, for mother says it's so, and when mother says a thing's so it's so it ain't so."

Ranters against prohibition say there is as much booze drunk now as before the Volstead act. They also say the reduction in use of intoxicants has caused an increase in the use of habit-forming drugs. The two statements are not consistent and neither of them is true. Government investigators report a decline in use of drugs and a greater one in the drinking of intoxicants. When you hear one of those lies remember that.

Washington policewomen have been forbidden to "doll up" and arrest men who try to flirt with them. Perhaps some "higher ups" feared they might get undesirable publicity.

The Baptists refuse to forbid the study of the evidences of evolution. They do not seem to be afraid that their faith will fall before any proof that may be found.

It does not require any special gift to prophesy an earthquake, but to have the prophecy come true requires a mighty lucky coincidence.

The newspapers are discussing the question: "Do women dress to please the men or themselves?" They do.

**Evolution as a Bible Doctrine**

**This Writer Thinks Man Has Traveled Far and Fallen Low**

Astoria, Ore., July 25.—My ancestors, long before the religious system now prevailing in this country took form, worshiped the sun. Prehistoric inscriptions show that there is no part of the world where this cult has not at some time had a footing. Its records are unmistakable in Oregon.

In the absence of divine revelation what was more natural? Man found the sun supplying all his wants. It caused the seed to sprout and the grain to mature. It lifted water from the great deep, caused the wind to carry in inland and thus gave us the refreshing rain and the flowing streams. It painted the rose and flavored the fruit. It gave existence and vigor to animal life and without it was nothing but cold, darkness and death.

That the sun does all I have mentioned, and much more, no one disputes. But in this country I am taught that the Israelites and Christians have the revealed words of a God who made the sun and whose instrument it is in all that it does. And all at once flares up an evolution row that seems to me to be without sense or reason.

Your books tell us that God made man from dust and made him in his own image. They tell us that God is a spirit. The confession of faith of the Episcopal church says that God is without parts. Then man did not continue to be the image of God. He has parts—hands, feet, nose, eyes and an unruly tongue. It is impious for him to claim, after having evolved, through millions of years, into the corrupt and unspiritual being he is now, that he is God's image. When he was a primordial cell, without parts, he was in the image of God. The book says we shall all be changed and after that we shall see Him as he is.

For fear we might take the day of creation to be like our days we are told that a day with the Lord is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day.

A Parsee.

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Crowns, bridge work and fillings will pay you to get my prices on your dental work.  
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**Any Girl in Trouble**  
may communicate with Ensign Lee of the Salvation Army at the White Shield Home, 565 Mayfair Avenue, Portland, Oregon.  
**The wisest girls keep out of trouble**

**Items of Interest to Linn Ruralists**

**Big Litters of Pigs Cost Less...Boosting for the Fair**

The size of the litter is the biggest factor in the cost of a pig at weaning time. The cost of feed to bring a litter up to weaning time is about the same with large and small litters. So are labor and investment costs and most other factors. The cost per pig varies with the size of the litter as follows: In litters of three pigs weaned, \$10.43 each; of 4, \$7.82; of 5, \$5.26; of 6, \$5.21; of 7, \$4.47; of 8, \$3.91; of 9, \$3.49; of 10, \$3.13. The cost of the weaned pig is about one-third the total cost of the pig at 200 pounds live market weight.—O. A. C.

Leonard Gilkey was touring the county last week working up more interest in the county fair. Most of the granges and communities promised co-operation and good exhibits. Mr. Gilkey is planning a stunning Linn county exhibit for the state fair.

Oregon poultry dealers plan to offer \$500 for every conviction of a chicken thief.

A. C. Erskine of Lebanon says coyotes have done him \$200 damage within a year.

The largest walnut tree in Oregon is at Tualatin. It is 75 years old.

In three years Oregon production of celery has grown from 90 acres to 380. Most of it goes east to market.

Some years ago, when there was a plague of cutworms something less than the present, there were people who saved their gardens by turning in hens early in the morning. The birds caught some of the pests before they reached their retreats after the night's work and then scratched and located more, and did not harm the garden much. A correspondent of the Florence West at that time wrote of the cutworm: "It is reported that his mother is a gray moth and his father is the devil."

Feed the cutworms. Thoroughly mix 15 pounds of coarse bran with ten ounces of Paris green or white arsenic and five ounces of salt. Dilute one pint of sirup with a little water and add to the mixture to make a moist, crumbly mass that will fall apart when dropped from the hand. Scatter this about the infested plants on the ground, where it will be seen and eaten by the worms as they come from their hiding places to feed. Keep the chickens and other livestock from the poison.

Cane fruits should never be planted in tight, poorly drained clay loams. They generally do best on deep, rich, cool, friable, well-drained soils, retentive of moisture. Slightly rolling river bottom land seems ideal. Even evergreen blackberries are a hazard on heavy, unworkable soils.—O. A. C.

W. Trask, on the highway between Alpine and Bellfountain, has a novelty in purebred chickens. He calls it the Tawee, and says he has the only group of this breed on the coast. It is a clear white bird without a feather; nothing but down, like the down of a white goose. The flesh is said to be equal to that of the Plymouth rock.—Corvallis Independent.

Cook county is not dependent upon outside markets for the great bulk of its agricultural production. Industries at hand have saved the Cook farmers, apparently. Farm lands have decreased in value from \$9,505,495 to \$8,512,915, but the farm acreage has decreased in the same proportion, leaving the average value per acre approximately the same.—Oregon Voter.

