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PAST AND PRESENT

In an article appearing in the current issue of the American Press it was stated that a survey made by the University of Missouri showed that in ten years 54 Democratic dailies and 34 Republican dailies in eight states had abandoned their political party allegiance and had declared themselves independent. The states included in this survey were Missouri, Pennsylvania, California, Montana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York and Georgia. The above survey shows the tendencies of the American people to draw away from party lines and vote independent of party dictations. This tendency has grown rapidly since the enactment of the direct primary law. The elections every year show that the tendency of the voter is to vote for the man rather than for the party. The time was when the members of the different parties would vote for the party nominee regardless of his moral standing rather than to vote against the party. The younger generation are beginning to see the fallacy of this plan. The result is the candidate's record is investigated thoroughly before the vote is cast. The days of the old ward heeler and political bosses are past. The regeneration of politics has been gradually taking place since the old days when votes were sold for all the way from a quart of bad whiskey to ten or fifteen thousand dollars, until a few years ago when the corrupt practice act was made a law limiting the amount of money to be spent by each candidate. Although this act, if enforced, would do away with illegal vote getting, some candidates are able to violate it and get by with it, but it is coming to be a difficult task for the crooked politician to get away with this practice. It is up to the American voter to study the candidate and vote for the best interests of good government.

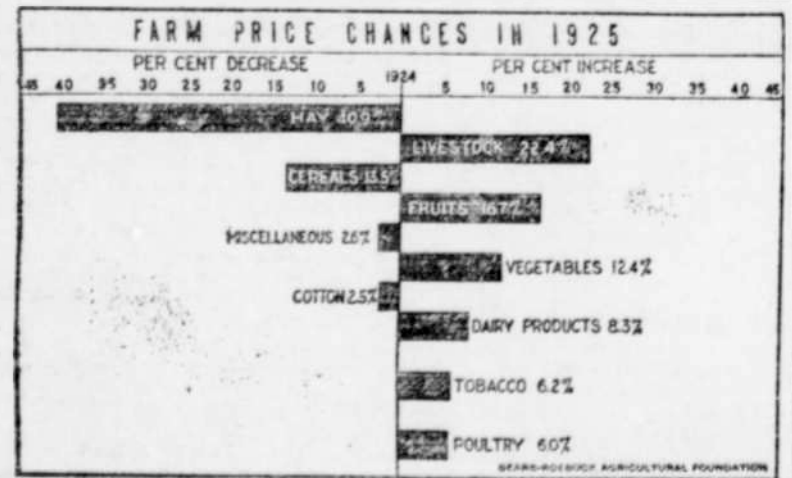
There is a concerted movement on foot to institute the old convention system of nominating candidates for the various offices for the coming primaries. The convention system may be the means of bringing before the people the name of a good man who is little known to the public, but it results more often in putting up men favorable to the political machines. The above movement has been styled as a direct attack on the primary election plan of nominating candidates for office. Even if it is not meant for this purpose, it cannot help but have its influence in that direction. When we get to the point that the common people cannot have a voice in who they shall have for the various officers of the commonwealth of Oregon only after some political organization has picked the men and made a party contest out of the election, it is a good indication that we are falling away from a Democracy, which means a "Government of the people for the people and by the people" to the old Tammany Hall idea of political bosses.

According to an article in the Capital Journal in the form of a letter that was sent down the mill race in a bottle addressed to the Capital Journal from the penitentiary, the indications are that the new rule of discipline at that institution is causing a little embarrassment to the inmates. They have had an easy time of it so long that it is hard to come down to strict discipline. They are put in that institution because they are unsafe for society at large. For that reason why should they have the same rights and privileges as those on the outside. Is it punishment for them to have baseball games with outside teams, moving picture shows and big dinners. As far as the case of those that were shot in the riot of a few weeks ago, they brought that on themselves. They thought they could carry on just as they had done before but found that conditions had changed. Now it is stripes for those who will not yield to discipline. The writer of the letter states in one place that they will "do their good time till the May elections." Probably if things do not go to suit them then they will put the penitentiary in their pocket and walk away with it.

A new star has appeared in the political universe in the person of a man named W. A. Carter of Portland. His name has been recently proposed in Clackamas county and his fame is rapidly spreading throughout the state. He is backed by several influential organizations in the northern counties of the state and his backers are working hard to place his name before the voters of Oregon. It is said by persons prominent in state politics that he will be a force to reckon with.

If every driver was a drinker of "Light wines and beer" the United States would be "Unsafe for Democracy."

