

IONE NEWS

Helikers Return From Eastern Trip

By MRS. ELMER GRIFFITH

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Heliker returned on Friday from a trip to the east. They made the trip back through the middle west, visiting in Salt Lake City and other points of interest. They visited relatives in Michigan and returned by the northern route, stopping in Idaho to visit relatives and in Montana at the Henry Krebs sheep camp. While in Michigan the Helikers went to Dearborn and visited Greenwidge Village and spent some time in Detroit at the Ford plants.

Mrs. Vera Gordon became the bride of James Warfield at a ceremony performed in Walla Walla, Wash., on July 2. On July 4 they motored to Pasco, Wash., to attend the wedding of her brother. Mrs. Warfield's niece returned with them.

Miss Mary Barnett has gone to Portland to visit her grandmother, Mrs. Charles Nord.

Charles Griffin, who is in the navy has been visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Botts, and other relatives. Upon leaving here he is to go to Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Erling Thompson returned on Wednesday from a trip to Detroit. On the way east they stopped at Salt Lake City and Chicago. On their return they visited many spots of interest including the Bad Lands of South Dakota and Yellowstone national park.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Pettyjohn are moving into the Louy house next to the Congregational church.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Roundy of Condon are visiting a few days at the home of her father, Louis Padberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Erret Hummel and young son returned from La Grande on Wednesday. Mr. Hummel has been attending a short summer school session at Eastern Oregon College of Education.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Essenpries of Hoquiam, Wash., are visiting her brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gorgier.

Mrs. Wallace Matthew of Roseburg arrived on Sunday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Ely, who met her in Arlington. She will remain through harvest.

Miss Guyla May and Robert Cason of Portland are here visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Lana Padberg.

Joel Engelman spent the Fourth of July in Baker at the home of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Turner.

Louis Padberg returned from a trip to Portland on Saturday.

Mrs. Ernest Heliker, Mrs. James Lindsay, Mrs. Matthew Gordon, Mrs. Oscar Lundell, and Kenneth Lundell attended Pomona grange at Irigon on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Blake spent the Fourth of July at the William Padberg home at Lexington where a family dinner was held. Mrs. Mary Blake of Kinzua returned with them and spent the night here.

Miss Irene Tompkins of King Hill, Calif., is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Ernest Heliker.

People from Ione spent the Fourth of July at various places. The mountains, Hidaway and Lehman Springs, and Hermiston seemed to be the most popular places.

Finalists in Range Contest Announced

The five lucky people whose entries won for each of them a \$150 electric range in the electric range essay contest sponsored recently by electric range dealers and Pacific Power & Light company are: Reeve Claxton, Hood River; Mrs. Guy E. Powell, 840 East Third St., Prineville; Mrs. Edmund C. Marks, 403 South Ninth Avenue, Yakima, Wn.; Mrs. Rose Cheney, Enterprise, and Mrs. Clifford Bromling, Cowiche, Wash.

Judges of the finals were Mrs. C. W. Wall, president of the Oregon Parent-Teacher's association; Miss Elizabeth Prior, principal, Yakima Valley Junior college, and Professor F. F. Santler of Whitman college.

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Make Monroe Doctrine Consistent Says World Traveler in Letter

(Editor's Note—This is the second part of an open letter written to Senator Rufus C. Holman by Marvin Klemme, ex-grazier for this region. This week Klemme tells of subversive influences at work drawing Uncle Sam into the dragnet of Europe's war. His information is taken from personal observations while on a world tour last year.)

The British ruling class has always been very clever in maneuvering out of trouble, and they still have several "tricks up their sleeve." The first of these is to get the United States to come to their aid with all the resources at our command. They will insist upon a declaration of war on our part because of the "moral effect upon the Germans and the rest of the world." However, this is only another of their clever schemes, because they know that if we once get in the war we will have to fight in order to retain what little prestige we may still have. Incidentally, they fail to mention the fact that we are already defending well over half of their empire for them already. Without the American fleet in the Pacific, the Japanese would long ago have taken over their possessions in China, and would right now be engaged in "gobbling up" New Zealand, Australia and possibly India. By the way, when I was in Japan I saw several delegations of Indians brought in by the Japanese to be advised of what "the new order in eastern Asia" means to them.

One of the schemes that will be used—in fact it is probably being used at the present time—is a sort of legalized blackmail. They will tell us that unless we come to their aid with all the resources at our command that it will be necessary for them to surrender their entire fleet to the Germans. They figure that when that idea finally soaks through the minds of most Americans that we will become so hysterical that a declaration of war will be immediate. Then, of course, they are sponsoring, or at least advocating, the idea that Roosevelt should be given unlimited authority to handle the situation during "these awful times." An English lady novelist, on the ship that I returned home on last fall, openly stated that anyone who opposed President Roosevelt in these times "was not a good American."

