

Church News

Notes of Interest to All Local Denominations.

Miss Breck, late of the North China Mission of the Congregational church and soon to return to the mission field, visited Ione and Lexington this week and met with the ladies' societies of the Congregational churches in the general interest of missions. She arrived in Ione Monday evening, met with the ladies at Lexington on Wednesday and with the Missionary society of the Ione church, Thursday afternoon.

The Ione Church of Christ is planning an all day meeting for Sunday November 18. The details of the program have not been fully worked out but a Committee of arrangements has the matter in hand and further announcement will be made later. A basket dinner will be served.

The Ladies Aid of the Church of Christ in Ione will hold a food and Fancy work sale, Dec. 22, at Swanson's store.

FOR SALE or RENT

160 acres of wheat land in the Cecil district. Inquire of Della M. Corson, Ione, Oregon.

Church Directory

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School at 10:00 A. M.
Prayer Meeting, Thur., 7:30 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Rev. W. W. HEAD, Pastor

Services
11:00 A. M.; C. E. at 6:45, P. M.
Prayer Meeting, Wed., 7:30

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 A. M.
Prayer Meeting Thurs. Evening
Services

C. E.: 6:30; Preaching Service, at 7:30 P. M.

Loage Directory

IONE LODGE No. 120, A. F. & A. M.
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. W. M. Roy Stender, Secy., Elmer Griffith, Treas., A. A. McCabe.

Locust Chapter No. 119, O. E.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. W. M., Mrs. Martha Dick, Secy., Ruth Mason.

IONE LODGE No. 135, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Saturday evening. N. G. T. E. Peterson, V. G. E. C. Helker, Secy., Lee Howell, Treas., E. J. Bristow.

BUNCH GRASS REBEKAH No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets first and third Thursday of each month. N. G. Mrs. Della McCurdy, V. G. Gladys Lundel, Secy., Verda Ritchie, Treas., Etta Bristow.

Statement of Ownership, etc.

Required by act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912, of Ione Independent published weekly at Ione, Oregon, for Oct. 1, 1928.

Editor, Managing Editor, Publisher, Owner: W. W. Head, Ione, Ore.

Known bond holders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities. None.

W. W. Head, Owner.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of Oct., 1928.

F. H. Robinson, Notary Public.
My commission expires 2-29-'29

Fancy Barred Sock roosters for sale by Mrs. Peter Timm Jr., Ione, Oregon.

See Balsiger
For Insurance

Social Science Solution to Peace Problem

War Not Only Wicked, But Futile, Says Dr. Hall, President of University of Oregon, in Series of Articles

This is the first of a series of six articles written for this paper by Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University of Oregon, on the problem of international peace. Dr. Hall is an authority in this field, and was one of the founders of the Social Science Research Council of America.

By DR. ARNOLD BENNETT HALL, President of the University of Oregon

The "war against war" that has occupied the attention of poets, philosophers, and humanitarians for many generations, and which in recent years has occupied the energies of men of practical affairs, has passed through several significant stages, culminating in what by generous use of language, may be called a scientific attack upon the problem. Original protests against war were based largely upon the principles of christianity or the motives of a growing spirit of humanitarianism. In either case, the appeal was largely an emotional one. It was a hortatory protest against the unchristian character and the inhuman consequences of military strife.

The difficulties with these protests and with the more or less visionary proposals and utopias that frequently resulted, was that they had little other basis than an emotional protest. There was no scientific system of social engineering to give it an articulate and effective expression. There was no utilitarian argument to show that war did not pay, that would turn into a profound conviction, capable of restraining human impulses and directing human conduct. The result was that in the presence of a threatened war, the forces of pacifism were impotent and abortive. For their emotional protests were weak and ineffective against the much stronger emotional appeal of war. Military genius, using the spirit of nationalism, and equipped with the most dramatic instrument of emotional propaganda that but man experience knows—the tragedy and heroism of the battlefield—made itself omnipotent in the field of emotional appeal.

