

HALSEY ENTERPRISE

An independent—NOT neutral—news-paper, published every Thursday, by WM. H. & A. A. WHEELER.
 Wm. H. WHEELER Editor.
 Mrs. A. A. WHEELER Business Manager and Local News Editor.

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TOO FEW ARE HANGED

Opponents of capital punishment claim that the "increase of crime of violence" proves that the restoration of capital punishment is a failure. It proves nothing of the sort. In fact that restoration does not exist except on the pages of the statute books. Not one in a dozen cold-blooded murderers pay the penalty provided by law for his crime.

The other day a jury in Portland, in the case of a man who declared of his wife that he "would get her," and then carved her death with a butcher knife, brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Such a verdict was a travesty. The man was guilty of first-degree murder or of nothing. He will go to the penitentiary and in a few years a governor with a tender heart for human butchers will turn him loose to procure another butcher knife and gratify another grudge. Thank heaven, this will not occur until there is a change of governors, probably, for Governor Olcott is rather slow about extending clemency to such brutes.

Our laws provide protection for criminals that law-abiding citizens do not receive. When a man goes gunning for his enemy, or kills a man in the course of a robbery, or in a jail-break like that at Pendleton, the victim is not given the privilege of explaining or setting up a plea of accident or insanity or proving an alibi. He is killed without warning.

When the criminal is brought into court he is given the advantage of skilled legal counsel, of every kind of quibble, and of all the "alienists" he has money enough to buy (in a recent case they refused to appear unless they were paid \$100 a day) to swear that he is insane and irresponsible. And if a jury finds him guilty a hundred sympathizers are ready to plead for a parole or pardon for him. Not one in ten pays the penalty provided by law.

There are indications of returning sanity in the punishment of crime. The jury in the Brumfield case gave no weight to the array of expert alienists who, on each side, swore that their medical friends and brethren on the other side were either fools or perjurers. Brumfield may yet escape, but that verdict speaks for itself.

The prevalence of murder has not increased because the law says murderers should hang. The increase has come because too few of them do hang. If a man is so constituted that he is likely to kill a fellow being it is not a kindness to let him live in captivity after he has demonstrated that fact; it exposes the community to dangers if he escapes or is paroled or pardoned, burdens the public with the expense of guarding and feeding him if he isn't, and does him no good.

Hang him and fewer will follow his example, and none will become his victims. Homicides are not stimulated by hanging murderers, but by letting them escape.

ENCOURAGING

The outlook for the Enterprise under its changed business policy is most encouraging. The present proprietors found the paper receiving for advertising 12½ cents an

inch—in many cases less than the cost of setting the type and handling it, reading the proof and keeping the books. The publishers had struggled to produce as good a paper as the income warranted, working long hours for a bare living.

Believing that Halsey had enough business energy to desire and deserve a larger and better paper, a change was made. To make such a paper it was necessary to raise the price of advertising, and this was done. The new price, 20 cents an inch, is as low as is charged by any other paper in this part of the country, and is actually low for the service.

Years ago, when type-setters worked for 25 cents a thousand and paper cost three or four cents a pound, 12½ cents an inch may have been enough. The Enterprise pays 55 cents a thousand for type-setting, 6½ cents a pound for paper and twice as much for type and printers' material as they cost a dozen years ago.

The advertising price was raised. Every advertiser, with two exceptions remains with the paper, and a few ones have come in. Of those who discontinued advertising one had paid 12½ cents a week and one 50 cents, and neither took the paper, so they evidently were not interested in having it improved.

The other patrons, feeling an interest in the town and in having it represented by a newspaper in which they can take pride, are cheerfully paying for the service it renders them.

