

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY BY
T. L. DUGGER, EDITOR AND PROP.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

Local advertising, per line 5c
Display advertising, per inch 10c
Display advertising, long time, see manager.
Extended marriage or death notices per line 3c
Special rates on long time display advertising.

LIVE AND LET LIVE

It is a fact and it cannot be disguised, the country store keeper, in a business way, is up against a serious proposition, these days. He sees his business falling off, when it should be normal. He sees his old customers in town occasionally, but they buy sparingly. This condition would not be surprising except that he finds his neighbor merchant effected in the same manner. His goods are of good quality and the sale price is as low if not lower than formerly. Hence, he must seek elsewhere than in his store or his town for the reason.

When he sees the rural mail carrier leaving town on his daily round with his wagon filled high with parcels post bundles, he has found a part of the cause and when he sees a farm wagon heavily loaded with various packages, taking the same from the railroad depot to the Farmers Union depot of delivery, he has found about all the rest of the cause.

But as men cannot be blamed for buying where they can buy cheapest and sell where they can obtain the best prices, it is difficult matter to find a remedy or, in other words, to persuade citizens to patronize their local merchants. It seems to be up to the local merchant to find some means to restore former normal conditions.

It is thought that fully one-half of the trade which belongs to the legitimate Scio territory, is supplied by mail order houses and by Farmers Unions. Of course all of this foreign trade is on an absolute cash basis. There is no loss by bad accounts in this trade. If our local merchants would adopt the same spot cash basis, there does not seem any reason why they could not sell as cheaply. In fact, they will be forced to do so if they continue in business.

But friends, is it good business to starve out the home merchant? Is it a good plan to force all business to the larger cities and make cow pastures of your country town? What effect will it have on your schools, your churches and the value of your homes and farms? Instead of moving forward on the march of progress, it will be a step backward.

The result of this patronage of mail order houses and the activities of the farmers unions, in making itself felt in all country towns, merchants are being forced out of business because with one-half the country trade going to the larger cities, there are too many country merchants to survive. Some of them necessarily forced to the wall. Only the strongest financially can continue in business. Now merchants, farmers and others, don't you believe that it would be a good plan to try and get together in this matter? Of course all want to buy their house supplies as cheaply as possible and expect to pay spot cash

for them. Try this same plan of paying cash with your purchase to your home merchant and you will find but little difference in the cost. But do not expect to buy on credit at this reduced price, because the home merchant, nor no other, can afford to do a credit business on this basis.

There is and there ought to be a feeling of mutual regard and a willingness to deal fairly between the merchant and his customers. In the case of the home merchant and his customer, a mutual friendship exists. In selling your butter, eggs, etc., you expect your merchant to pay you the best prices the general market will allow. And, as a rule, the merchant will do this. But how is it with the mail order houses? Will they buy your produce? Will they help build your roads, help support your schools, churches, etc? If you should have your home burned, will the mail order people send you five or ten dollars to assist you in rebuilding it? The home merchant has and will do these things and is an important factor in your community. When a charity fund is to be raised, the home merchant is the first to be called upon and, be it said to his honor, he always responds.

The Tribune is well aware that our home merchants have exacted good profits on their goods—too large in some cases. He had to do so in order to overcome the bad debts he makes. With his business on a cash basis, he would have no bad debts and, besides, he would have the interest on the good debts as well. He would be able to pay his wholesaler spot cash for his goods, consequently would buy cheaper.

Whether you wish to or not Mr. Home Merchant, you are going to be compelled to sell for cash only, else go out of business in the near future. You are getting but a small part of the cash trade and all of the credit, thus increasing your business expense. If you mark your goods up to meet this expense, you simply aggravate the evil. You are losing the choice part of your trade, which you can ill afford.

Think about these things friends! The conditions are here and must be met. The parcels post is here to stay. Likewise the rural mail carrier, mail order houses and farmers unions. There is no use to scold, for that only makes the other fellow laugh. Your only recourse is to meet the prices which is taking trade from you. Nor should you feel hurt Mr. Mail Order Farmer, if you are refused credit by your country merchant.

This article is written in all kindness for both farmers and merchants. We are simply trying to mitigate an evil which spells, if not ruin, great inconvenience to our country. We must be willing to live and let live.

A PIECE OF DIPLO-MATIC MANEUVER

Great Britain and France have been maneuvered by the state department into a difficult position in maintaining their latest retaliatory measures against Germany. The state department takes a firm stand on international law with a view to forcing the allies by moral pressure to bring their naval warfare on Germany into conformity with recognized usage. If this pressure fails of its purpose, the United States will be in a strong position legally to resort to retaliatory measures short of hostilities.

Either the allies intend a blockade or they do not, is the American position. If they intend a blockade, they have a right to confiscate ships and cargoes which attempt to enter or leave German ports, but they have no right to blockade neutral

coasts or to interfere with non-paying cash with your purchase to your home merchant and you will find but little difference in the cost. But do not expect to buy on credit at this reduced price, because the home merchant, nor no other, can afford to do a credit business on this basis.

The allies wish to prevent goods of any kind from going to or from Germany, either directly or indirectly whether contraband or not. Under the rules of blockade they could prevent direct but not indirect trade with Germany in non-contraband unless they could prove the actual ultimate destination of goods to be Germany. In order to gain the sanction of these rules, the allies now call their plan of campaign a blockade, but in order to gain broader rights than those rules permit, they in effect offer surrender of some rights which they might exercise, namely condemnation of all ships and cargoes.

An embargo by the combined neutral powers should prove effective in forcing the allies to bring their procedure within international law. It would throw them as completely on their own resources as they seek to throw Germany and Austria. Were the South American countries to join in an embargo, Britain and France would be dependent on Canada, Australia and India for grain, meat and horses and would need to make practically all their own guns and ammunition themselves. They could not draw on Russia for grain and petroleum until they had forced the Dardanelis and Bosphorus. Their export trade would be terribly diminished at a time when they need all their resources to prosecute the war. The damage they would suffer might prove greater than that which they inflict on Germany.

The president could impose an embargo only by direct authority from congress, which would need to hold a special session for that occasion. Both Mr. Wilson and the leaders of congress wish to avoid an extra session. For that as well as for weightier reasons resort to an embargo is likely to be seriously considered only after all other means have failed. But it is a weapon which can be used most effectively if the allies prove obdurate.—Oregonian.

The Oregonian accuses the democrats as being the party of deficit. The Tribune simply suggests that an immense war debt was accumulated during from '61 to '65 inclusive, upon which the country has paid enough interest to pay the debt three times. At the same time, The Tribune is not defending extravagance on the part of the present administration.

Notice for Publication

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR COUNTY OF LINN

Hilda M. Cavett
Plaintiff
vs
S. C. Cavett
Defendant

SUMMONS

To S. C. CAVETT, the above named defendant.
In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff, in the above entitled court, now on file with the Clerk of said Court, on or before the 10th day of April, 1915, and you are notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint is hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant and for a decree giving plaintiff the care, custody and control of the minor child, Mildred H. Cavett, and for a decree requiring the defendant to pay to plaintiff the sum of Thirty Dollars (\$30) per month for the care and maintenance of their minor child during the minority of said child and for plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein to be taxed.

This Summons is published by order of Hon. Wm. Galloway, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Linn, which said order was made and dated the 19th day of February, 1915, that the date of the first publication of this Summons is the 25th day of February, 1915, and the date of the last publication is the 1st day of April, 1915.

Weatherford & Weatherford
Attorneys for Plaintiff

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Our Motto: Live and Let Live

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