

THE IONE INDEPENDENT

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Friday, March 8, 1929.

Local Happenings

Continued from Page 1.

paid his mother, Mrs. Dale Ray, a hurried visit Saturday evening. On Sunday he went on to Hermiston to visit friends. He was accompanied by his sister, Gladys, and his brother, Claude.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Beckne were Sunday visitors in Pendleton. During their absence their niece, Miss Minnie Normoyle, stayed in Ione at the home of Mrs. Walter Cochran.

Mrs. Ruby Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. Vic Peterson drove to Heppner to witness the closing games of the District Basket Ball Tournament.

The first of the week, Mrs. Paul Balsiger, received word of the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. L. E. Mänge, of Greenville, Ill.

Fred Buchanan has rented a section of land, which joins the Dean Ranch, and which is owned by Bert Mason. Camp has been established on the place. Bill Ahalt will do the plowing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Harris, and I. R. Robison, are business visitors in Portland this week.

E. A. Feller shipped 26 horses to Hubbard Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ahalt spent Sunday with Mr. Ahalt's sister, Mrs. Herman Haverkost of Rea Siding.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Snider drove to Harry French's lower ranch last Sunday, taking with them, Jackie Barlow, the small child whom Mrs. Lee Howell has been caring for, for several weeks. This was as far as the road was open for auto travel. At this place the little fellow was met by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Barlow, who had to make their part of the journey by sleigh. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are employed on the mountain ranch owned by Mr. French.

WANTED

Men to examine those fine suit samples at Bristow & Johnson's

Mrs. Bert Mason and son Junior, journeyed to Spokane Friday night to spend the week end with Mrs. Mason's elder son, Dorr, who is a student in Gonzaga University. Mrs. Mason will also visit her sister, Mrs. Dalzell.

From Mrs. T. E. Grabb, we learn that her daughter, Mrs. Earl Wright, of Baker, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is making a satisfactory recovery.

The Dorcas Society will serve a hot tamale lunch Thursday afternoon, March 14, at the Congregational church parlors. Service will begin at 5 o'clock p. m.



Frederick Steiwer
Junior Senator from Oregon

City Hall Notes

Tuesday evening of this week the Ione City Council met in regular session at the city hall with all members and officers present, except Councilman Davidson.

The claim of the Tum A Lum Lumber Company for fuel delivered at the municipal power house was ordered paid in the sum of \$8.85. The Mayor reported that the street signs ordered at a previous session of the Council had been requisitioned but not yet received owing to some transportation error on the part of the railroad company. The matter of the proper location of the signs was referred to the street committee.

The Mayor remitted by councilman Linn the sum of \$47.00, the license fee of the Ione City Dray, for the year 1929. The Mayor also submitted the application of Mrs. M. Jordan praying for the rebate of one half of her water rent for the month of February on the ground that the freezing of water pipes had deprived her of service. After discussion the matter was referred to the marshal for adjustment.

The recorder submitted the written petition of 22 citizens of the town praying for some police protection during the hours from 10 p. m. to 5 a. m. Mr. John Farris one of these petitioners addressed the council saying that it was the thought of the petitioners that the council might so designate the hours of service of the marshal as to relieve him of day duty. The petition was referred to this committee on police.

The matter of a balance due Morrow county for crushed rock furnished for Ione streets was introduced by Councilman Linn, who stated that the amount due was covered by a city warrant and that there was due the city from the county for taxes collected but not remitted a sum sufficient to enable the treasurer to call the warrant. Referred to committee on finance.

The mayor designated Saturday, March 16, as Clean Up Day.

Mr. Louis Balsiger addressed the Council in regard to sanitary conditions on certain premises on Second street and asked for investigation. Referred to the committee on sanitation. Council then adjourned.

NOTICE SALE OF ANIMALS

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the laws of the State of Oregon, the undersigned has taken up the hereinafter described animal's found running at large on his premises in Morrow county, State of Oregon, and that he will on Saturday, March 9, 1929, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at his place eight miles northeast of Ione, Oregon, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the said animals, unless the same shall have been redeemed by the owner or owners thereof. Said animals are described as follows: Bay gelding about 8 years old and weighing about 1200 pounds, branded on the left hip with a capital J inside a capital U. 1 brown mare about ten years old, weighing about 1150 pounds, with bald face and three white feet and branded on left hip with capital J inside capital U.

