

Guests in Bristow Home

Continued from Pg. 1

again on the return trip. From Portland, Mrs. Hillery and her son will go to their home in Canada, and Mr. and Mrs. Hachmuth will drive to their home in Cal.

Mrs. Elmer Griffith is visiting at the home of her brother, Geo. O. Goodall at Eugene. While she is away her sister, Mrs. Turner, has charge of the home here.

Chas. Keme, whose home is in California, is making an extended visit with his nephew, Ed Die. Mr. Die had not seen his uncle for thirty years and his visit to Ione came as a pleasant surprise.

Morgan Items

Ernest Shipley and wife were calling in Morgan, Saturday evening.

Howard Hardesty went to Heppner, Friday, to buy his hand crossed. All thanks to a mule!

Ernestine Seely got burnt one day last week when a jar of fruit her mother was carrying broke.

Mr. and Mrs. Seely and baby were calling on Mr. and Mrs. E. Christopherson, Sunday.

Sunday guests at the H. C. Ely home were Cleve Wagner and family of Condon, the Earl Morgan family, Mr. Palmateer, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Palmateer and boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Ely went to Heppner on business, Saturday.

Mr. Ely got done harvesting at Franklin Ely's, Friday, last.

W. Palmateer leave for Portland, Sunday.

His Life Dedicated to

Fight on Tuberculosis

Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau the pioneer in the modern treatment of tuberculosis in America, was himself a sufferer from the disease. In spite of his illness, however, he did much experimental work as well as diagnosis and treatment. Dr. J. A. Myers in a sketch of Doctor Trudeau's life in Hygeia Magazine, observes that perhaps nothing in the whole field of medicine in the last fifty years has done so much directly and indirectly to relieve suffering and extend the years of usefulness of so many people as the principles that this physician laid down at the sanatorium at Saranac Lake.

It was Trudeau who opened the laboratory for the study of tuberculosis in America. It was he who first grasped the principle of tuberculin immunity. It was he who did the first experimental work in tuberculosis in this country. It was he who first stained and visualized the tubercle bacillus in this country. It was he who built that pioneer sanatorium at Saranac Lake which has treated more than 6,500 patients and today stands in the front rank of such institutions.

Early Street Lighting

Some form of artificial light must have been in use for domestic purposes from the very earliest times, but though large cities and a high state of civilization existed among the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, the systematic lighting of streets was unknown to them. From the writings of Libanius, however, who lived in the beginning of the fourth century after Christ, we may conclude that the streets of his native city, Antioch, were lighted by lamps, and Edessa, in Syria, was similarly illuminated about A. D. 500. Of modern cities Paris was the first to light its streets. In the beginning of the sixteenth century it was much infested with robbers and incendiaries so that the inhabitants were ordered in 1524 to keep lights burning after nine o'clock in the evening before all houses fronting a street.

Louisiana Purchase

In the treaty providing for the Louisiana Purchase there was no definition of the boundaries of the territory. When the American commissioners insisted upon a definition of the extent, they were informed that the boundaries were the same as they had been when the land was in the hands of the French, that is, according to Bartholomew's original treaty of retrocession, it included Louisiana west of the Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota west of the Mississippi, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, most of Kansas, Indian Territory and Colorado east of the Rocky mountains.

Local Happenings

Continued from Page 1

E. R. Drake and his sister, Mrs. Blanche Henkle of San Francisco arrived by auto, Wednesday of last week for a visit with their two brothers, Ray Drake of Eight Mile and Cleo Drake of Ione. Cleo Drake had not seen his brother from California for 18 years.

Mary Katherine Blake was taken to Heppner, last Thursday for an operation for the removal of adenoids and tonsils. She was brought home Friday and is recovering nicely.

Mrs. Ida Cochran, of Portland, came last week for a visit with relatives and friends. Before she returns to her home she will make a business trip to Pendleton.

Francis Ely who has been quite ill is improving. He is being cared for by Mrs. M. Jordan at her home on Second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Sargent have taken rooms at the Harris apartments. Mr. Sargent has about two more weeks of harvest work here he returns to his home in Eugene.

Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Robison returned Saturday, from Longview, where they had gone to attend the funeral services of Miss Eva Stange. They were accompanied by Mr. Robison's sister, Miss Florence Robison, of Portland, who will remain here for a week or more.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes Holman, daughter, Marjorie and nephew, Bobby Cochran, of Yakima, motored into town last Thursday.

Here they were joined by Mrs. Holman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cochran, and all departed for an extended auto trip to points of interest in the Willamette valley.

Mrs. Charley Allenger, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lillie Allenger of Heppner, left for Portland last week. After a brief stay in the city, they will go to the home of Mrs. Allenger's brother, Arnold Balsiger, at Vancouver, Wash.