Oregon's potato grading and inspection law is meeting with favor generally by raisers and dealers who are on the square. It simply compels the grower or dealer to state the quality of the spuds in the sack. Any buyer is entitled to this information.—Market Agent Spence.

In the middle west the co-operative organizations are working along the lines of farmer-consumer

co-operation, with the plan of operating consumers' stores in the big cities, operating their own middle handling agencies and dividing the middle profits between the raiser and consumer.—Market Agent Spence.

More than 50 farmers and agricultural specialists made up the fifth annual farm crops excursion held in Union county.

The variegated cutworm, epidemic over sections of western Oregon and the cause of severe damage to truck gardeners and farmers has appeared in the Hood River district.

Threshing of the Hood River valley's wheat, oat and barley crops is now in full swing. A separator is now engaged on the crop of Rev. William A. Sunday, who has the largest acreage of grain in this section.

O. E. Brooks, manager of the Black Cherry association, announced that the association members netted 16 cents a pound on one car of black cherries sold in the Chicago market.

Harvesting of cherries has been completed in Union county with a yield of about 15 to 20 per cent normal. Cove shipped two carloads of fruit this year compared with 12 carloads in 1924.

Eight hundred acres of land in the fertile Tule lake section are overrun with army worms. The ravages of the pest are on the increase throughout Klamath county and fields of second-growth hay are being stripped.

Harvesting operations began in the Freewater district with many outfits in the fields. Reports indicate good yields. Sam Ingle, who farms extensively in the Walla Walla river district east of Milton, has finished 160 acres which averaged 43 bushels to the acre.

The extent of state aid that may be expected by the Tumalo irrigation district and other similar projects in eastern and central Oregon, probably will be determined next month when the members of the state securities commission will make a personal inspection of the lands under development.

**Flax Facts**

Lester Dewey of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., Prof. J. H. Hyslop of the Oregon agricultural college, Editor Tooze of the Statesman and Secretary Wilson of the Salem chamber of commerce were here last night at a flax meeting attended by a number of flaxgrowers and citizens of Aumsville, who voted that the evening was well spent.—Aumsville Star.

A. E. Bradley of Aumsville brought to the chamber of commerce some of the finest flax that has been seen in this section. One bunch measured 52 inches. He has six acres that will average 3 tons to the acre and 30 acres that will average 2 tons. The Bradley farm is one mile south of Aumsville.—Salem Statesman.

**21 Are From Linn and 2 From Halsey**  
(Enterprise Correspondent)

Of the 690 summer session students, including fee-paying auditors and special music students, at O. A. C. 21 are from Linn county and 2 from Halsey. In addition 463 boys and girls attended the junior summer session and several hundred are registered for swimming only. This makes the number of students served by the college during the summer nearly 1200.

The college is one of the institutions selected by the United States Indian service for Indian schoolteachers to attend during educational leave. Thirty-five men and women instructors in Indian schools in North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon are in attendance.

**Loganberry Coming Back**  
(Janetion City Times)

The loganberry is now attracting attention in Portland in a new way and, according to recent reports, the people of that city will not only be eating loganberries but drinking the juice, served in a new form.

It is reported that a large department store has placed on the first floor a new dispensary which serves the pure loganberry juice, so carbonated that it is a most pleasing drink.

Cleveland (O.) firms have found this special loganberry juice a wonderful restorative.

**Farm Income Nearly Doubled, yet Low**

Washington, D. C.—Farmers failed to earn a fair return on the capital invested and a fair wage last year, although they fared better financially than in the preceding year, the department of agriculture declared in an analysis of the agricultural balance sheet.

On the total capital invested in agriculture, the return for the year was estimated at 4.6 per cent, compared with 3.3 the year before. In round figures the net income for the 1924-25 season, the department said, was \$2,712,000,000, compared with \$1,992,000,000 for 1923-24.

This sum, however, did not go entirely to farmers, as they own only 79 per cent of the total capital and pay interest on the balance. The return on the farmers' unencumbered capital for the year was estimated at 4.1 per cent compared with 2.5 per cent the preceding year, although they had to pay an interest rate on borrowed capital of 6.4 per cent last year compared with 6.6 per cent the year before.

**THE MARKETS**

**Portland**

Wheat—B. B. bluestem \$1.50; hard white \$1.45; soft white, \$1.44; western white \$1.44; hard winter, \$1.43; northern spring \$1.44; western red, \$1.40.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$18@19 ton; valley timothy, \$20@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23@24c.

Butterfat—47c shippers' track.

Eggs—Ranch, 27@30c.

Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook; Triplets, 27c; loaf, 28c per lb.

Cattle—Steers, medium, \$7.75@8.25.

Hogs—Medium to choice, \$13.50@15.00.

Sheep—Lambs, medium to choice, \$8.00@12.50.

**Seattle**

Wheat—Soft white, \$1.45; western white, \$1.45; hard winter, \$1.45; western red, \$1.41; northern spring, \$1.41; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.48.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$23; D. C., \$28; timothy, \$26; mixed hay, \$24.

Butter—Country creamery, 45@50c.

Eggs—Select ranch, 38@40c; storage, 37c.

Hogs—Prime, \$15.35@15.60.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$8.00@8.25.

Cheese—Oregon fancy, 20c; Oregon standards 25c; Washington triplets, 26c.

**Spokane**

Hogs—Prime, \$14@14.25.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.25@7.75.

**Danish Prince Gets Wound from Rifles**  
Rome.—Prince Aage of Denmark, a captain in the French foreign legion, has been wounded while fighting Abd-el-Krim's Rifians in Morocco.

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