

**The Alliance Herald**  
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

**BURR PRINTING CO., Owners**

Entered at the postoffice at Alliance, Neb., for transportation through the mails as second class matter.

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Official newspaper of the City of Alliance; official newspaper of Box Butte County.

Owned and published by The Burr Printing Company, George L. Burr, Jr., President; Edwin M. Burr, Vice President.

**ONE OUT OF MANY.**

It happens in the best regulated states. A storm of protest is arising from Colorado, where Governor Shoup, a few days ago, pardoned Harold F. Henwood after the latter had served but eight years of a sentence to life imprisonment for murder. Henwood shot and killed a man for whom he was gunning for domestic reasons, but his manner of seeking revenge was so careless that he managed to kill an innocent bystander and seriously cripple a third man.

Henwood had money, or friends who were willing to spend it on him, which amounts to the same thing. At his first trial, the jury brought in a verdict of life imprisonment. Some way or another, a retrial was secured. Henwood expected an acquittal, but the second jury brought in the second verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at hanging. This was commuted to life imprisonment. He started on the life-long job in 1914.

And now, Mr. Henwood is free to go where he pleases, so long as he stays away from Denver. His attorney, John T. Bottomley, appeared before the governor and pardon board, wept a few crocodile tears, and the victory was won. The trial judge and prosecuting attorney were not consulted, although this is usual in Colorado, as it is in Nebraska. It was known that Henwood had been a most troublesome prisoner at the penitentiary at Canon City.

And so Colorado is aroused. Prominent attorneys, club women and citizens are voicing their condemnation, but that's all the farther it will go. After a few weeks, this sensation will be forgotten and others will hold the attention of the public. Henwood, with money behind him, will still be free, while hundreds of lesser criminals, with less influential friends, will still be incarcerated.

It is cases like this, not only in Colorado but in every other state, which has brought about a demand that the pardoning power be taken away from governors. At one time, when it was comparatively easy to railroad one's enemies to prison, this sort of a safeguard was needed. It isn't now. The whole pardoning system has become a menace to good government. Prisons are no longer places of punishment. The new theory is that criminals are sick men, and prisons are hospitals. The minute a man apparently shows signs of improvement, out he goes. A fake cure is as good as the genuine, so far as the criminal is concerned.

No pardon should be granted to any criminal for any infraction of the law until it is not only probable, but practically certain that he will go straight henceforth. Assurance should be doubly sure in the case of murderers. It is high time that there be an end to the mawkish sentimentality which has made it easy for criminals to get away with almost anything.

**LET'S ALL FIGURE.**

Figures are wonderful things, whether they be mathematical or natural. Thus, the powerful lobby that is supporting the rivers and harbors bill, which is expected to come up in the senate within the next month, is showing that on a single recent shipment of Nebraska wheat moving by river and rail from Omaha to New Orleans, a saving of \$7,500 in freight was effected. With this as a basis, it is easy to figure the tremendous saving on the entire crop of the western states. Profit is as sure and certain as the little advertisements would have us believe is to be found in growing mushrooms, ginseng or chickens.

We are reminded that this shipment of wheat went partly by rail and partly by water. Had it gone all the way by water from Omaha to New Orleans, the saving would have been at least \$15,000. "The great advantage to the farmers, manufacturers, merchants and shippers generally of the vast territory tributary to the Missouri river, from its mouth to the end of navigation, in giving them access to and from the sea, is beyond computation, as no one can vision at this time the great possibilities of the complete development of this important portion of the United States."

Before we acclaim this great saving too highly, let's do a little figuring of our own. How much of the vast crop

will be shipped by water, even after a system of inland waterways are perfected? How much of an effect will this additional means of transportation have on railroad freight rates? Will the savings on a few items be sufficient to offset the additional money we may have to pay on others? The railroads are financed by private capital, and their rates are under government control. Will the inland waterways be simply another tremendous drain on the public treasury, and like so many other public schemes, cost \$10 for every dollar saved?