But, while Halsey gets the benefit of a good newspaper representing its interests, it does not have to bear all the burden. There are not enough business houses in a town like Halsey to furnish the advertising patronage required to support a paper like the Enterprise. It is obliged to draw income from the outside. Wide-awake business firms like the Penney company, Blain Clothing company, Bartcher & Rorbaugh, E. L. Stiff, Woodworth Drug company, etc., who through long experience have learned the value of advertising in a live medium, make frequent use of these columns. They do not necessarily draw much trade from Halsey stores to Albany.

The motor car is responsible for that. The trade these people get through advertising in these columns would go to Albany any way, but the advertising draws it from other Albany houses to those which advertise. When the farmer's family drives into Albany to trade the members have in mind certain statements that have appeared in the local paper, and they go to the store making those statements. If this were not so we would not see the advertisements of certain Albany firms appear constantly, year after year, in a Halsey paper. Those firms are not throwing their money away recklessly. They are investing it with the wisdom that comes from years of experience.

The Halsey firms whose advertising support helps to make such a paper as the Enterprise possible here have summered and wintered among us. They know us and our needs and they strive to supply the latter. They have the steady patronage of a prosperous populace, and they and their customers are what make Halsey the prosperous little city it is.

The flood of copy asking free space, mentioned in an article elsewhere from the Portland Journal, does not miss the Enterprise. It fills our waste basket and is useful in lighting fires.

Another fool hunter fired into moving brush on Slab creek, near Tillamook, Sunday. Roy Ward, 19, was the victim and Walter Winter, 16, the shooter. All the game in the state is not worth one of the many lives which this "sport" costs every year in Oregon.

Characteristic of auto speeding was the death of Omar Taft when his car went over an embankment

WHY THEY FOUGHT

Germany went to war to acquire France and, afterwards, perhaps the rest of the world.

England went to war to prevent Germany from becoming so powerful as to threaten the existence of the John Bull empire.

Italy went to war because she was promised a slice of territory along the Adriatic, and she got it. Japan went to war because she was secretly promised the German holdings in China and the isles of the sea, and she got them, in spite of Mr. Wilson's protest against the dismemberment of China.

Japan goes to the Washington conference determined, if possible, to retain her grip on China and Siberia and her rule of might against right in Korea.

France goes seeking no territorial aggrandizement but jealous for the preservation of her own integrity in the face of an ever-present fear of German encroachment.

England goes hoping for some measure of relief from her overwhelming financial burden for war. She needs her military strength to keep the lid down on "irrepressible conflicts" in Erin and India.

America went to war "to make the world safe for democracy" and her own skin, and for the same objects she has called the arms and Pacific ocean chicanery. But party political chicanery, which prevented her entry into the league of nations, is likely to wreck this effort also.

The conference organized last Saturday with Mr. Hughes as chairman.

President Harding's opening speech captured the delegates by his frank declaration of America's altruistic position in international affairs, and Mr. Hughes stunned them with a proposal that America, England and Japan, the three naval world powers, should scrap all their uncompleted naval vessels and build no more for ten years, and scrap all battleships up to but not including the Delaware and North Dakota class, the other two powers to make a similar cut-down.

When the foreign delegates have recovered their breath and taken their bearings after this shock half the expected work of the conference will have been accomplished.

If to the slashing which Hell-and-Maria Dawes is making in the national budget can be added the colossal naval retrenchment outlined by Mr. Hughes there may be a real and actual reduction of the onerous burden of taxation under which the productive industries and the consumers stagger today.

May our dilly-dallying congress be stricken dumb before the subject of confirming the agreement (if it comes to that stage) is talked to death.

And other nations will say "Amen!" as they would have done had we ratified the league of nations.

William Hohenzollern is a prisoner for life at Doorn, Holland, and Carl Hapsburg is a prisoner for life on Maderia island. The Hungarian government has formally deposed the Hapsburgs and the decree first proclaimed by President Wilson that the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs must cease to reign has been put in force.