P. J. DOHERTY
Lexington, Oregon.

FOR SALE

House and lot on the corner across the street from the school house in Ione. Cheap for quick sale. See Mrs. Walter Corley, Ione, Oregon.

J. E. Swanson
INSURANCE
HUDSON-ESSEX
SUPER-SIX

Paul G. Balsiger, Agent.
At Paul G. Balsiger's

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

WHEN a merchant is called upon to supply some commodity which he does not happen to have in stock he can usually satisfy his customer by telling him that he will have it in just a few hours or in a few days at most.

The light and power company cannot do this.

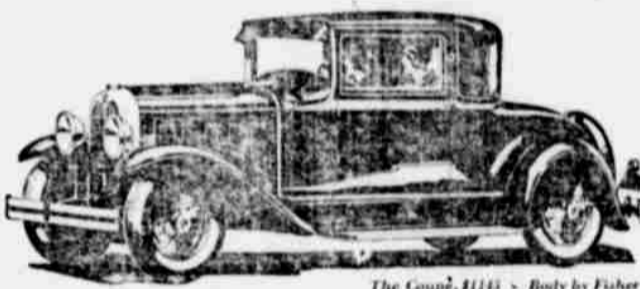
It must always have a large reserve of kilowatts for immediate delivery to the new customer or to fill the increased order of the old customer. It cannot say: "We are just out of kilowatts, but we will have a new supply tomorrow, or next week, or next month." It makes no difference whether the customer be a new manufacturing establishment, ordering kilowatts in quantity, or a house holder, installing additional lights—the company must make IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

This means a large capital investment in reserve equipment.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO.

THE NEW OAKLAND ALL-AMERICAN SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



The Coupe, \$1115 - Body by Fisher

Investigation proves that it has no equal at its price

More for your money. More beauty, luxury and style. More balanced power, speed and acceleration. That's what you get in the New All-American Six. . . This greatest of all Oaklands is enjoying ever-increasing popularity. Simply because investigation proves that it has no equal in all that it offers at its price.

Prices \$1115 to \$1275. F. O. B. Portland, Mich., plus delivery charges. Spares, covers and Lingerie Hydraulic No. 3. Dealers include in list prices. Bumpers and rear fender guards extra. Check Oakland delivered prices—they include lowest handling charges. General Motors Time Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

I. R. ROBISON, Garage
Ione Oregon



HERBERT HOOVER



CHARLES CURTIS

Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis, inaugurated, March 4, President and Vice-president of the United States; one called from the cottage and one the teepee: BOTH to the seats of the MIGHTY.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO THINK CLEARLY THE GREATEST DEMAND OF AMERICAN BUSINESS

Bankers Association President Gives the Five Essentials of Sound Thinking in Business—Greater Opportunity Than Ever Before for Young People With Educational Training and Power to Analyze Problems.

By CRAIG B. HAZLEWOOD
President American Bankers Association

ONLY half a century ago Michael Pupin, a shepherd boy, guarded his flocks by night among the fields of Serbia. Thieves often lurked in the bordering cornfields awaiting an opportunity to make off with a part of the herd. Serbian boys were taught a method of signalling one another for warning and help. Each carried a knife with a long wooden handle which he would thrust deep into the ground and in case cattle thieves approached he would strike the wooden handle. The sound would be transmitted through the ground to other boys some distance away who could hear and interpret the message.



CRAIG B. HAZLEWOOD

"Why is it," Pupin asked his mother, "that we can signal this way? Why is it the sound can be heard through the ground, but not through the air? Why is it the signals can be heard in the pasture land so much better than in the plowed fields?" The boy's mother could not answer his questions, nor could the village teacher. However, having an eager mind and great determination, the boy decided to go to America, where he might win an education and find out the answers to these and other perplexing questions. Hundreds of other boys under the same

circumstances and with the same set of conditions merely accepted these things just because they had always done them that way.

The Land of Education and Success

So a penniless immigrant boy from Serbia at the age of fifteen landed in New York in 1874 and, years later, having worked his way through Columbia University, concentrated the wonder and simplicity of his mind upon the problem of sound, which had puzzled him as a shepherd boy. The results of his thinking—what he has accomplished for the long distance telephone and for radio communication by his inventions—are known the world over. "If during the past twenty-two years this company had been compelled to do without one invention of Michael Pupin," an official of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company once said, "and yet give the same service it is giving today it would have had to spend at least \$100,000,000 more than it has expended."