Mrs. Hatcher has returned from an auto trip to various points in the valley. She was accompanied by her grandson, Duncan Ross.

Lodge Directory

IONE LODGE No. 120, A. F. A. M. Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

W. M., Harlan McCurdy
Secy., W. E. Ballard

Loamns Chapter No. 117, O. E. O. Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

W. M., Lucy E. Habies
Secy., Ruth Masca

IONE LODGE No. 135, I. O. O. F. Meets every Friday evening.

N. G., R. G. Kankis
Secy., Luc Howell

BUNDS GRASS REBEKAH No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets first and third Thursday of each month.

N. G., Lucie Brains
Secy., Verda Ritchie

IONE POST No. 91, American Legion, meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Commander, E. G. Sperry
Finance Officer, John Farris

American Legion Auxiliary No. meets on 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8:03 P. M., and 4th Tuesday at 2:30 P. M.

Pres., Margaret Blake
Secy., Gladys Drake

Back to the Old Home
A \$200 diamond lay in an orchard where it was lost for fifteen years and then was found and returned to the owner.

Church News

Notes of Interest to All
Local Denominations

MISSIONARY MEETING
LUTHERAN CHURCH

The regular Missionary meeting of the Swedish Lutheran Church was held last Sunday afternoon at the Alcott Lundell home. Twenty were in attendance. Refreshments were served at the close of an interesting program.

ADVENTIST SCHOOL
IN PROSPECT

The Seventh Day Adventist people of the Lower Columbia District held an interesting Sabbath School Convention at Hermiston, Saturday, Aug. 3. They have active church organizations at Endicott, Hermiston and Ione, and these places were well represented at the convention. Elder DeWay Payne and Elder Martin were the principal speakers.

These people are planning the establishment of a church school at Hermiston. Two hundred and fifty dollars was raised during the convention for the work and they have the privilege of using the old hotel building for the school home. Should their plans carry the school will open in September with forty pupils and two teachers, besides Elder and Mrs. Payne, who will reside at the school home.

Those who attended the meeting from this vicinity were Mrs. George Frank and daughter Hazel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Helm, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. Claire Calkins, Mrs. Mark Agee and daughter Beulah, Mrs. Lloyd King, Mrs. William Ayers of Hippner, Mr. and Mrs. Way of Olex.

Church Directory

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

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Rev. W. W. HEAD, Pastor
Services
11:00 A. M.; 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.

CATHOLIC CHURCH
Ione, Oregon
Official Announcement

Mass every second Sunday in Ione during Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar. April and May at 10:30 A. M. in the home of Mr. J. P. O'Meara.

In June, July, August, September and October there will be mass at 9:30 A. M.

Rev. Thos. J. Brady, Pastor.

Famous Building

The Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City is 90 feet long by 150 feet wide and 80 feet high, and seats from 6,000 to 8,000 people. Its self-supporting roof rests on pillars or buttresses of red sandstone, which are from ten to twelve feet apart in the entire circumference of the building. No nails were used in making the roof, the timbers being held in places with cowhide and held together with wooden pegs. It was begun in 1853. In its shape the Mormon tabernacle is a perfect ellipse.

Down in Rio

That a Frenchman in a new country will open a cafe, a German a general store, and a Briton a bank, has long been an axiom regarding the men of those races in foreign lands. That regarding the Briton might be amended by stating that along with the bank goes the Church of England. Here in Rio, says a correspondent, which is a city of churches, an English church has been the meeting place for the British community for 110 years.

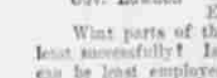
LOW FARES
EAST
ROUND TRIP TO DENVER 97.20, OMAHA 76.31, KANSAS CITY 74.91, ST. LOUIS 86.21, CHICAGO 80.61, DETROIT 109.73, CINCINNATI 109.71, NEW ORLEANS 125.10, CLEVELAND 122.17, TORONTO 151.63, ATLANTA 129.96, PITTSBURGH 125.07, WASHINGTON 145.17, PHILADELPHIA 149.28, NEW YORK 151.61, BOSTON 157.67
EFFECTIVE MAY 23 TO SEPT. 30
RETURN LIMIT OCT. 31, 1929
Reduced fares all parts of east; liberal stop-overs. Fine trains; modern equipment; splendid service; scenic route. Short side trips enable you to visit—
ZION NATIONAL PARK
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
BRUCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NAT'L PARK
Information and Booklets on request
J. W. HOWK, Agent,
Ione — Ore.