Peace Appeals to Intelligence
But at least the movement against war has passed into a new stage. The new arguments for peace are based upon facts rather than fancy. The appeal is to intelligence, rather than to emotion. The effort is to evaluate war as an instrument of social accomplishment. We talk now about the cost of war and its ultimate gains. Arguments are being presented that the victor in a great modern war sacrifices much more than he can hope to win. The whole emotional protest against war as a wicked and iniquitous institution is being supplemented by the more permanently persuasive proposal that war is not only wicked, but that it is futile; that it is not only inhuman, but that it is impotent.

With the dawning consciousness of these facts, there seems to grow an almost universal desire for peace. But how can a society organize for peace? How can we change the habits of human behavior that have prevailed for decades and for centuries? How can we organize this growing will for peace into an articulate, constructive program that will be effective and adequate? These problems lead us at once to a consideration of the subject of social control and international peace. That those interested in averting war are concerning themselves with the technique of social control is but another link of evidence to show that the present "war against war" has emerged from an emotional to a scientific status.

What do we mean by "social control?" As applied to a domestic or national group, it has frequently been defined as "the constraint of the one by the many," or "the dominance of the individual by the group," or "the ascendancy of the social consciousness over the personal consciousness." In other words, social control is the process by which the group determines, at least within certain limits, the conduct of its constituent parts.

In a society where democracy is an established fact, this has seemed to imply the existence of several factors. In the first place, there must be an effective public opinion, dealing with those questions in regard to which individuals are controlled. It seems clear that social control did not emerge out of primitive savagery, except as it was evolved by a group consciousness, and the establishment of the mores of the tribe, dealing with certain forms of individual behavior.

The second implication of social control is an effective instrument for the expression and enforcement of this public opinion. It is one thing to have a public opinion definitely formulated on a given subject; it is an entirely different thing to see that it is faithfully enforced. There is undoubtedly a public opinion in Chicago against murder, and yet the development of social engineering and the perfection of the machinery for the apprehension and punishment of criminals has been so defective that public opinion has seemed at times quite impotent. There is reason to believe now that among great masses of the peoples of the world, there is a genuine desire for peace, and yet the clouds of war hang heavily upon the international horizon because the technique of social engineering and constructive international statesmanship has not yet found a way by which the nations are willing to let their forces in an effective protest against the state that would dare to inaugurate aggressive war.

A third implication of an effective social control is the willingness of the minority to acquiesce in the mandate of the majority. As a rule, that spirit of acquiescence generally prevails among the American public, and yet there are certain states in which the Fifteenth amendment has never been enforced and for many years to come, at least, will never be observed. We had the war between the states in this country because the majority of the people were unwilling to accept the majority judgment in regard to matters confided to the federal government. An attempt on the part of our government to interfere with religious liberty would create an irreconcilable opposition before which public opinion and the instrumentalities for its enforcement, would prove helplessly impotent. For this reason, there are many things with which social control should not attempt to deal.

Finally, the implication of social control is a sufficient force to restrain the criminal and to make wrong-doing an ill bargain to the doer. Public opinion, unaided by force, is impotent in the presence of the criminally minded. Force, however, without a strong public opinion to support it, will prove futile as an instrument of social control. Theoretically, the executive and military forces of the state constitute a sufficient force to overcome the bootleggers in the nefarious traffic, but as a fact, such force is frequently not employed and there are flagrant violations on every hand. There are states in which the government could not be elected if they promised to observe their oath of office to enforce the statutes against intoxicating liquor. Here we have the force, but we do not have back of it a sufficiently united and powerful public opinion to make the social control contemplated in the prohibition law effective.

(The next article will follow soon)

control?" As applied to a domestic or national group, it has frequently been defined as "the constraint of the one by the many," or "the dominance of the individual by the group," or "the ascendancy of the social consciousness over the personal consciousness." In other words, social control is the process by which the group determines, at least within certain limits, the conduct of its constituent parts.

In a society where democracy is an established fact, this has seemed to imply the existence of several factors. In the first place, there must be an effective public opinion, dealing with those questions in regard to which individuals are controlled. It seems clear that social control did not emerge out of primitive savagery, except as it was evolved by a group consciousness, and the establishment of the mores of the tribe, dealing with certain forms of individual behavior.

