

## EASTER AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Easter Exercises at the Baptist Church, Easter Sunday, after the regular Sunday School session, was a splendid success. Needless to say there are many people who should have heard Mr. Robison's splendid definition of Easter.

The children did fine and we want to thank them and the older ones who helped in the program for their good work and splendid spirit.

After the program, the visitors and members adjourned to Mrs. Padberg's lawn and enjoyed a grand feast such as we used to have in the olden times. The only difference was that every year the eats get better and better.

There were 63 at dinner and there was plenty left for supper.

While dinner was being prepared the children enjoyed an egg hunt and old bunny was welcomed this year for there were eggs of every hue, red and yellow, green and blue.

We expect to have an Easter dinner every year, so don't wait for an invitation. You are welcome. Bring your basket and follow the crowd. Come thou with us and we will do thee good: for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel. Numbers 10:29.

The program was as follows:  
Address: The meaning of Easter  
Mr. Robison.

- Hymn. Praise Him.
- Song. Easter Blossoms  
Mrs. Eubanks Class  
The Telegram  
Donald H. Iker
- Rec. Good Morning Folks  
Billy Eubanks
- Rec. Easter Day  
Geraldine Eunk
- Rec. My Lily  
Billy Woods
- Rec. Easter Songs  
Eleanor Eubanks
- Rec. Dawn of Endless Light.  
Jr. Mc Curdy
- Duet Pure as Snow  
Veda and Hazel Padberg
- Rec. 'Tis No Wonder  
Charlot Mc Cab
- Rec. I Am Glad  
Valse Woods
- Rec. Blue Bird Song  
Harriet Heliker
- Rec. The Reasoning  
Marian Hale
- Song God's Care for Ours and All  
Mrs. Moore's Class
- Rec. A Boy's Greeting  
Howard Eunk
- Rec. Easter Story  
Helen Gravit
- Dialogue Best Part of Easter  
By Three Girls
- Rec. Tune in for Easter  
Glenn Robison
- Duet The Padberg Girl  
By Fred Rankin
- Rec. By Clifford Mc Cab

### Lasting Furs

Among the more durable furs are beaver, fisher, dyed skunk, stone marten, European fish, Russian fish, otter, beaver, dogskin, natural skunk, mink, ermine, blended muskrat, opossum of all kinds, opossum of all kind, Hudson bay sable, Russian sable, wolverine.

### Early Weather Prophet

The Shepherd of Banbury was the pseudonym taken by John Charles publishing in 1744, his noted collection of rules for predicting weather changes. The book achieved immense popularity and had many editions.

### Second Huguenot Colony

Laudonniere, who was sent by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1634, with aid for the Huguenot colony founded by Robault at Port Royal, S. C., finding the settlement abandoned, built Fort Caroline on the St. John's river in Florida.

### Before Peary and Cook

The Greek Pytheas, who made a voyage of discovery northwards in 325 B. C., is believed to have been the first traveler of history who probably approached the Arctic circle and reached the land of the midnight sun.

### Believe in Yourself

Self-distrust is the cause of most of our failures. In the assurance of strength there is strength, and they are the weakest, however, strong, who have no faith in themselves or their powers.—Bovee.

### Unreasonable Beings

All would live long but none would be old.—Benjamin Franklin.

## ON KICKING AS A PASTIME

Morgan, Ore. April 1, 1926

Dear Editor Independent:  
While in Portland recently with little time to spare I prospected a bit in the Yamhill Street market place. Some nice looking fresh salmon attracted my attention and the price of 35 cents a pound borne by a label posted over it revived old memories which I will here recount.

My boyhood days were spent in Wisconsin near the city of La Crosse which was our market town. One day in the long ago, it must be fully 50 years now, a neighbor starting for town one morning with a load of products from his farm invited me to go along.

Mr. McThe's consent was obtained and the 12 mile drive and the short stay in the city made a pleasant holiday for a lad just out of his teens. While rolling about the city together such as I was doing in Portland the other day, we saw "Columbia Over Salmon" offered for sale in a market and it was selling at 5 cents a pound. My farmer friend was horrified at the price. He wished very much to taste of that far famed fish and could hardly have afforded it but he vowed that he would do without other than submit to such exorbitant and robbery. Now that fish has traveled quite a ways from a native haunts considering the transportation facilities of those days. The Union Pacific was the main line of railroad across the continent. The Oregon and California was not in existence, and refrigeration for handling such was crude and expensive. The shipment could only have been routed down the Pacific Coast by water; thence probably to Chicago for distribution to interior points; La Crosse being nearly 500 miles distant.