Farmers Income for 1925 Shows Rise in Prosperity



WHILE farm production has not yet assumed a proper relationship to consumption as a whole, states the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, American agriculture has been more properly balanced during the past year than it has for five years, and is slowly reaching correct proportions. Only three staple farm crop groups, reports the Foundation, showed a decrease in gross farm prices for 1925 as compared with 1924. The crops included were hay, cotton, corn, wheat and one or two small miscellaneous crops. On the other hand, the products which increased substantially in price for 1925 over 1924 were cattle, hogs, sheep, fruits, vegetables, fluid milk, butter, cheese, tobacco, poultry and eggs. The American farmer is beginning to place some figures on the right-hand side of his ledger for the first time in five years and renewed feeling of national farm prosperity, due to increase of farm prices, is being reflected in the business and industrial prosperity of the entire country.

SUMMONS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION, Department No. 2. Jennie Lick Hubbard, Plaintiff, vs. Jasper N. Bell and Mrs. N. Bell, his wife, also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title or interest in the real property described in the complaint herein. Defendants. TO: Jasper N. Bell and Mrs. N. Bell, his wife, also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title or interest in the real property described in the complaint herein.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in their complaint, namely: That you and each of you be required to set forth the nature and extent of your interest or estate in or claim upon the following described premises: Beginning at a point 23.75 chains South of the half section corner on the West line of section 14 T. 8 S. South, R. 3 W. West of the William Meridian, Marion County, Oregon; running thence East 53.55 chains to a stake; thence South 23.75 chains to a stake; thence West 53.55 chains to the West line of section 23 in said township; thence North along the West line of said sections 23-14, 23.75 chains to the place of beginning containing 128 acres of land, being a part of the Donation Land Claim of Virgil K. Pringle and wife, together with improvements thereon. That the adverse claims of each and every of the above named defendants be determined by the above named Court and that the right of possession and the title to said real property be forever quieted by a decree of this Court; and that by said decree it be ordered, adjudged and decreed that plaintiff is the sole, legal and true owner of the above described real property, and every part thereof; and that none of the defendants above named or referred to has any estate, right, title or interest whatsoever in or to said real property, or any part thereof, and that each of said defendants be forever enjoined and debarred from asserting any claim, interest or estate in or to said real property, or any part thereof, adverse to plaintiff and that plaintiff have such other relief as may be equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication in the Turner Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Marion, State of Oregon, on the 17th day of April, 1926, at 10 o'clock A.M. in the court room of this Court in the Court House at Salem, Marion County, State of Oregon, as the time and place for hearing any and all objections to said petition and the granting of said order and license of sale. WHEREAS, Application having been made in due form to the above named court on the 3rd day of March, 1926, by J. C. Stegmund, Administrator de bonis non of said estate, for an order and license directing, authorizing and empowering the said administrator to sell and convey to the estate of said decedent and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S.E. corner of section 24 in T. 9 S. R. 2 W. of the Willamette Meridian in Marion County Oregon and running thence West 7.66 chains; thence North 3.37 chains; thence East 7.66 chains to the Township line; thence South 3.37 chains to the place of beginning, containing 2.56 acres excepting therefrom the railroad right of way containing 27/100 acres, the amount of land hereby conveyed being 2.31 acres. AND WHEREAS, said court fixed the 17th day of April, 1926, at 10 o'clock A.M. in the court room of this Court in the Court House at Salem, Marion County, State of Oregon, as the time and place for hearing any and all objections to said petition and the granting of said order and license of sale. THEREFORE, IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, You and each of you are hereby cited, directed and required to appear at said time and place as herein above stated to show cause, if any you have, or if any exist, why an order of sale should not be made as in the petition prayed for and why said petition should not be granted and said order and license should not issue. WITNESS The Honorable J. T. Hunt, Judge of said court with the seal of said court affixed this 3rd day of March, 1926. U. G. BOYER.