The second implication of social control is an effective instrument for the expression and enforcement of this public opinion. It is one thing to have a public opinion definitely formulated on a given subject; it is an entirely different thing to see that it is faithfully enforced. There is undoubtedly a public opinion in Chicago against murder, and yet the development of social engineering and the perfection of the machinery for the apprehension and punishment of criminals has been so defective that public opinion has seemed at times quite impotent. There is reason to believe now that among great masses of the peoples of the world, there is a genuine desire for peace, and yet the clouds of war hang heavily upon the international horizon because the technique of social engineering and constructive international statesmanship has not yet found a way by which the nations are willing to let their forces in an effective protest against the state that would dare to inaugurate aggressive war.

A third implication of an effective social control is the willingness of the minority to acquiesce in the mandate of the majority. As a rule, that spirit of acquiescence generally prevails among the American public, and yet there are certain states in which the Fifteenth amendment has never been enforced and for many years to come, at least, will never be observed. We had the war between the states in this country because the majority of the people were unwilling to accept the majority judgment in regard to matters confided to the federal government. An attempt on the part of our government to interfere with religious liberty would create an irreconcilable opposition before which public opinion and the instrumentalities for its enforcement, would prove helplessly impotent. For this reason, there are many things with which social control should not attempt to deal.

Finally, the implication of social control is a sufficient force to restrain the criminal and to make wrong-doing an ill bargain to the doer. Public opinion, unaided by force, is impotent in the presence of the criminally minded. Force, however, without a strong public opinion to support it, will prove futile as an instrument of social control. Theoretically, the executive and military forces of the state constitute a sufficient force to overcome the bootleggers in the nefarious traffic, but as a fact, such force is frequently not employed and there are flagrant violations on every hand. There are states in which the government could not be elected if they promised to observe their oath of office to enforce the statutes against intoxicating liquor. Here we have the force, but we do not have back of it a sufficiently united and powerful public opinion to make the social control contemplated in the prohibition law effective.

(The next article will follow soon)

What do we mean by "social control?" As applied to a domestic or national group, it has frequently been defined as "the constraint of the one by the many," or "the dominance of the individual by the group," or "the ascendancy of the social consciousness over the personal consciousness." In other words, social control is the process by which the group determines, at least within certain limits, the conduct of its constituent parts.

In a society where democracy is an established fact, this has seemed to imply the existence of several factors. In the first place, there must be an effective public opinion, dealing with those questions in regard to which individuals are controlled. It seems clear that social control did not emerge out of primitive savagery, except as it was evolved by a group consciousness, and the establishment of the mores of the tribe, dealing with certain forms of individual behavior.


Reproduction of shorthand Photoradiogram greeting. Translation:
National Gregg Association Exchange Hotel Liverpool
The Commercial Education Association of New York City and vicinity extends sincere congratulations and best wishes to you on the occasion of your conference commemorating the 40th anniversary of Gregg shorthand.
ALEXANDER S. MASSELL, President.

A radio photograph of a greeting written in shorthand was transmitted recently to a conference of educators and shorthand experts attending a banquet in Liverpool. This was the first time that a message in shorthand had ever been transmitted by Photoradio, and according to engineers opens up new possibilities for condensing lengthy messages and statements into smaller spaces with a consequent reduction in cost of the picture transmitted.

The text of the message, not including the date, numbered forty one words of which only the address and signature were written in longhand, with the remaining 31 words in shorthand. The sender was Alexander S. Massell, president of the Commercial Education of New York, who addressed a message of greeting in this form to the banquet held by the National Gregg Association at the Exchange Hotel, Liverpool, England. John Robert Gregg, the only living author of the shorthand method bearing his name, was a guest of honor at the banquet, which commemorated the fortieth anniversary of the use of Gregg shorthand.