These inventions, in which millions of dollars of capital have been invested, were the result of the thinking of a mere country lad who had the simplicity to wonder, the determination to know and the power to apply what he learned.

Stimulating the imagination and thinking is the greatest purpose of education. What American business needs more than anything else is young men and women to think—individuals who are not mentally anchored to tradition, who do not merely appropriate other people's ideas, but who are hard, purposeful thinkers, independent and unprejudiced, with the ability to concentrate and strike straight for the heart of a problem.

Business Needs Folk Who Think America has astounded the world by its readiness in casting aside traditional viewpoints, disregarding traditional difficulties and pioneering new shortcut formulas in the realm of business. Business is undergoing epochal changes. Business problems are crowding in upon us so rapidly that the executive knows not where to look for adequate help or relief. With the enormous increase in size and intricacy of business affairs the problems have become so complicated and the mass of information necessary to their solution so great that "days are not long enough." The demand for managerial and executive ability is rushing ahead—the opportunity for young men and women who have the professional training and who develop genuine thinking power is greater than ever.

All business feels the same crying need for the men who see clearly and think conclusively. Wherever we look—manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, banking, financing—new forces are at work. Vast movements are under way and executives are seeking light upon perplexing problems daily.

Let us consider briefly the five essentials of a sound thinker. If I were looking for a young man of exceptional promise I should hope, first, to find in him the simplicity to wonder. Every great advancement in business has been made by men who dared to wonder, who had the courage to inquire into present procedure and who had the audacity to ask whether something that had been done a certain way for a long time might not be wrong. Although the history of America's progress from its very discovery to the present time has shown the value of an inquiring mind, there is still an inevitable tendency in most men to accept in a docile manner the opinions, methods, supposed facts, procedures and processes of the past. With due reverence to the effort, the spirit, the accomplishments of the past, let us make it our rule that everything be looked at with the clear, longing mind of the scientist.

Business Requires an Open Mind

Second, among the essentials for sound thinking I would write down an open mind. We have mentioned freeing our minds from the influence of tradition. Let us think also without prejudice of personal feelings, desires or consequence. Let us seek only the truth. Mere surface reasoning must be discounted. Old "can't's" and "don't's" must be thrown into the discard. A man who has an open mind will do a great many things because he doesn't know they can't be done.

The third essential to sound thinking is knowledge—a thorough, comprehensive understanding of all the factors involved in a problem. It has been said that most problems answer themselves when the facts have been gathered. A well known student and teacher of business describes the method of attacking a problem as tearing it down, reassembling the problem and drawing the conclusion. There can be nothing but guess work or intuition unless the unknown quantities are discovered.

As a fourth essential sound thinking requires the capacity to generalize. How often we have seen men sweating and confused before a mass of details which they were utterly unable to classify and crystallize. We have the problem of sorting out the relevant, attaining a perspective and reaching a conclusion that can be defended against any attack. To certain minds this procedure comes naturally; to others training in the solution of complicated problems points the way out.

The Time for Action

Fifth among the essentials of sound thinking is the power to apply. A few individuals have minds that travel at random or in circles. Some have minds that even refuse to budge. But there are still others who naturally or through training have minds that can be directed straight through to the practical application of their thoughts. They refuse to compromise or to be thwarted in purpose before definite application of their ideas has been achieved.

It is possible, I believe, for young people to train themselves to an inquisitive attitude, an open mind and the ability to classify and interpret material step by step from the beginning of a problem to its final solution and application. Here, then, is the thought I would leave—the paramount need of business is sound thinking. Some may think I have overstated the case, have set too high a standard. They may feel that they are merely cogs in a machine. That, too, is a part of the problem. The only way to solve that is to find time and place in the day's work for thinking.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKING MOVEMENT REACHES IMPRESSIVE PROPORTIONS

Almost 14,000 of America's schools now have school savings banking plans in operation, and about four million pupils are learning systematic savings through this type of thrift, with deposits in excess of \$25,000,000, recent reports of the American Bankers Association's Savings Bank Division show. The schools included in the reports are attended by 4,699,825 pupils, of whom 3,980,237 are participants in the school savings banking plans as depositors. During the year these pupils received interest in the amount of \$917,616 on their deposits.

The reports gathered by the association also show that there are 35 cities in the United States in which a full 100 per cent of the grammar school enrollment is participating in school savings banking. The figures covering high schools show that in 47 cities 100 per cent of the attendance in this class are school savers.