

HALSEY ENTERPRISE
Published Thursday at Halsey, Oregon
H. F. and A. A. LAKE
Publishers

Entered at the postoffice at Halsey, Oregon, as second class matter.

\$1 a year in advance. Arrearages 12 1/2¢ a month. Stops when time expires unless continuance is ordered. Advertising 25¢ an inch; no discount for time or space; no charge for composition or changes. Announcements of entertainments, food sales, etc., whose object is to raise money, charged at regular advertising rates. Announcements of religious meetings, not exceeding four inches, free if copy is received before Tuesday.

While the desire of Mr. Hoover for an inauguration devoid of pomp and circumstance is natural for a man of his practical type of mind, the people of Washington are not in accord with the idea of simplicity in inaugurations, first put forward by Woodrow Wilson, in fact, according to press reports, they are in open revolt against a quiet, colorless inauguration. Seems that we will never outlive that craving for pomp and ceremony.

Some newly elected members of the state legislature have already begun figuring on how they are going to make both ends meet on the \$3 per diem allowed by the state for the loan of their mental faculties for forty days. If they can give the state the same earnest effort along the same lines there may be a solution to the old problem of governmental expenses.

A current magazine publishes a girlish statement contained in the early diary of Peggy Joyce, who has married nearly everybody: "As a matter of fact I shall never marry, because all men do is deceive their wives." Which illustrates the saying that a lady always has the right to change her mind, and generally does.

The woman who invented the doctrine of alimony might envy Mrs. Bessie Arnold of New York. Bessie was recently awarded alimony in the sum of \$33,333.33 a year, which her husband, a broker has been ordered to pay.

With a deficit of around one hundred million in the government post office for 1927 it does look as if Uncle Sam ought to raise the ante on postage a little and cut the practice of giving away envelopes.

The tax commission's labors seem to be full of omissions judging from what is heard. A thankless job this trying to straighten out our financial muddle.

School kids who got long vacations on account of the flu do not consider that malady an unmixed evil.

It will not be long now until senators may talk their heads off for all Mr. Dawes will care.

Times before a tobacco tax met with little opposition, but it is different now.

NEWS RECORD OF THE YEAR 1928

Summary of the Notable Events of the Twelve Months in America and Abroad.

HOOVER'S BIG VICTORY

Republicans Sweep the Country in the Presidential Election—Kellogg Treaty to Outlaw War Signed by Nearly All Nations—China Won by the Nationalists—Germany and the Reparations.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Herbert Hoover was the dominant figure of the year 1928 in the United States. This by reason of his sweeping victory in the Presidential election at the close of the most interesting campaign the country had had in many years, and his "good will" tour of the Latin American republics. Until the verdict of the polls was rendered, Mr. Hoover's rival for the Presidency, Gov. Al Smith of New York, was almost equally in the public eye and the public mind. Economically and financially the country enjoyed a prosperity that has seldom been equalled, notwithstanding the fact that the problem of relieving the troubles of the agriculturists remained unsolved.

Internationally, the outstanding event of the year was the putting forward of the so-called Kellogg multilateral treaty to outlaw war and its signature in Paris by nearly all the civilized nations of the world. Efforts to accomplish a reduction of armaments, made by the League of Nations and by various statesmen, had no definite results, but the Kellogg pact was looked on by most people as a real step toward world peace. The tenth anniversary of the armistice found the questions of German reparations still unsettled but the governments most concerned were about to open a conference for the purpose of determining finally what and how the Germans must pay. The close of the year also saw steps being taken by President Coolidge's administration for the reopening of the question of American adherence to the world court in the hope that the European nations might accept the American reservations.

In the Far East China provided much of the interest and to the relief of the world its internecine warfare was ended with the victory of the Nationalists. Japan furnished a spectacular incident in the formal coronation of Emperor Hirohito. Latin America was rather more peaceful than usual, with the exception of Nicaragua, and in that republic the American marines and diplomats succeeded in bringing an end to the civil warfare and in giving the little republic a real election of a President.

INTERNATIONAL

Early in January President Coolidge created a precedent by journeying to Havana, Cuba, to attend the opening of the Pan-American conference and to deliver an address before that body. He returned at once, leaving the interests of the United States in the able hands of Charles Evans Hughes and his fellow delegates. At the instance of Mexico it was decided that the union should not have power to consider political questions, though some of the delegates tried earnestly to make it virtually an American league of nations. Honorio Pueyrredon, head of the Argentine delegation, insisted that the union adopt a declaration against the maintenance of tariff walls between the American

republics, and when Mr. Hughes would not listen to this and it was turned down by the conference, Pueyrredon resigned both from his delegation and as ambassador to Washington. Before this occurred he and many others found occasion to denounce intervention by one nation in the internal affairs of another, the attack of course being aimed at the policy of the United States in the case of Nicaragua. As it was evident that a resolution embodying these views could not be carried unanimously, further discussion of the subject was referred to the seventh conference. Definite results of the session were: The acceptance by twenty states of a code of private international law; adoption of resolutions that disputes of a juridical nature be submitted to arbitration, that aggressive war be outlawed and the republics of America committed to the use of peaceable means for the settlement of all disputes between them; the beginning of the codification of international law; the signing of a convention on commercial aviation, and the putting into full effect of the Pan-American sanitary code.