Scientific Method Need in Government
Perils to Democracy Pointed Out by Noted Statesman
in Address to Graduates of University of Oregon

This article is the third of a series of six which will be published in this paper. The address on "The Modern Science and Social Progress," of which this article is a part, was delivered by Governor Louderman before the graduating class of the University of Oregon at its annual commencement this year.

By FRANK O. LOUDERMAN
Former Governor of Illinois

revolutionized the material sciences and in them, as I believe, is the last hope for the future progress of our civilization. Economics, psychology, sociology and political science, if I read the signs correctly, are having a renaissance.
For the speculations of the scholastics we are substituting the more practical method which Bacon indicated in his "Novum Organum." The science of economics affords an excellent illustration. As Professor Tugwell says, in "The Trend of Economics":
"The most useful result of eighteenth and nineteenth century economic thinking seems to us now to have been the formulation of 'laws' which men immediately set to work to circumvent—and did!"
And so the economists, now employing the statistical method, which is only another name for the inductive method of Bacon, are writing the science of Economics anew.



Gov. Louderman

What parts of the structure which we call civilization are functioning least successfully? Is it not the very parts in which the material sciences can be best employed and in which the social sciences must shape the course? We have seen the tremendous advance which has been made by the material sciences in the production of commodities useful to men. When it comes to the beneficial distribution of those commodities, however, have we been equally successful? The distribution and marketing of the world's goods are carried on by an intricate network of human instrumentalities. Are we in this field making the same progress we have made in production? It is no uncommon thing to be told by the manufacturer that but half the cost which the consumer pays for his product has been incurred when the product leaves his factory. On an average, the farmer receives but a third of the price which the consumer pays for the food which the farmer produces. Nor does transportation in either case, as might be supposed, account for the larger part of this spread between the price that the producer receives and the price that the public pays. Production is constantly being cheapened through the aid of the material sciences. Distribution is largely effected through the conventions of men. The question which arises is, can not the conventions of men be improved to more nearly match the achievements of the material sciences?

Are business cycles, which result at times in so much human distress, inevitable? This question is being earnestly studied by many of the foremost economists of the time.
There is the problem of the stable measure of value into which our scholars are delving deeply now. It would be hard to overestimate the distress and injustice that have come in the past because of our inability to find and agree upon an unchanging standard of value. There are those who predict that when we have discovered a stable measure of value, the present standard will be regarded with as much disdain as we now look upon our money—the early standard of our Colonial days.

If society were perfectly articulated, why should there ever be an idle man who wished to work? There is some one somewhere who would like to have the product of the idle man's labor in return for something he himself can produce but does not now produce. If it is too much to hope that when men shall have perfected their human relationships so as to bring them up to the accomplishments of the material sciences poverty can be abolished from the world?

One of the most notable results of science in the industrial field is mass production. Mass production has doubtless cheapened the cost of manufactures, to the great advantage of both capital and labor engaged in industry. There are some by-products of mass production, however, the disadvantages of which are not so apparent and which are of grave concern. Paradoxical as it may seem, while mass production has cheapened the cost of many commodities, it has increased the cost of living. For it has had the effect of bringing many articles down from the region of luxury to that of necessity in any particular scheme of living. To illustrate: the automobile a few years ago was a luxury enjoyed only by comparatively few. Now it has become so cheapened that a very substantial portion of our people ride in automobiles. This has changed the whole structure of society, both in the country and in town. It will not do to say that one can ride along without an automobile now as well as he could a quarter of a century ago. For society has been so transformed by the use of the automobile that one who does not possess an automobile is marooned in the community in which he lives. For, these amenities of closely knit community life which he once enjoyed are destroyed by the ever moving panorama which he sees before him and there is nothing to take its place unless he himself joins the procession. The automobile, therefore, becomes a necessity in the present scheme of life. And so with many other articles which were once deemed luxuries but have now become necessities in the evolution of this machine age. This is all perhaps to the advantage of those who are engaged directly in these great industries.

But the great majority of our people are not to be found in industry. They are living out upon the farms or engaged in the professions or belong to the so-called class. Of the latter, to me but one illustration, there is the teaching class. How about the great army of men and women who are employed in the educational field and from whom the public demands as its right a decent standard of living, these men and women whose scientific research and whose training of the young keep this machine age going? How long shall we be able to enlist brains and character in this most needed of all professions if we do not pay salaries sufficient to maintain a standard of living upon a level with that of the skilled artisans? For all of these classes the machine age has increased the cost of living by converting luxuries into necessities, without providing a similar increase in income.
Mass production made it necessary to invent mass selling in order to dispose of the multiplying products of industry. Mass selling, with its elaborate organization and its colossal expenditures in advertising, have

"Journeyman" Defined
The word "journeyman," according to the best information, is derived from the French word "journee," meaning a day. Therefore, the "journeyman" is in reality a "day man" and may be defined as applying to one who, having served his apprenticeship to a handicraft or trade is prepared to work at it for a day's wages.
Nature Little Changed
Human nature changes little, if at all, as the centuries roll on, so far as we can see, and we'll bet it wasn't more than a day or two after Moses had come down from Mount Sinai with the newly enacted Ten Commandments before prominent citizens had made up their minds which to obey and which not.—Ohio State Journal.