There are plenty of reclamation and similar projects where the government can spend money and be assured that the returns will be infinitely greater than the outgo. There was a time when river transportation was the rule in this country. It was discarded because rail was found to be more efficient and economical. It's possible that the country can worry along with the railroads, and that they can bring about economies which will bring the cost down within reason, but in any event, it's doubtful whether the public in this part of the country, which must be served by railroads, can gain anything by supporting a measure which will inevitably tend toward raising the rates that we must pay. Figures do not lie, of course, but it is an acknowledged fact that liars will figure.

**HOLLYWOOD THE PURE**

Funny thing, the way impressions get spread about. Nine out of ten people will say, if you ask them their opinion, that Hollywood, Cal., is a den of iniquity and a sink of sin. They will point to the shrieking headlines in the newspapers; they will whisper of movie scandals—of murders, divorces, bigamy and worse. There will be talk of booze breakfasts, and dinners and suppers—of wild orgies and all that sort of thing.

Two or three nationally known writers have visited Hollywood. Their report is that it's a fair sort of a dump, with plenty of shade trees. Irv Cobb remarked that he didn't find booze running in the gutters, and that most of the movie colony seemed to be hard workers, even if they weren't hard lookers, or words to that effect. But even Irv's word didn't convince any of us, really.

But at last there is evidence that cannot be overlooked or winked at. It is absolutely good. The Business Woman's club of Hollywood is sending out a protest to other club women over the country, asking for simple justice. And inasmuch as we love justice, no matter where we find it, 'tis but fair to listen to the business women. And this is what they say:

We want you to know the truth about Hollywood; that it is one of the art centers of the nation; that renowned artists, writers, musicians, make this city their home; that Hollywood with 75,000 population is a city of homes of the highest class, with a church attendance of 40,000; Hollywood—the Oberammergau of America—the only place in the country where the Pilgrimage Play is presented each summer; where, also, in a natural amphitheatre in the hills, the great Philharmonic Orchestra may be heard.

Hollywood has the following schools: A high school of 2,500 pupils; 11 grade and eight private schools and the southern branch of the University of California with its 3,700 students. Among its many civic organizations are: The chamber of commerce, second in size in the state; the Hollywood Business Men's club; the Hollywood Business Women's club; the Hollywood Art association; Parent-Teachers' association; Daughters of American Revolution; Women's club of Hollywood; Krotona Institute of Theosophy; Christian Science reading rooms; Masonic lodge and many others.

The Hollywood Business Women's club with a membership of women who are business owners, heads of departments, managers, representatives of all professions, including educational activities, of necessity has its hand on the pulse of its public; knows the moving picture industry and its value to the community and the world. This industry, composed of about 12,000 people, includes the actor, director, producer and writer. These people live normal useful lives, even as you and I—they are inoffensive as to conduct, and moved by ideals of a high

order, they scorn scandal and notoriety. There's no use talking. A town can't be utterly gone to the demitition bowwows if it has such things as a chamber of commerce, an art association, a parent-teachers' association and a chapter of the D. A. R., to say nothing of lodges and reading rooms. How did these wild stories ever get started, anyway?

**THE ALLIANCE EXPERIMENT**

(Beatrice Express)  
Alliance has just closed her first year under the city manager plan of government. She is the first municipality in the state to try the experiment, and the results are therefore watched with interest. According to press dispatches, all local opposition has been silenced by the manager's report. Operating expenses are shown to have averaged 68 per cent higher during the six previous years, while the cost of city government for any year during that period was nearly 25 per cent higher than for the first year under the city manager plan of government. The report continues:

"On May 1, 1921, when the city manager plan went into effect, there was a balance in the city treasury of \$577, exclusive of registered warrants, while on May 1, 1922, the end of the first year under the present city government, there was a net balance of \$8,840, after the city manager's salary of \$5,000 was paid. Mr. Kemmish is under a four-year contract, starting at \$5,000 a year and increasing \$500 a year up to \$6,500. The first year under the city manager plan was the only year with one exception, in the last seven years that the cost of running the city has not greatly exceeded the revenue. This left a serious financial situation for the city manager to face when he began, but in spite of the heavy bonded indebtedness which is being paid off little by little, the showing made is considered exceptional by the entire city council, who are unanimously behind the present government."