CITATION IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION. In the matter of the Estate of L. M. Bunnell, Deceased. T. J. Nells, Arthur L. Bunnell, Malcolm Bunnell, Cora A. Bunnell, and Ralph C. Bunnell, and all other persons interested in said Estate: WHEREAS, Application having been made in due form to the above named court on the 3rd day of March, 1926, by J. C. Stegmund, Administrator de bonis non of said estate, for an order and license directing, authorizing and empowering the said administrator to sell and convey to the estate of said decedent and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S.E. corner of section 24 in T. 9 S. R. 2 W. of the Willamette Meridian in Marion County Oregon and running thence West 7.66 chains; thence North 3.37 chains; thence East 7.66 chains to the Township line; thence South 3.37 chains to the place of beginning, containing 2.56 acres excepting therefrom the railroad right of way containing 27/100 acres, the amount of land hereby conveyed being 2.31 acres. AND WHEREAS, said court fixed the 17th day of April, 1926, at 10 o'clock A.M. in the court room of this Court in the Court House at Salem, Marion County, State of Oregon, as the time and place for hearing any and all objections to said petition and the granting of said order and license of sale. THEREFORE, IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, You and each of you are hereby cited, directed and required to appear at said time and place as herein above stated to show cause, if any you have, or if any exist, why an order of sale should not be made as in the petition prayed for and why said petition should not be granted and said order and license should not issue. WITNESS The Honorable J. T. Hunt, Judge of said court with the seal of said court affixed this 3rd day of March, 1926. U. G. BOYER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by an order of the County Court of Marion County, State of Oregon, duly made and entered on the 18th day of February, 1926, was appointed executor of the estate of Bell Shantz and that he has duly qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified as required by law, at the office of McNary, Keyes and Page, in the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, to-wit April 1, 1926. J. F. STEELHAMMER, Executor of the estate of Bell Shantz.

CHURCH OF CHRIST We expect a large attendance at Sunday school next Sunday as it is Easter Sunday and a good program will be given by the classes. You are invited to come and enjoy it with us. Next Sunday will be our year since this temple was dedicated to the Lord's work. Let us show Sister Da-

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Don't forget the revival now in full force at this church. Brother Hay is a forceful speaker and he brings us some great truths. Everybody should attend these meetings. Invite your neighbor. C. E. Topic next Sunday "Thoughts Suggested by Easter." What does it mean to you if you are not a Christian? There will be an Easter prayer service at this church Easter morning at 6:30. You are invited.

M. E. Church The Sunday school showed an increase over last Sunday. The interest in the auto race contest is going strong. The boys' class are ahead will 20 miles to go. The pastor delivered good sermons both morning and evening. The choir is busy rehearsing for the special Easter program to be given next Sunday at 10:30, which will be followed by the Easter sermon by the pastor.

TURNER HI GLEE CLUB PRESENTS FINE PROGRAM The Turner High School Glee Club put on a program of songs and music at the auditorium Friday night. The house was well filled. The girls made a fine appearance in their uniforms of grey and scarlet. The program was divided into three parts. There were three numbers that attracted a great deal of interest. The first one was a Japanese number, "The Japanese Sailor Man," by the girls dressed in Japanese costumes. The other two were "The Sunrise Call," depicting the customs of the ancient sun worshippers, which was followed by "The Land of the Sky Blue Waters," a ballad of the Omahas. For the last two the girls were dressed in Indian costumes. The balance of the program was made up of choruses, quartettes and solos. It was an entertainment well worth the hearing. The club expect to present the program at several of the nearby valley towns. The Glee Clubs in the direction of Mrs. Ella England.

GRAND MATRON VISITS TURNER The Worthy Grand Matron, Mrs. Caroline Lewis, paid her official visit to the local chapter of the Eastern Star Wednesday afternoon and evening. A reception and dinner was given for the Worthy Grand Matron which was followed by the regular lodge work. Several visitors were present from outside chapters.

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Taking the Profit Out of War

By BERNARD M. DARUCH Reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly. One of them provided that manufacturers, jobbers and retailers of shoes could make and sell shoes only of a specified quality at a fixed price, effective July 1, 1918. No one who did not have a card of the War Industries Board in his window could sell shoes, and only the standardized shoes could be sold. No jobber or manufacturer would sell shoes to anybody who did not have this card. The shoes were to be stamped Class A, B or C and had to be of the quality prescribed and sold at the price fixed. The country was so organized in every district that there could be immediately reported to Washington the name of any shoe retailer who did not carry out the regulations of the War Industries Board as to price and quality. Through restrictions on his labor, money, raw materials and transportation no manufacturer would have been permitted to sell to any dealer violating the regulations. The Armistice stopped the execution of this plan. Another plan of this nature: The manufacturers of men's and women's winter apparel had in 1918 been called to Washington, together with the retailers of various goods, and notified that regulations would have to be made in regard to retail prices and standardization of clothing. The rulings by the board were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were widely distributed by the press, which cooperated in this most necessary work with a whole-hearted purpose that gave to the orders of the War Industries Board the instant and broad circulation they required. Mr. Hoover already was doing much to perfect his control of food products and prices. There was also talk of fixing rents, and in some cities this was done.

