

RURAL ENTERPRISE

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SCATTERGUN SHOTS

Dirt farming is cleaner than dirty politics.

Drunkness does not prove that prohibition is a failure, but that more of it is needed.

We have always considered that Dr. Cook's evidence of having visited the north pole was as good as was Peary's. Roald Amundsen, who reached the south pole, is of the same opinion.

Attorney General Sargent has voiced the fact that buyers of bootleg drinks are as bad as the sellers and ought to be as severely and certainly punished when caught.

The right way to end the paroling of criminals to go out and commit new crimes is to abolish the parole board, and at last the district attorneys of Oregon, in convention, have recommended it.

An exchange deplors the probability that the proportion of farmers in the population and their influence in politics will continue to decrease. If their production per man and per acre increases they need not worry over those decreases.

Stanfield's forest grazing steal bill seems likely to become a law. This may be his last victory. The republican party has a majority in Oregon which it is not likely to risk losing by renominating Mr. Stanfield.

These fellows who are so smart that the law cannot keep booze away from them, and who go out, drunk, and kill somebody with an automobile, would get lynched if they were black and acted that way in the south.

Prof. Russell of Princeton university predicts that the end of all things will be "darkness and cold—death so complete that no decay follows." But he says it will be a billion or so years hence. Wise prophet! When the set time has passed nobody will taunt him with the failure of his predictions.

Mr. Mellon has failed to get revenge against Senator Wheeler, for all the charges against Wheeler have been thrown out of court. Senator Couzens is still fighting Mellon's attempts at revenge on him, and the charges against Mellon's aluminum trust may or may not be painted out with whitewash.

The editor was told the other day that some people were "mad" at him for some remarks that he had published. That indicated that he must have hit the mark. Some others approved of those same words—and were subscribers, too, which was more to the point.

J. W. Moore had the pleasure of a California trip, from which he got home to Harrisburg the day last week's Enterprise was printed. From the Bulletin we glean that a harness maker giving his name as P. G. Wagler stayed in Harrisburg long enough last year to get in debt all over town and disappeared. He reappeared at San Bernardino as J. G. Shaffer and piled up more bills. In doing so he gave a check on the Harrisburg National bank and started to leave town, but the bank was queried by telegraph and "Shaffer" was caught before he had traveled far and Mr. Moore responded to a call to testify against him.

Standish not Only Caught but Tied

Last week we announced that John Standish had at last been caught. We are now able to state that in addition, he has been tied.

Saturday night at midnight the knot was tied at the apartments of R. T. Benker, Broadus, by Rev. Max Webster of the Broadus Congregational church, to Miss Helen Collins, and here she is.



Mrs. John K. Standish

"The gang" planned, in celebration of the event, a formal ball, with an orchestra from Miles City, at which the people would "dance all night till broad daylight" last Sunday morning.

More Farms and Smaller Ones

Washington, D. C.—While the total number of farms in the state of Washington increased by nearly 7000 in the last five years and the number operated by owners increased 7500, the farm acreage dropped 636,486 acres, a reported made public by the department of commerce showed. The 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to change. It was stated.

Total farms in the state last year were 73,267, of which 10,389 were operated by owners and 11,943 by tenants. Managers operated 935. The percentage operated by tenants was 16.3, as compared with 18.7 in 1920.

The total farm acreage was 12,608,234 last year, as against 13,244,720 five years ago, and the average acreage per farm had shrunk from 199.8 to 172.1.

Farm values of the state decreased from \$920,392,341 in 1920 to \$726,890,147 last year. The land value dropped from \$797,661,120 to \$584,386,164, while that of buildings increased from \$122,741,321 to \$142,503,983.

Sharp decreases were shown in acreage and production of principal crops from 1919 to 1924. The only exception was white potatoes, which showed an increased production of nearly 1,000,000 bushels, although the acreage was smaller.

Decreases were shown also in numbers of fruit trees and production. Exceptions to this were the number of apple trees not of bearing age, which showed an increase from 755,898 to 1,049,849; pear trees of all ages, which increased from 1,049,980 to 1,487,947, and plum and prune trees of all ages, which increased from 1,184,593 to 1,512,152.

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Geologic Review of This Paradise

Evolution of Willamette Valley Scientifically Portrayed

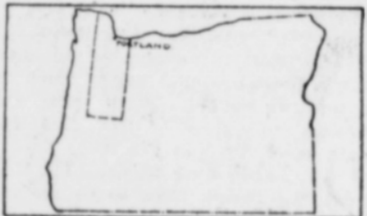
The current number of the Commonwealth Review, published by the University of Oregon, is devoted to a review by Prof. W. DePue Smith of the birth, progress to date and prospects of this valley of verdure and bloom.

The editor of the Review says, introductory: "The region must be handled in units larger than the individual ranch. As the study brings out, the valley as a whole furnishes the basis for the study of its drainage problem."