In December there was a serious threat of warfare between Bolivia and Paraguay over the disputed Gran Chaco region. At the same time a Pan-American conference on conciliation and arbitration opened in Washington, and its first efforts were directed toward averting this outbreak of hostilities. The council of the League of Nations also urged the two republics to settle their quarrel without resort to arms.

On February 6, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the first treaty between the United States and France, the two nations signed a new arbitration pact, binding each party not to go to war with the other. The American government at the time suggested that a better way would be to unite the efforts of the two powers to obtain the adhesion of all the principal powers of the world to a declaration denouncing war as an instrument of their national policy. This was the inception of the multilateral treaty which Secretary of State Kellogg later proposed to the chief powers. One by one the nations accepted the plan in principle, some of them with reservations, and finally the pact was drawn up to suit all. France thereupon invited fourteen other nations to send representatives to Paris to sign the treaty. All responded, and on August 27 the ceremony was performed. The pact was left open for the adhesion of other nations and within a few weeks most of the governments of the civilized world had accepted it. Promising as this movement toward general peace seemed, it was regarded by certain elements in some countries, especially the United States and Italy, with cynical derision. Approval by the American senate is necessary to give it effect, and some of the senators were known to be opposed to it. Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee, however, gave the treaty his warm endorsement.

Evacuation of the Rhineland and the fixing of the total of the reparations obligations was still insisted on by Germany. By the terms of the Dawes agreement she was paying large sums regularly on account, but the time when the payments should end was coming no nearer. The allies at last recognized this intolerable situation and in November it was agreed that a congress of experts should be convened to revise the Dawes plan and try to fix the total reparations. France persisted in the idea that the question of reparations should be tied up with that of her war debt to the United States, but Washington made it plain that this could not be.

John Bassett Moore, American, resigned on April 28 as a member of the permanent court of international justice, commonly known as the world court. Most of the national groups nominated Charles Evans Hughes to succeed him, and the assembly and council of the League of Nations overwhelmingly confirmed the choice on September 8.

FOREIGN

Great Britain pursued the even tenor of its way, but was not in good economic condition. The great number of the unemployed, especially in the mining districts, led the government to try the experiment of helping many men to migrate to Canada and Australia to engage in agricultural work. This was successful to a limited extent but did not especially please the dominions. Early in the year parliament passed the women's franchise measure, known as the "flappers' bill," and thus about five million more women were given the vote. During the session of parliament the house rejected the prayer book revision proposed by the authorities of the Church of England; and Churchill introduced a spectacular budgetary scheme for reforming local government and relieving industrial depression. J. H. Whitley resigned as speaker and Capt. E. A. Fitzroy was elected to succeed him. Attacks on the metropolitan police led to a parliamentary investigation and to the appointment of Lord Byng as commissioner.

King George contracted inflammation of the lungs late in November and his condition became so alarming that the prince of Wales and his brother, the duke of Gloucester, hurriedly returned from a hunting trip in Africa. His majesty appointed a royal commission, headed by the queen, to act for him during his illness.

Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson,

archbishop of Canterbury and primate of England, created a precedent by resigning, in July, and Dr. Cosmo Lang, archbishop of York, was appointed to the place. The earl of Birkenhead resigned as secretary of state for India and was succeeded by Viscount Peel. On February 1 James McNeill was installed as governor general of the Irish Free State. Perhaps the most interesting event in the empire, outside of Great Britain, was the decisive defeat of prohibition in New South Wales and Canberra, the federal district of Australia. In November the South African cabinet of Premier Hertzog resigned and he formed a new government.

France, as always, devoted an enormous amount of attention to politics. Premier Poincare held power throughout the year. In the elections on April 22 he won a decided victory, and when he resigned in November he was persuaded to retain office and form a new ministry. The radical socialists were recalcitrant and Poincare left them out of his government. The tenth anniversary found France in a gratifying state of rehabilitation. Most of the farm homes and buildings had been rebuilt, the flooded coal mines had been restored to production and factories had been restored and all were busy. The franc had been stabilized and the foreign trade showed a large increase. Unemployment was almost nonexistent. The communists created disturbances during the summer in Limoges. Troys and Ivry but were effectually suppressed. Several Alsatian autonomists were convicted in May and sentenced to prison, but President Doumergue pardoned them. Scandals attending the granting of divorces by the Paris courts to Americans led to reforms in the procedure of those tribunals.