If we were to start, in the event of another war, at the place where we were industrially when the World War ended, the President, acting through an agency similar to the War Industries Board, would have the right to fix prices of all things as of a date previous to the declaration of war when there was a fair peace time relationship among the various activities of the nation. It would be illegal to buy, sell, serve or rent at any other than the fixed price. It would be applied to every agency of inflation before the harmful process started. An intelligent control of the flow of men, money and materials would be imposed, instead of having the blind panic heretofore ensuing on the first appearance of the frantic demands of war. The Draft Board would have before it the rulings of the priority committee, together with the estimated needs of every business and profession in its relationship to the conduct of the war, and men would be selected accordingly. The Draft Board could more intelligently decide, with the advice of the priority committee, many of the problems with which it would be faced. There would be no sending of men to the trenches who had no special training or special work and then bringing them back again. Businessmen not necessary to the winning of the war would be curtailed. The Draft Board would have the prices of all things being fixed, the price fixing committee would make any necessary adjustments, as was done during the war. Under the system used in 1918 these prices were made public and adjusted every three months, so that any consumer or producer had his day in court when he considered prices unfair. Those who complained that during the war prices were too high had this ready recourse to hand.

In the meantime all the industries of the country would have been mobilized by the formation of committees representative of each industry as was done in the World War. Over them would be placed a government director or commodity chief. The various government departments would appoint committees representing their requirements, so that on one committee the resources of the nation would be represented and on the other the demands of the government. The government director would stand between the committee, in conjunction with the priority committee, to what department supplies should go. Money would be controlled and directed like any other resource. "Taking the profit out of war" is not synonymous with "consecration of wealth," as it is sometimes regarded. The latter is a theoretical project, prohibited by our Constitution and political institutions, and impossible in practice. Taking the profit out of war is an orderly and scientific development of the economics and conduct of modern war, necessary to the whole mobilization of national resources and indispensable to equalizing the burdens of war among the armed and civilian population. Born of experience and proved by practice, it removes some of the most destructive concomitants of modern war—the confusion and waste incident to war time inflation.

This term "consecration of wealth," used by so many, has created a hope among those of socialist tendencies, and a fear among those who, like me, believe in our system based upon personal initiative and reward, of a taking of money, without payment, for the use of State. Neither the hope nor the fear is justified by the recommendation herein contained or by our experience in the war. The use of money should be controlled and directed in a national emergency. A man should no more be permitted to use his money as he wishes than he should be permitted to use the production of his mine, mill or factory except through the general supervising agency. This was being done to ward the end of the war.

During the final phase of the World War no man or corporation or institution could raise money without the approval of the Capital Issues Committee of the Treasury Department, which committee in turn would not permit the borrowing of money unless the War Industries Board approved the use to which it was to be put. Thus the City of New York was not permitted to spend \$5,000,000 for the building of schools. The City of Philadelphia was prevented from making improvements that in peace time would have been necessary, but in war time were not. Various states, counties and cities, and a vast number of private concerns, were denied the use of money and materials for purposes not necessary for the winning of the war. Each part of the community had to adjust its wants to the whole great scheme of war.

There have been a great many bills introduced into Congress on the subject of industrial mobilization, some sponsored by great organizations like the American Legion, and others by newspapers and publicists. But it is surprising how little knowledge there was on the part of those who drew up the bills of the practicability and feasibility of so mobilizing our resources that it would be impossible to make as much profit in war as in time of peace. Take into consideration the fact that the following things were being done in 1918:— General Crowder, who was in charge of the draft, had asked the chairman of the War Industries Board where he could obtain additional men needed for the Army in France with the least possible dislocation of the war making industrial civilian machinery, and we were in the process of replacing male labor with women. By a system of priorities the Board was allocating to our own Army and Navy, to the Allies and to the essential war industries the things they required. It was making priority rulings as to transportation, and they were being followed out by the Railroad Administrator. The Fuel Administrator distributed fuel only on the rulings of the War Industries Board. The Board was engaged in disentangling and removing the many conflicting and competitive efforts involved in labor and buildings that had previously occurred because of lack of any co-ordinating agency. It was allocating power and making regulations for the hitching up of scattered units of power. It was changing munitions orders from congested to less congested districts. It had actually carried into effect an order that no building involving \$2,500 or more could be undertaken without the approval of the War Industries Board. No steel, no cement, no material of any kind could be used for any purpose whatsoever unless the War Industries Board permitted it. No steel company could sell over five tons of steel unless approved by the Director of Steel. The Treasury would not permit the raising of money for any industrial or financial operation unless it was approved by the War Industries Board. The President issued an order that no commanding should be done by the Army, Navy, Shipping Board or Food Administration without the approval of the chairman of the War Industries Board. Every raw material industry, and indeed practically every industry in the country, was organized through appointment of committees, and none of these industries would do any business except under the rulings promulgated by the Board. Standardization in every industry was rapidly proceeding. These rulings were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were distributed by the press. We were endeavoring to arrange it so that the fighting forces were to receive those things which they needed and no more, so that whatever was not actually required at the front was left to civilian purposes. Industries were curtailed, but never destroyed; skeletons, but never killed; indeed, the use of men, money and materials was rapidly being brought into exactly that condition which I have previously stated to be necessary in case of another war.