* That the Willamette valley may continue to be the adequate home for a prosperous and growing people, some of its natural conditions must be reconstructed. The water table should be controlled so that the soil of every acre shall have right aeration and maintain its best productivity. The available energy of its streams must be harnessed that the people, relieved from much present drudgery, may conserve theirs for highest life values."

There glimmers the vision of Waldo Anderson. Following we give some of Prof. Smith's own sentences and synopses of some. The entire issue of over 100 pages is worth studying by Oregonians, rural or urban:

The Willamette valley on the west is bounded by the Coast range, on the east by the Cascade lava plateau, on the south by the Cal-



pooia mountains and on the north by the Columbia river. It is 120 to 130 miles long and about 50 miles wide.

Before the Coast Range Rose

In that distant time known as the eocene, "the dawn of the recent," the shore line was near the present location of Eugene. To the westward was ocean. A period of slow movement of the surface caused the elevation of the Coast range, on the eastern side of which the beds are tilted to the east.

J. S. Diller in the Geological Guide Book of the United States says: "Probably early in the pleistocene epoch a fracture was formed in the basaltic rocks near the site of Oregon City. The rocks were lifted as a tilted block, the hinge of the movement being somewhere near the site of New Era. The tendency was to dam the Willamette above New Era."

"While the river was cutting through this hard lava block it wound from side to side above the obstruction and eroded from the softer rocks the wide valley."

A trough was formed, in which the detritus from the mountains continued to accumulate. In this sediment-filled trough the streams flowing off the Cascades in a westward direction joined the Willamette. The Umpqua and the Rogue maintained their course across the rising obstructions to the sea.

Climatic Advantages

Someone has said that there are two seasons in western Oregon, fall and August. In winter the winds come from the southwest, bearing rain. In summer they are from the north and east and are dry and bracing. Dry summers, generally with less than 4 inch of rain in nearly three months, are an important part of the climatic cycle. The average annual fall is about 50 inches, an agricultural optimum.

Climatic advantages for industry are possibility of year-round operation, the relative absence of frost for the latitude which favors fruit, nuts, etc., and for flax growing. Dairying and the development of

thoroughbred strains are peculiarly favored by general weather conditions.

valley, due to the obstruction at Oregon City, this stream and the smaller ones meander across the

off is shown at Norwood island, in Halsey quadrangle.

Agricultural Possibilities

About one-third of the valley lands—over a million acres—is practically useless because of too much water. Again, at certain seasons there is not enough water. These lands need both drainage and irrigation.

The high acidity of the wet soils makes a supply of lime highly desirable. Lack of limestone in the valley, or even near by, is a serious drawback.

Wheat was one of the first crops grown in this region. The yield per acre was at first considerable. It now averages less than 15 bushels—often only 9 or 10. This old wasteful use of the land is passing, and it is being given over to horticulture, diversified farming and dairying.

Next to wheat, hay is the chief agricultural product, and because of this fact the valley is fast becoming one of the principal dairy regions of the world. Linn county leads in hay and forage and in sheep.

Poultry raising is a flourishing industry, as the climate seems to be well suited to it. Poultry does the best on well-drained land, such as sandy and gravelly benches on the marginal upland areas.

There is a sort of silver fox boom on, but we are unable to say whether most of the profit comes from the sale of skins or live foxes. The topographic, climatic and soil conditions make this for all time the chief agricultural section of the state.

The soils of this valley are humid soils. Humid soils are not as fertile as arid soils because of the leaching out of plant food. Analysis indicates a deficiency in potash and phosphorus. This can be modified by using the right kind of fertilizer. The writer knows from personal inquiry that many farmers haven't the slightest knowledge of what their soils lack. Is it any wonder that many of them are not making their business pay?

J. R. Springer, writing from Crwfordsville, opposes the county agricultural agent plan as a waste of public money. William G. Comber comes back at him in the Democrat with the claim that when we had a county agent he was worth more than his salary in one of his items of activity alone, that of cow testing and improving herds, to say nothing of many others.

The state Christian Endeavor convention this year will be at Albany April 15 to 18..

WANTED

To Buy SHEEP

S. Crippen, Halsey Inquire at Enterprise office

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Linn

In the matter of the application of Seth S. Hayes, Daniel J. Hayes, Frank Hayes and Gertrude Pentland to register the title to the following described land, to wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township fourteen (14) south of range four (4) west of the Willamette meridian, containing 80 acres, more or less, situated in Linn county, state of Oregon, against Otis F. Neal and all whom it may concern, Defendants.

To Otis F. Neal and all whom it may concern, defendants.

Take notice that on the 4th day of December, 1925, an application was filed by said Seth S. Hayes, Daniel J. Hayes, Frank Hayes and Gertrude Pentland, in the circuit court of the state of Oregon in and for Linn county, for initial registration of the title to the land above described. Now, unless you appear on or before the 4th day of February, 1926, and show cause why such application shall not be granted, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be entered according to the prayer of the application and you will be forever barred from disputing the same.