Then, if by some chance, all of these plans should fail and the United States should be so ungrateful as not to come to her aid, England would not overlook the opportunity of working out a "deal" with the enemy. An alliance with Britain has always been popular with the rank and file of the German people. Many Germans said to me only last July, "If the British would only treat us as equals, we would prefer an alliance with them to anyone else." The British have turned down the alliance idea time and again because they felt that they were so strong that they didn't need it. Since Britain is no longer so strong, she may be glad to take advantage of such an offer. The question is, whether or not Hitler feels that such an alliance could be useful to him, provided that he sort of kept the upper hand. He may feel that such an alliance is preferable, for the time being at least, to continued warfare. Of course, he hates the present British government, especially Chamberlain, Churchill and Halifax, but then it only takes twenty-four hours for the British to take out one crew and put in another. The British aristocracy never has liked this country anyway, because of our progress and "impractical democratic ideas," and might welcome such opportunity as a chance to get even. In riding on many different ships and in traveling through many different countries, I heard more criticism of the United States from Englishmen than from all the other nationalities put together, so you can feel sure that they have little love for us. I do not believe, however, that this feeling is held by the great mass of the common people in Britain. But, unfortunately, the common people do not govern the country.

Should such an alliance take place,

the inevitable plan would be for the developing of such potentially rich, but backward parts of the world, such as China, Africa and South America. This possible, and even probable, situation leaves us in a very embarrassing if not downright dangerous position. Anyway, regardless of how the war turns out, or what the line-up will be after it is over, our prestige is due for a "tailspin" throughout most of Europe if not the whole world. We are going to be accused of doing a lot of talking and then refusing to back it up. We are also going to be accused of doing a lot of meddling without offering a plan or solution of their many complicated problems. So far as I am aware, the President has never offered a single constructive idea for solving the complicated mess that Europe has found itself in ever since the self-styled "saviors of the world" gathered around the Versailles peace table.

In all fairness to the people of Europe, we should apologize for our meddling in their affairs in the past and let them know once and for all that it will never happen again. We should give them to understand that while we hope to continue to deal with all of them as friends, that it is strictly up to them to settle their own quarrels and solve their own problems in their own way. Had we taken this stand seven years ago and stuck with it, we would today have a united nation at home and the respect of all people abroad. We hear quite a lot about nazi and fascist agents in this country and in the countries to the south of us. Well, we can handle those boys very nicely without fighting a bloody war in Europe. Whenever we catch such fellows up to devilment, let's take them by the "seats of their pants" and toss them out into the Atlantic ocean. Then on top of that, let's round up and send home a few of these "British lords" that are over here trying to remind us of what a great "Englishman" George Washington was. We know that without them telling us, and we also know that he was a whole lot better American than he was an Englishman. Whenever we take that stand and not until we do take it will we have a united nation.

Furthermore, it is time that we became realists instead of a group of soft-headed idealists. This nation was built up by realists and made great by realists and it's high time that we took things over again. We want a great and powerful nation, that is working for the interests of Americans, first, last and always, and not one controlled by an administration that is either "hanging to the coat tail" or "running interference" for a worn out, snobbish aristocracy. If the different South or Central

American countries can't, or won't, keep out undesirable elements or protect our interests, let's follow the example of Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston a hundred years ago. These are the kind of people that made America great and not the kind that is now living in the White House.

We should be realists and remember that those are all very rich countries, potentially, and according to all the laws of God and man were meant to be exploited and developed. I don't mean that the people should be exploited, but rather that the country should be exploited for the benefit of the people. Those people down there are not capable of doing that and unless we are willing to do so, we have no right, morally or legally, to tell Germany, Italy or England that they must keep out. We should put a ban on money earned in this country being invested in Europe, Asia or Africa. It should be invested only in this hemisphere where we can look after it and give it the necessary protection. For years millions of dollars of hard-earned American money has been invested in far away countries for no other purpose than to utilize cheap labor to compete with the industries in this country.

To defend this hemisphere we should acquire air and naval bases all along the coast of South America and the West Indies. The British and French have a number of islands that they don't need anyway and our need offers them the op-

portunity to pay up part of their long overdue war debts. We should train every able-bodied man in this country to use a rifle, pistol, and machine gun. We should bring our marines and naval draft, now serving in China, back home where they belong—they never did have any business there in the first place. That makes our "Monroe Doctrine" look awfully weak when we tell the rest of the world to keep out of this hemisphere and then turn right around and station our marines right under the noses of people who live six or seven thousand miles away.

When we do all this, and, in addition, put about ten million of our unemployed people back on the payroll, we won't have to worry very much about this largely imaginary "Fifth Column" that we are beginning to hear so much about. My observation is that this group of people are not, as a whole, disloyal to the country at all, but are merely violently opposed to the foreign policy of the present administration. Furthermore, when we follow this course we are going to have in fact, as well as in theory, a united nation at home and we won't need to fear any nation or combination of nations that Europe might rig up. Europe always has respected force, and nothing else, and when we present a front like that they are going to put their "shooting irons" back in their holsters, and offer to be friends.

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M. D. CLARK