It is in addition to this, the President in the future has the authority to fix prices and distribution of materials and labor, rent, and the use of man power, transportation, fuel and all the things necessary for the conduct of the war, any plan in price will be prevented, even in anticipation of war. There are many who claim that war is caused primarily by the desire of profit. I am not one of those. But if there is anything in this contention this plan will remove the possibility of anybody urging war as a means of making profits. Even if there are no men who desire war as a means of making profit, the fact that profits would be less in war than in peace, and wealth and resources would be directed by the government, might have some active deterring influence on men of great resources. Instead of being passive, they might become active advocates of peace. There are many people who are, for various reasons, afraid to discuss the subject during peace time and prefer to wait for war. There are also some great manufacturers who oppose any such plan because they were seriously interfered with during the war time. Indeed, it has been the experience of some of those responsible for the industrial mobilization in the World War to remain the objects of venomous attack begun during the time that the necessities of the nation made it imperative to control activities and profits. Some critics were prominent manufacturers, who said: "Tell us what the government wants and we will fill the orders, but don't interfere with the sale of the part of our product that the government does not want to use." That was unthinkable. President Wilson decreed that fair prices for the government were fair prices for civilians. I must say, however, that the vast majority of American manufacturers rose to the situation in such a splendid way as to bring the following commendations from Woodrow Wilson: "They turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking. The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thorough going devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors day after day, month after month, have

made them fit mates and comrades to the men in the trenches and on the seas." There are many men who are afraid that the adoption of this plan by Congress could give an impetus to socialism or communism or socialism or whatever they may call it, because, they say, "if you show it can be done in war time there will be a demand that it be done in peace time." It cannot be done in peace time. There can be no great undertaking without a strong moving cause. In peace time the moving cause is personal initiative and payment for services performed. The substitute for that in war time is the common danger. The War Industries Board was the foremost advocate of price fixing and distribution, and it had great power in this field, but when the Armistice came it recognized that peace conditions were being restored, and it was the first to change the war time order of things and to leave to the people themselves the readjustment of their affairs. I am satisfied that it is impossible for the government to do in peace time what I am advocating, although it becomes absolutely necessary in order to conduct a modern war successfully and to conduct it on a non-profit-making basis. The application of this plan, besides making the nation a coherent unit in time of war, would impress upon every class in society a sense of its own responsibility in such event. If it were known that this universal responsibility would be enforced, no class—social, financial or industrial—could fail to understand that in case of war it would have to bear its share of the burdens involved and would have to make sacrifices of profit, convenience and personal liberty correlatively with those made by the soldiers in the field. To this extent the plan would act as a positive deterrent to any hasty recourse to force in an international controversy. One thing that has definitely come from the war is the necessity of arranging affairs so that a portion of the population shall not be sent to the front to bear all the physical hardships and their consequences while others are left behind to profit by their absence. If applied at the outbreak, the War Industries Board (as it was functioning at the close of the World War) would prevent this and lessen, if not remove, the social and economic evils that come as the aftermath of war.

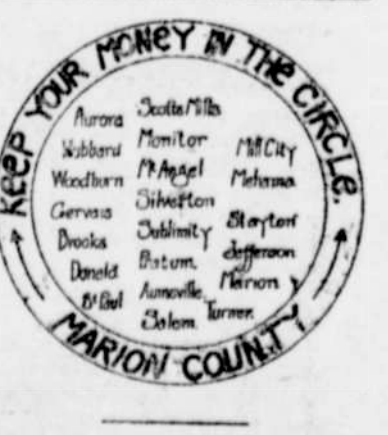
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