After wrestling with the taxation question ever since this session of congress began, sometimes on the senate or house floor and sometimes in committee room, (and sometimes confidentially and individually with lobbyists, probably), house and senate conferees agreed to 160 out of 833 proposed amendments. If they stay in congress so long they may bring a measure to a final vote in ten or twelve years.

Characteristic of auto speeding was the death of Omar Taft when his car went over an embankment

at a curve in a race at the Arizona state fair Saturday. If the ranks of the speed maniacs were not maintained by constant new accessions enough of them might in time be killed off through their own recklessness to leave the business in safe and sane hands. But no; "there's a new fool born every minute."

The section of British sentiment which says: "The protection of China from Japanese rapacity is none of our affair" may be strong enough in the arms conference to checkmate the attempt of this country to prevent Nippon from gobbling up the celestial empire.

J. O. Froneberger, kleagle of the K. K. at Asheville, N. C., is under bonds for trial for one of those kidnappings which the kleagles say are the work of impostors and not of the K. K.

Federal officials and the state highway commission are trying to agree on how to spend \$4,000,000 on the Pacific highway and the Oregon trail. They will probably succeed in doing it.

NEW TURK STAMPS VALUABLE

Nationalists Issue Many New Forms—Plan Complete New Issue of Its Own.

Angora.—The nationalist government has given a new interest to Turkish stamp collections. It has not only issued, at various times, small quantities of stamps of a temporary kind, but it has also surcharged with its name various sets of revenue and postage stamps printed originally by the Imperial Ottoman government at Constantinople.

It has lately arranged to have printed in Italy a complete set of new stamps of its own, thereby making more valuable the temporary and surcharged stamps used during the past two years. The surcharged stamps have in several cases been surcharged with the lettering upside down.

Lieutenant Commander Robert Dunn, intelligence officer at the American embassy, Constantinople, and owner of the largest collection of purely Turkish stamps, has during his various trips to the interior formed a large collection of nationalist stamps, some of which he estimates in value from \$50 to \$100 each.

WIRE FENCE PHONES

Farmers in South Dakota Use the "Barbed-Wire System."

County Agricultural Agent Assists Farmers to Install System at Cost of Less Than \$20 Each.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington.—There are still many rural homes that do not have telephones and, as at present economy in all lines is imperative, interest is reviving in the "barbed-wire system," which was more or less common in parts of the West 20 years ago.

In Carson county, South Dakota, the county agricultural agent has assisted farmers to install such a system at an average cost of material per farmer of less than \$20. Carson County is 87 miles long and very sparsely settled, although the agricultural lands are fenced. Standard telephone lines appeared to be too expensive, yet there was a great need of facilitating communication. The county agent furnished information regarding the cost of installing the line, using porcelain nail knobs for insulation, which cost about \$5 per mile. These knobs work satisfactorily when the barbed wire is tied to them with a short piece of wire.

In order further to reduce the cost some farmers tried pieces of rubber cut from automobile inner tubes as insulators. Pieces of the tubing 1½ inches square were wound around the barbed wire and fastened to the post with staples. The county agent reports that this insulation is giving satisfaction, although, of course, the rubber will deteriorate in time.

The farmers were able to obtain second-hand phones at from \$5 to \$20 each and 50 cents bought a lightning arrester, so that the total cost per farmer was comparatively nominal.

Each farmer has his own special ring, so there is no expense for a central. It is possible with a system like this to connect various parts of the farm or distant barns with the house, or the tenant house with the farm house, at a very low cost. While such a system leaves much to be desired in the way of service, it meets an emergency and can be made to answer, pending the coming of times when conditions will warrant a more expensive and more satisfactory system.

Lines to Be Remembered.

He who calls in the aid of an equal understanding doubles his own; and he who profits by a superior understanding raises his powers to a level with the height of the superior understanding that life unites with.—Edmund Burke.