The message, was photographed, and the negative placed on a glass cylinder of the Photoradio transmitter located at the New York office of the Radio Corporation of America. It was then flashed across the 3,000 intervening miles of ocean to London and from there delivered to the banquet hall of the Exchange Hotel.

Special reduced fares
EAST
FOR Thanksgiving Nov. 24th only
Final Return Limit Feb. 28th 1929



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION call agent named below
UNION PACIFIC

J. W. HOWE
Agent
Ione, Oregon.

Though well I feel
I'll feel still better
With a Christmas seal
Upon each letter.

2 weeks to Christmas
Buy Christmas Seals and Fight Tuberculosis.



3 weeks to Christmas
mail early and use Christmas Seals



Thousands of New Words spelled and pronounced
WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
The "Supreme Authority" in a few volumes:
Red Star
not printed
Air Council
mild gun
S. P. boat
American Legion
Blue Cross
crystal detector
airpost
copper
shimoon
superstrophys
In this storehouse of information (covering you) 2700 Pages 6000 Illustrations 407,000 Words and Phrases
Get the Best—Write for a sample copy of the New Words, a specimen of the new Webster's Dictionary.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

FOR SALE
Rho Island R d roosters.
Mrs. C. E. Heiker, Sad le Butte Ranch, Ione, Oregon.

CITY ELECTION RESULTS

OFFICIAL BALLOT
For Ione Municipal Election, Tuesday, November 6th, 1928

Mark X between the number and name voted for.

FOR MAYOR
Vote for One.
12 BERT MASON 103 Regular Primary Nominee
13


FOR RECORDER
Vote for One
14 W. W. HEAD 89 Independent Candidate
15 F. H. Robinson 33

FOR TREASURER
Vote for One
16 GRACE LINN 110 Regular Primary Nominee
17

FOR COUNCILMAN for term of four years Vote for three
18 L. P. Davidson 76 Regular Primary Nominee
19 A. A. McCabe 97 Regular Primary Nominee
20 P. G. Balsiger 88 Regular Primary Nominee
21 LEE HOWELL 98 Independent Candidate
22 Geo. Ritchie 26
23 Ed. Bristow 27
24
25
26

FOR MARSHAL
Vote for One
27 E. G. FRANK 72 Regular Primary Nominee
28 HENRY CLARK 62 Independent Candidate
29

The Great Lindbergh Picture "WE" **YOUTH'S COMPANION**



Given with 12 Big Numbers of The YOUTH'S COMPANION

This 12-color art print is a reproduction of the famous painting to be hung in the Capitol at Washington. It is published exclusively for Companion subscribers.

SPECIAL OFFER
2

THE COMPANION for 1929 will contain:
16 Book-length Stories
75 Short Stories
25 Special Articles
and a wealth of other features.

1. The Youth's Companion for 1929, and
2. Two extra numbers to NEW subscribers ordering before January 1, 1929, and
3. Copy of "WE" in 12 colors, 12x24 inches.

Send order with remittance to the PUBLISHERS OF THIS PAPER, or to THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

ONLY **PONTIAC**
AMONG ALL SIXES OF ITS PRICE OFFERS



Body by Fisher! The very phrase suggests the newest style, the greatest luxury, the finest construction. Yet only Pontiac among all sixes of its price offers Bodies by Fisher. And their long, low, smart lines, their deep-seated comfort and durable hardwood and steel construction explain much of the tremendous popularity which Pontiac continues to enjoy.

But bodies by Fisher represent only one of the many advantages offered by today's Pontiac Six. A 186-cubic inch engine equipped with a new, more highly perfected carburetor—the cross-flow radiator with thermostatic control—the G-M-R cylinder head . . . all these vital engineering advancements are provided by Pontiac and by no other six selling for as little as \$745.

2-Door Sedan, \$745; Coupe, \$745; Sport Roadster, \$745; Phaeton, \$775; Cabriolet, \$795; 4-Door Sedan, \$825; Sport Landau Sedan, \$875. All prices at factory. Check Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices—they include lowest handling charges. General Motors Time Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

I. R. Robison, Garage,
Ione, Oreg.