La Crosse at that time was a thriving town, having made its money by reason of being the gateway to northern Wisconsin's pine forest output. Many millionaires lived therein and so far as we know it fell upon these and the heads of the plumbers of the town to eat up that entire shipment of salmon to keep it from spoiling. On our homeward drive, my farmer friend and mentor explained to me the iniquities of the system under which we were living at that age of the world. He showed me how the railroads, the express companies and the merchants were all banded together for the purpose of robbing the farmers and the consumers. This worthy man was so good an expounder of these subjects that he was chosen, not long after this incident, by the electors of our district, to serve in the Wisconsin legislature. The leading plank in his platform was war on the railroads, and soon after his return home from the winter session of the assembly, I can recall how proudly he exhibited the scalps of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern railroads which he had collected.

(Don't fancy I exaggerate, I saw him fight through the storm yard gate!

Looking over the past and with vivid recollections of the kickings and marmesings and the whimpering of the human kind during my life's span, I cannot help but wonder what good it does us to kick. Here as you see, a generation ago, all classes of people were howling for a preferred position in the economic struggle just as now. Fish at 25 cents a pound and three thousand miles from the gill-net was at an outrageous price. Today within ten years of those original fishing waters it is priced at 35 cents.

It appears to me that if the next generation kicks as hard and to the same purpose as the last one, we can then count on going at 75 cents a pound and about everything else that we eat

and have fun with moving in the same ratio. This is an election year and we will hear a great deal on these and kindred subjects. Let us examine the claims of these office seekers and consider their patter with a somewhat amused attitude. It will be just as well to sort them into three general classifications: first the cranks who would soon scramble every thing so that we would never in a lifetime find ourselves; second, the professional self-seeking politicians who laugh up their sleeves when they have gotten our votes, and third; the honest fellows, full of zeal to do something for their fellow men but who never succeed in doing it. Take your choice from the lot and then—keep on kicking.

R. E. HARBISON.

## Taking the Profit

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

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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 commendation 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 would give an impetus to socialism or communism or sovietism 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-profitable 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.

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 \$8,000,000 for the build-

## LEXINGTON ECHOES

Mrs. Laura Scott and Mrs. Sadie Lewis entertained, for the week end, their sister, Mrs. J. Stone reaker, and their niece, Mr. M. Brown from Pilot Rock.

W. B. Blakely made a business trip to Arlington, Tuesday.

Rev. Wallace Jones and family left by auto on Wednesday for Helix where he will enter upon his duties as pastor of the Christian church.

E. S. Miller and son Paul drove to Heppner, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Manning from Pilot Rock were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dee Cox on Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Maude Pointer left on the local, Monday, for Salem, after a weeks business and pleasure visit in Lexington.

Dell Walker is down from the mountains for a stay with his family on Willow Creek.

Mrs. Oia Ward returned last week to Salem. She has been in Lexington for some weeks on account of the illness of her sister Mrs. Eva Lane.

On last Friday evening the Christian church was well filled by our townspeople who gathered to pay their farewell respects to Rev. and Mrs. Wallace Jones. After a pleasing program consisting of music and recitals, Prin. Fred Kelly presented to the hon. guests, some handsome table, a gift from the many Lexington friends of Rev. and Mrs. Jones. Following an enjoyable lunch all expressed to the departing pastor and his family sincere wishes for prosperity in their new home at Helix.

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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 conflicts 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 purpose.

### They Will Talk

The trouble with most dumb-bells is that they aren't dumb.—Ethel Gazette

SCHEDULE for Tri-County League Season 1926	AT ECHO	AT HERMISTON	AT UMATILLA	AT BOARDMAN	AT ARLINGTON	AT IONE
ECHO		June 6	May 30	May 2	May 16	April 18
HERMISTON	April 11		May 16	May 23	April 25	June 13
UMATILLA	May 23	April 18		June 13	June 6	May 2
BOARDMAN	April 25	May 9	April 11		May 30	May 16
ARLINGTON	June 13	May 2	May 9	April 18		May 23
IONE	May 9	May 30	April 25	June 6	April 11	



## Kodak Keeps the Trip

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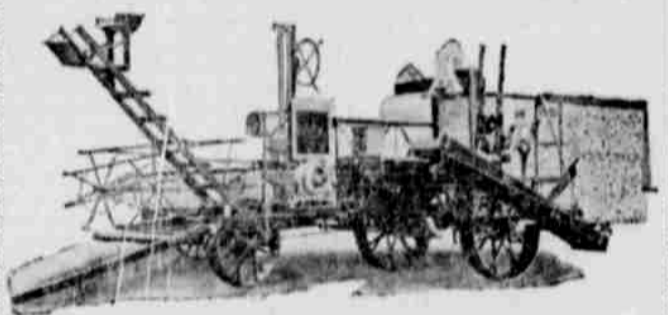
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