A Kettle of Fish

State Treasurer Hoff criticized Governor Olcott and Secretary of State Kozer for employing an instructor from Iowa to head the state training school for boys. The two former have countered by refusing to allow state funds to be used in payment for 15,000 state treasurer's reports which have been circulated and as many more which have been printed, and 20,000 more which they say are contemplated. They claim that these publications are political propaganda for the treasurer. And brotherly love is not conspicuous in the state board of control.

And now comes the Salem grange of Patrons of Husbandry with a resolution declaring that L. M. Gilbert has been a satisfactory superintendent, that his successor is employed at a salary two and a half times as large as Gilbert received, that taxes in Oregon are so high that investors are avoiding all visible forms of property, and many essential productive industries, including agriculture, are being crushed beneath the burden, and that the two offending officials, who constitute a majority of the state board of control, ought to reconsider their action in the matter.

KEEPS TABS ON THOSE WHO MOVE

People of Birmingham Cannot Escape Bills and Rent by Old Expedient.

MUST REPORT ALL TRANSFERS

Ordinance Requires Owners of Vans or Other Vehicles to Report All Moving to Police—Helpful to Authorities.

Birmingham, Ala.—Those who find it cheaper to move than to pay rent or meet other bills, are pretty well reformed in this city, or are in process of being weeded out in either case by means of an ordinance so riveted that offenders cannot escape. The ordinance requires the owner of every transfer or other vehicle to report promptly all moving to the chief of police, and entries of the same are at once made in a book duly alphabetized and dated, and the book is always open for the inspection of any and everyone who may ask to see it.

Of course one who plans to turn delinquent will try to conceal his identity while in the act of moving, but the ordinance makers foresaw that impulse and attached penalties for false names or misleading reports, which fairly shut out that form of trickery. Altogether the ordinance has worked so well that Birmingham has been solicited by other cities for copies of the act and for the experiences under it which have made it a magic cure for bill-evasion. It is a fixture in Birmingham, for it has been in force since March of 1913.

Generally Helpful.

Its enactment came about in that year through the Retail Furniture Dealers' association. At the ensuing election it had an able enforcer in Commissioner of Public Safety Arlie Barber, who thoroughly believed in it and kept everybody concerned up to the scratch. He found that some of the colored laundresses had a fashion of suddenly changing their addresses when well stocked with the linen of their clients; that in some districts overdue gas bills gave sufficient cause for families to vacate quarters, and delinquents for rent and for tradesmen's accounts were common in all districts. The telephone company had occasion to compliment the commissioner on the accuracy and completeness of the records in the book of the chief of police, for in one case the company escaped damages for non-delivery of a message, in a suit in which the person addressed had moved, but claimed to be living in his old home at the time of the message. His claim was thrown out of court by the evidence of the chief's records. Furniture dealers who had been behind their troubles eased by it, and finally they were almost without bad bills.

Police Are Benefited.

In time the detective department of the city benefited by the ordinance, for it enabled them to locate undesirable, bootleggers, bond-skippers and the kind of women who scattered themselves over the city after the abolishment of the old red-light district.

Once there was a concerted attempt by the transfer warehousemen to undo the ordinance. They obtained a restraining injunction against its enforcement, and went into court on the issue of constitutionality. The Supreme court ruled that it was both constitutional and reasonable. Minor changes were made in it, not interfering at all with its efficiency, and it is here to stay, with the approval of every reputable interest.

\$1.44 Round Trip

Plus 8 per cent federal war tax

To EUGENE

Account

U. of O.-O. A. C.

Annual Football Game

and

**U. of O. Alumni Meeting
Saturday, November 19th**

Tickets on sale Friday and Saturday
Return limit Monday

TRAIN SERVICE

GOING: Leave Halsey 11:31 a. m. and 5:49 p. m.
RETURNING: Leave Eugene 11:00 a. m. and 3:35 p. m.

For further particulars ask agents.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

JOHN M. SCOTT,
General Passenger Agent.

Public Typewriter.

Mrs. A. A. Wheeler

Enterprise office.