

## THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

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Oregon as second class matter.

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### A FEW FACTS THEN FINIS

The Tribune will not continue the editorial squabble with the News further than to correct some mis-statements made by that paper, and others which, we are told, are being circulated by word of mouth.

First—It is not true that I, T. L. Dugger, editor of The Tribune, sold the Santiam News to L. W. Charles in 1911. That paper was sold to L. L. Gooding and he sold it to Mr. Charles.

Second—It is not true that I have worked against the Santiam News in any manner whatever. Also, so far as I remember, I have never said that I could or would ruin that paper to anyone, nor had I anything whatever to do with the late financial transaction of that paper, as I was told Mr. Charles stated that I have had.

When I sold the Santiam News to Mr. Gooding, he wanted me to obligate myself to not start another newspaper in Scio. This I refused to do.

At the invitation of a number of the Scio business men, I visited Scio during the fair last year. They stated to me that they had withdrawn their patronage from Mr. Charles and would not, under any consideration, renew it.

Because of this fact, I moved The Tribune plant to Scio. I had the same right to do this that any other man has, to come to Scio and start a business.

I, also, wish to state that I am not here as an enemy to the Farmers Union in any sense whatever. When I differ with them in a general way for buying their goods in Portland or elsewhere, I know it is their privilege to do so, if they think best. I am simply contending that in the end, it is not a good policy to make a cow pasture of the streets of Scio and thereby destroy the value of our farms \$15 to \$20 per acre.

I believe the town is just as necessary in the economic makeup of society as the country and vice versa. I know if the country prospers, the town will participate in that prosperity.

With nothing but the kindest of wishes for the Farmers Union and the Santiam News, I, like Brother Charles, write finis to the controversy.

T. L. Dugger.

### AN OUTLAW NATION

The American people are accustomed to hear of individual outlaws and of outlaws in companies. But the present situation of a whole nation of outlaws, as in the case of Germany, is something heretofore unheard of in the history of civilized peoples.

Germany has a perfect right to declare English ports of entry and harbors in a state of blockade. But

to do this, she must have armed vessels in front of these ports and without the neutral waters limit, to make such blockade effective. She has the right to take all vessels, belligerent or neutral, to a prize court and there determine what of the cargo is contraband of war. But she has not the right to sink vessels at sea without first giving warning and allow the passengers to take small boats.

The sinking of the Lusitania in the manner in which it was done, cannot be defended by any right thinking German, nor by any German-American who was honest when he became a citizen of the United States.

When England and France declared German ports closed to general commerce, they so placed their war vessels that such blockade became effective and are maintaining such blockade today. When a German bound vessel is captured, such vessel is taken to a prize court, where her cargo is properly inspected; but in no instance, yet reported, have the English or French sent a merchant vessel to the bottom without warning.

International agreements between civilized nations, have made unarmed merchant vessels, so far as the destruction of life is concerned, immune. Such captured vessels must pass through the prize court, but in no case is the destruction of life defensible other than which is necessary to capture the vessel.

Germany has failed to observe the provisions of agreements and treaties to which she is a party. She violated her treaty with respect to Belgium simply because, she asserts, England was intending to violate it. She has violated her treaty with the United States, well—without there being any power at hand to restrain.

Germany has assumed the right to interpret or observe these international agreements, in her own way and as suits the conditions of the hour. Her pledged word has been disregarded or forgotten and she thus becomes an outlaw nation.

If Germany has the right to declare a war zone at a certain distance surrounding the British Isles and warn neutrals through unofficial means to stay out of such zone, she has the right to extend that zone to cover the entire Atlantic ocean as well; unless she has war vessels to make the same effective. In such case, she could come to within the three mile neutral limit of the United States.

When two German commerce destroying sea vessels sought refuge in a Virginia harbor, British war vessels in pursuit stayed without the three mile limit until these German vessels became interned, thus preserving the neutrality of United States waters.