Germany, laboring under the burden of the reparations payments, was said by her ambassador to Washington to be distinctly on the upgrade. This notwithstanding rather unfavorable business conditions and an increase in the number of unemployed.

With Premier Mussolini still its dictator, Italy seemed to be making steady progress, and the supremacy of the Fascist party was confirmed and strengthened. The duce put into full effect his plan for reorganization of the government to put practically all power in the hands of the grand council, accomplished monetary reform and put through a law for his pet scheme of land reclamation and utilization. Rumania was torn by dissension, the Peasant party demanding a share in the government. Finally the revolt grew so serious that Premier Bratiano was forced by the regency to resign and Juliu Maniu, leader of the peasants, came into power as head of a coalition government.

Ahmed Zogu, the handsome young dictator of Albania, decided that his country should have a king and promoted himself to that position, taking the title of Scanderbeg III.

Soviet Russia's rulers have not yet solved the great issue of how to reconcile the conflicting interests of the industrial and the agrarian sections of the population, and during the year there were sporadic revolts of the peasants, without result. The government continued its earnest efforts to enlist financial aid from abroad, and one of its successes was the completion of a contract with the International General Electric company of New York for the purchase of \$25,000,000 worth of electric equipment in this country. The exploitation of the country's rich oil resources was carried on energetically. The rules governing concessions to foreign business interests were radically modified in September. Generally speaking, Russia was in a healthier condition than at any time since the revolution.

Victory of the Chinese Nationalists was won after long and hard fighting and despite the opposition of Japan. Marshal Chang Tao-lin, Manchurian war lord, was forced to abandon Peking on June 3, and on his way to Mukden his train was bombed and he was fatally injured. The Nationalists established a complete government and constituted Nanking the capital of the republic. Chiang Kai-Shek, their generalissimo, was elected president of the council. The name of Peking was changed to Peiping, meaning "Northern Peace." The United States took the first step toward recognition of the new government by negotiating a treaty granting China tariff autonomy. Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy all began negotiations with the Nanking government. Japan alone holding aloof because of her claim that her old treaty with China was still in effect.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon, being the only surviving candidate for the Presidency of Mexico after the recalcitrants had been suppressed, was elected on July 1, to take office on December 1. But on July 17, as he was attending a banquet in his honor, he was assassinated by a young native named Toral. The crime created a great sensation and the trial of the murderer and his alleged accomplices was watched with immense interest. In November Toral was convicted and condemned to death, and a nun, Mother Concepcion, who was accused of being the "intellectual author" of the crime, was condemned to twenty years in prison. It was up to the national assembly to choose a Provisional President to serve fourteen months from December 1, and President Calles refusing the job, it was given to Emilio Portes Gil. While American marines were trying quite successfully to pacify Nicaragua and quite unsuccessfully to catch Sandino, the rebel chieftain, Brig. Gen. Frank McCoy as the head of an American electoral commission was appointed for an honest

partial Presidential election. This was authorized by a decree of President Diaz. The voters were properly registered in advance, and when they went to the polls on November 4 each man was required to dip his thumb in a stain to prevent repeating. The election was carried off peaceably and resulted in the choice of Gen. Jose Maria Mondra, the Liberal candidate. His majority over Adolfo Benard, Conservative, was about 20,000.

DISASTERS

No disasters comparable to the Mississippi floods afflicted the United States in 1928, but southern Florida was swept by another tropical storm in September that killed 2,200 persons and did vast property damage.

The same storm already had ravaged the Antilles, the losses in Porto Rico being especially heavy. A sensational event in November was the sinking of the steamship Vestris off the Virginia capes with the loss of 111 lives.

Of other disasters the worst were: In January: Russian steamer foundered in the Black sea, 200 being drowned; mine explosion at West Frankfort, Tenn., killed 21. In February: Twelve killed by oil refinery explosion in Everett, Mass.; fire in Hollinger gold mine at Timmins, Ont., killed 35. In March: Landslide in Santos, Brazil, killed 200; San Francisco dam near Los Angeles broke and 436 were drowned; destructive earthquakes in Italy and at Smyrna

(Continued on page 5)

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\$550 Ludwig Piano.....\$225.00
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Roy Shaw, Soloist and Song Director

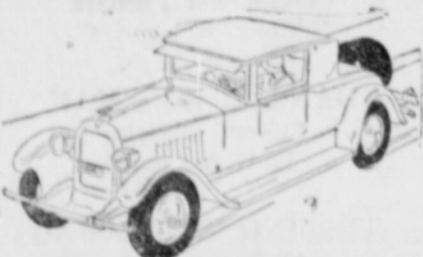
Thur. Night Topic: "The Law of Heredity"

Friday Night Topic: "The Price of Naboth's Vineyard"

Sane, Scriptural Sermons
J. Michael Shelley, Evangelist
Church of Christ, Halsey, Oregon

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