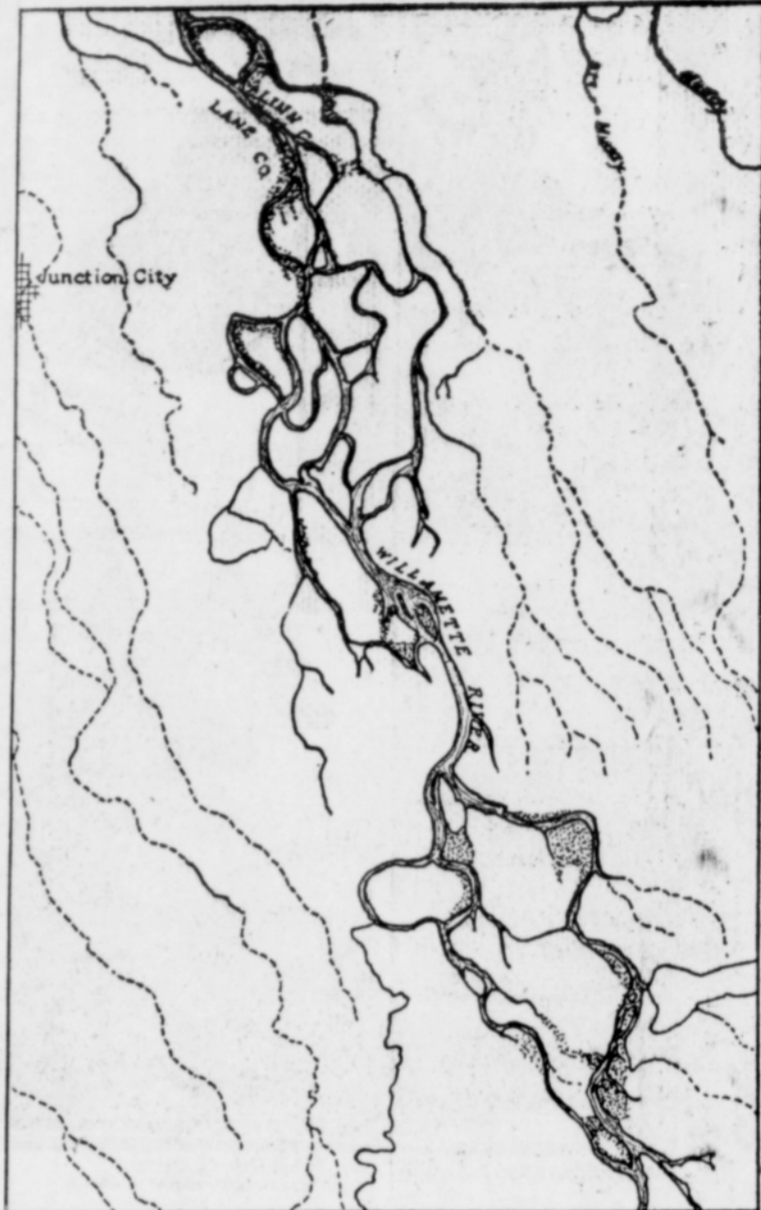
Witness my hand and the seal of said circuit court this 2nd day of January, 1926.

R. M. Russell, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Linn County.

Hill, Marks & McMahan, P. O. address Albany, Oregon, Attorneys for Applicant.

The Great Outdoors

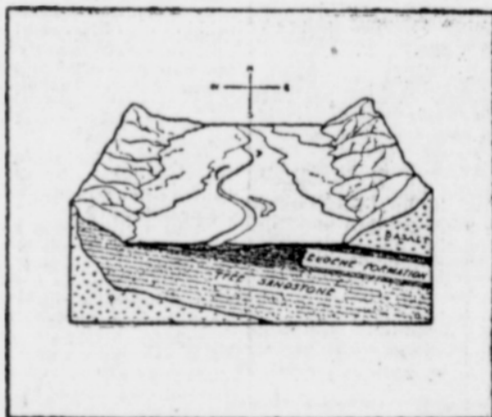
Where Bread, Meat, Clothing, Health and Vigorous Humanity are Produced



The "Braided" Willamette

The main hydrographic feature is the Willamette river, one of the best examples of the type known as a "braided" stream. Owing to the local base leveling of the

flat floor of the valley, dividing in a maze of channels and sandbars, with numerous oxbow lakes and sloughs along the sides of the main channel. An oxbow in process of being cut



Cross-section of Willamette Valley Formation

Attractive prices are given on half-ton lots or more of

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Molasses in barrel lots.

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American Eagle Fire Insurance Co.

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C. P. STAFFORD, Agent