Without considering the causes of the war and whether either nation is justified in levying war upon the other, Germany is not justified in sinking unarmed vessels of either a belligerent or neutral nation, without warning and especially when the lives of women and children are jeopardized. Such work partakes more of the savage than of civilized mankind.

Every American, native born or naturalized, who has red blood in his veins and the welfare of the United States at heart, must commend President Wilson's note to Germany relative to the Lusitania affair. The president could not of said less and maintain the dignity of this great nation. He could not have said more without proclaiming a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany. The note places the responsibility of deciding what our future relations with Germany shall be. We do not want war with Germany, but the wholesale slaughter of American citizens must cease. President Wil-

son makes this matter very firmly though not in an offensive manner. It is now plainly up to Germany to say yes or no. There are no palating circumstances and there can be no beating about the bush. While the note cannot be construed as an ultimatum it, in effect, amounts to one. Germany must either live up to her treaty obligations with the United States, else assume the responsibility of severed diplomatic relations between the two countries.

### SHIFTING GROUND

Germany seems determined to persist in her representation of the submarine war as retaliation for Britains placing food on the contraband list. Yet before any suggestion had been made by Britain of preventing imports of food to Germany, Admiral Tirpitz, head of the German navy, on December 2 threatened a submarine war on Britain for the purpose of starving that country and terrorizing its civil population. This was the very purpose which Germany now accuses her enemies of pursuing against her and which she now makes the excuse for her massacre at sea. Germany proclaimed British waters a war area on February 5, announcing her purpose to execute her threat beginning February 18. President Wilson sent his protest and warning to Germany February 10. This did not prevent Germany from warning neutral nations on February 13 to keep their ships out of the war zone.

Not until March 1 did the allies proclaim the long range blockade against German commerce and not until March 5 was the British order in council issued putting the blockade in effect. Its announced purpose was not to prevent food in particular from entering Germany, but to destroy all German commerce. The motive was reprisal against German methods of war, beginning with the sowing of mines in the North sea, continuing with the bombardment of undefended English towns and ending with the submarine attacks on merchant ships.

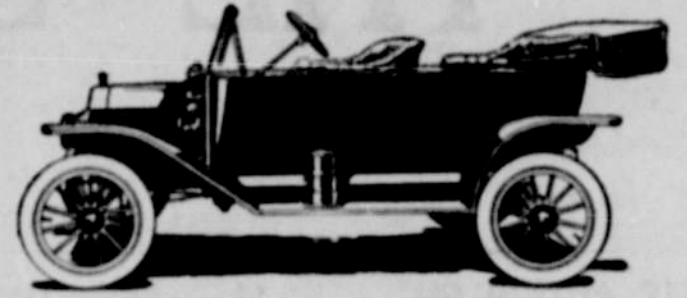
Food was not declared contraband by Great Britain until after Von Tirpitz had made his threat to starve Britain nor until after the German government had established a food monopoly, which rendered it impossible for her enemies to discriminate between food intended for the armed forces and that intended for the civil population. Yet Germany first pretended that the submarine war was caused by the stoppage of food imports and then rejected a plan proposed by the United States for renewal of these imports with British consent.

When the United States proposed that Britain permit importations of food to Germany for distribution among the civil population by United States officials on condition that Germany abandon her methods of warfare at sea, Germany promised only not to torpedo ships if they did not resist or carry a false flag. Her treatment of the Falaba shows that she regarded flight as resistance. In fact, she agreed to board and sink them instead of torpedoing them. This was not an acceptance of the proposal and, because it was not, Britain turned down the American suggestion.

The facts prove that Germany first proposed the starvation policy. It did not become inhuman in her eyes until, according to her own statements, it was turned against her. When she had the opportunity to escape it or to transfer the burden of guilt to her enemies, she rejected that opportunity and persisted in her campaign of marine massacre.

Germany continually shifts ground in defending her naval war. One day it is said to be in revenge for

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(Continued on page 3)