It stands to reason that one experienced man, working under the general direction of an elected council, can secure better results than when responsibility is divided and uncertain. Beatrice took a long forward step when she booted her city organization down from a council of eight to a commission of three, and she refused emphatically to go backward when the question was submitted last year. It is not only possible, but probable, that equally gratifying results might be secured from the adoption of the city manager plan. It all depends, of course, on the character of the man chosen, but the personal equation must always be considered, whether council, commission or manager are to be filled.

Mr. Kemmish, the Alliance manager, was formerly engaged in public utility service, his last employment having been as manager of the York electric light plant before going to Alliance. That sort of experience should have been, and apparently was, valuable training for his present line of work.

**THE INSURANCE THAT LAPSED**

(American Legion Weekly)  
A world war veteran died at the age of twenty-six in a middle western city a month ago leaving his widow and his baby son to face the world without funds. He had permitted his War Risk insurance policy to lapse several months before his death and never had renewed it.

The most poignant fact about this tragedy is that had this ex-serviceman only known, he could have reinstated his insurance policy while he was waiting for death. He could have arranged for his family to receive \$10,000, the amount of the policy on which he paid premiums during the war.

He had been seriously ill for a year, suffering from a disease whose earliest symptoms had developed during his eighteen months in France. The regulations governing both war risk term insurance and converted insurance provide that if a person is suffering with a disease or injury incurred in or aggravated by active military duty or naval service during the world war, he may reinstate his policy, provided that he is not totally and permanently disabled, by the payment of all premiums in arrears, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per year compounded annually from the date of each premium.

This provision, remember, applies to men who are suffering from disease or injury—men who would be refused new policies or reinstatements by private insurance companies. It should be noted, however, that reinstatements of term or converted insurance may not be made after a man is totally and permanently disabled. Men in good health are not required to pay up all back premiums—they need only pay

premiums covering two months to have their insurance reinstated. Ordinary prudence dictates the necessity of every ex-serviceman knowing just what his government insurance rights are. Six hundred thousand veterans are now carrying government policies. How many of the remaining 4,000,000 veterans, who once held policies but let them lapse, do not know their own rights?

**NOTHING GAINED**

(Lincoln Star)

Carl A. Sutter and wife are attempting to live in the Maine woods for a month in Adam and Eve fashion, their purpose, they say, being to prove that man may depend wholly upon nature even in this highly civilized world. They entered the woods last Saturday,

but emerged for a few minutes yesterday to tell their adventures. Though somewhat scratched by thorns and haggard by the lack of comforts, they claimed they were still game to carry on the experiment.

But what are they going to prove, even though they live for a month in the woods? They have already made bark clothing and a timber shelter. Mr. Sutter started a fire the first day by rubbing two sticks of wood together for about thirty minutes. So far they have lived principally on roots, but they will probably catch some game in the near future. At the end of thirty days they will be able to write or tell their experiences which will not be unlike those of Robinson Crusoe or any number of other shipwrecked travelers who have lived for even longer periods in the wilderness. Indians long ago started their fires by

rubbing sticks together and many peoples today make their garments out of bark.

Though outdoor living is to be commended, if participated in moderately, there are many dangers if overdone. Whether this man and woman will benefit or injure themselves, physically, will only be known at the end of their thirty days. It is a free country and one may do a great many things without giving account for his actions, but so far as any good to society resulting from their experiment, it is difficult to see just what such benefit is to be.

Wet wash calls received before 8:30 will be returned by 2 p. m. 20 lbs. for \$1. Alliance Steam Laundry. 38-17