A Matter of Ranges
By WILL T. AMES
(Copyright.)

FOR eleven months of each year Herbert Calhoun built bridges, dams, piers and additions to his reputation as an engineer. Each August he steadfastly refused to do any work at all, but reserved the month to the utter relaxation of fishing for tautog at a very precise point ranged by the steep slope of Cave Harbor church and a certain blasted oak across the cove one way and the direction line of the Halliday family's private pier the other way.

For the same eleven months of each year Bernice Halliday, to the intense disgust of her mother, devoted herself to in-arriving the wrath of recalcitrant employers of women and children and to the leading of a strenuous and militant life generally in her official capacity of state inspector of employment conditions for women and children.

The whole of the twelfth month she swam, canoeed, danced and had on the whole, probably the best all around good time of any of the girls of the rather exclusive Cave Harbor summer colony.

Of course, of all things in the world the most natural and befitting would be that these two doors of things, the thirty-six-year-old engineer and the twenty-eight-year-old sociologist, both spending a month's vacation at the harbor every year, should be at least interested acquaintances.

Yet as Bernice sat on the end of the Halliday's pier in her bathing suit, swinging her trim legs over the water, and as Calhoun brought his stubby stick to an anchorage a hundred feet off the end of the pier, there was no sign of anything like enthusiastic sympathy between them. "Conceited old prig!" Bernice was saying to herself. "If he were just an ordinary snooty, I'd tell him. But he isn't; he's a most extraordinary one. The idea of his trying to secure me—me!—on the proper sphere of a woman! And talking when I let him know that I considered my work just as important as his and didn't propose to give it up, ever, to be nothing but just some man's wife! And saying there were some things, like factory management, and his old engineering, that were actually as far outside the feminine understanding as fishing—if you please—and, of course, the woman hadn't been born who could give her m—t to cause and effect in catching fish!"

"If that girl comes and sits on that pier tomorrow," inwardly fumed Calhoun, "and silently revels in my rotten luck, by thunder, I'm going to sock up and get out of here! Jeering at me, she is, because I said there were some masculine stunts and feminine stunts—and that bridges and factories and fishing were masculine and in my line, and writing verse and being mentally and spiritually as well as physically beautiful—and being my wife—were feminine!"

Still not a fish bit. But into her heart was creeping a shadow of conviction. "Poor old boy!" she said to herself. "It's a shame, after all. He does so love to catch 'em. And if he should decide that it's hopeless and give up and go away altogether!"

"Are you sure you're on your ex-act ground, Herbert?" she inquired as she floated close to the pier.

"Certainly—Bernice. I have the ranges to a hair."

"That's what you meant," said Bernice, paddling slowly up to the boat and reaching for the gunwale. "When you said fishing was a masculine activity—something demanding study of cause and effect—yes?"

"Yes," Calhoun replied.

"One of your ranges is a straight line out from our pier, isn't it?"

"Yes. A continuation of its center line."

"Well, old Mr. Methodical Calculation," said Bernice, as she launched herself backward from the other side of the boat, "here's a mere bit of what you probably call feminine intuition. Our pier was torn up by the ice last winter. When they rebuilt it they located it more than fifty feet further east along the beach. For ten days you've been fishing away off your ground. I'd have told you sooner but you picked a quarrel with me the first time we met this season. Here, help me into that tub of yours and I'll show you where you ought to anchor."

Between them, taking turns with Calhoun's sturdy deep water rod, they caught half a dozen of the rugged, hard fighting, hard dying tautog, while Herbert Calhoun's stiff-necked side fought a losing fight with the imagination of the beautiful, competent but utterly feminine creature beside him. Then, with the preliminary of a long drawn breath he said:

"Bernice, I guess there are some prejudices that are about as hard to locate and about as tough and hard to kill as these cut-lived fish. I've been an ass, with my cocksure theories about sex-wise division of qualities. If you'll just take me, you can go on fighting manufacturers and making reports as long as you can get yourself reappointed—it'll be forever."

Bernice gazed far off down the bay. Then presently she turned and said, in a tremulous little voice that no law evading factory boss would ever have recognized as that of the militant inspector, "I—I sent in my resignation last night, dear."

IONE INDEPENDENT
JOB PRINT