

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY BY
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Entered at the postoffice at Scio,
Oregon as second class matter.

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HOW LONG CAN THEY STAND IT?

A French economist is authority
for the statement that the European
war is costing the nations engaged
\$48,400,000 daily. He divides this
enormous expense among the nations
engaged for a full year of war as
follows:

His estimate of the cost for Eng-
land, France, Russia, Belgium and
the other smaller powers on the side
of the allies, is \$10,000,000,000, and
of Germany, Austria and Turkey at
\$7,400,000,000, for the first year of
the war. This economist also
states that England and France can
sustain this enormous financial bur-
den with greater ease than Germany
and Austria.

When we consider that the national
debt of these nations before this
war began was from \$100 to \$150
per capita, a debt more than ten
times that of the United States, one
simply wonders how long this enor-
mous burden can be borne without
placing all of the warring nations in
a bankrupt condition.

Should this war continue for two
years, the per capita indebtedness
will be near \$500 for each man,
woman and child in each of the
countries. A family of five persons,
supposing the wealth equally distri-
buted, would have to pay interest
on \$2500, on account of the nation,
besides earning for their share of
the nation's current expenses.

The United States, with her tre-
mendous resources, could scarcely
carry a financial burden so heavy.
The people would not submit to be
taxed so heavily here, and it is
probable that when this great war
closes and the bill of costs made up,
the people over there will refuse to
pay the bill.

No matter how large the war
costs were when the war began,
the bottom must soon be reached;
if that point has not now been
reached. Then war loan after war
loan must be floated to carry on the
conflict. The money lenders will
soon refuse to loan more money on
their bonds, when the war must
cease because of sheer exhaustion.
Then will be the time to establish
world peace, because these European
nations will be glad to make war
impossible for many years to come.

No matter which of these nations
was to blame for the commencement
of the war, all of them will be glad
to quit, just as soon as they can and
retain their dignity and respect
among the nations of the world. It
may, and doubtless will, be the cause
of the change in the political con-
duct of these countries. A form of
government that leads its people in-
to a war so destructive to life and
property as this one is proving, will
not retain the love and respect of
its people. And, in the end, the
people rule after all, no matter what
the form of government may be.

is over, an exodus of the people
When this awful destructive war
from those taxburdened countries is
sure to result. The thousands who
have lost their all, will hardly have
the courage to rebuild their homes
in a country wherein they have been
ruthlessly destroyed. They will en-
deavor to cast their lot with a gov-
ernment which is more stable and
less liable to suffer from the mal-
administration of grasping and en-
vious rulers.

Money lenders to nations consider
all these conditions and situations
when they underwrite a loan. The
credit of the nation, like the individ-
ual, is largely controlled by its or
his ability to pay. A nation can
only carry an amount of debt which
will not overburden and crush its
citizens. The amount of debt of
each of these warring nations will
have reached the crushing period in
another year. In other words when
the Money lenders say "quit" the
war will soon end.

MEMORIAL DAY

Next Sunday, May 30, is Memori-
al day. Because of the day occur-
ing on Sunday, memorial services,
as a rule, will occur on the follow-
ing day, May 31.

For the benefit of such of The
Tribune readers who do not know,
a word as to the origination of the
day, will not be out of place.

The Grand Army of the Republic,
composed of men who saw service
in the Civil War, was organized
early in 1866. While the graves of
Union soldiers were not then very
numerous in the cemeteries of the
north, a few could be found in al-
most every depository of the dead.
When the boys who wore the blue
would meet in their post rooms and
tell of their war experiences, it was
but natural that those who fell in
battle and who died of sickness,
should be mentioned in the talk.
The idea was soon formed of select-
ing a day in which the graves of
their dead comrades should be hon-
ored and cared for.

The day, however, did not reach
the point of general observance un-
til General John A. Logan, as de-
partment commander, issued a gen-
eral order to the G. A. R. posts then
organized, to observe May 30 as
then styled, "Decoration Day" but
now is generally referred to as
Memorial Day.

At first the day was observed by
the old veterans only. Each G. A.
R. post would march to their re-
spective cemeteries and scatter flow-
ers on the graves of their dead
comrades. The citizens, at first,
paid but little attention to the day
nor the services. The war had then
been closed but two years and while
the people respected the soldier for
what he had accomplished, they
were too deeply engrossed in the
living and affairs of the day to think
of the dead.

But as time advanced, the day
grew in importance. State after
state made it a legal holiday. The
citizens as well as the old veterans
gladly gave the day to the memory
of the dead and began decorating
the graves of the loved ones who
had passed on, with flowers. Every
year added graves of old veterans,
until now it would be difficult to
find a cemetery which does not con-
tain the graves of Civil war veter-
ans.

This custom originating in a
national sense with General Logan,
the greatest volunteer soldier of his
time, has grown until it is observed
in some way by every village and
town throughout the United States.
It is a day destined to live in the
hearts of the American people as
long as the nation shall live.

The Fourth of July is a day dedi-
cated in memory of the birth of our
nation. Memorial day is in memory
of the men who saved it. Each of

the days is the most important land-
mark of our history and as such
deserve the love and veneration of
a loyal, patriotic people.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK

Present indications point to the
largest wheat crop of our history.
The acreage has been largely in-
creased and, unless something un-
foreseen intervenes, the yield prom-
ises to be the bumper variety.

The season is now so far advanc-
ed that anxiety concerning growing
of the crop, is about dispelled and
the market of the crop now occu-
pies the minds of the people. It is
hoped that the present prices will
be realized. But there are several
features which may have an effect
upon the prices.

Because of the activity of the
German submarines, near a half-
million of tons of shipping have
been sent to the bottom of the ocean
and these activities are likely to
continue indefinitely. This is sure
to create a shortage of wheat carry-
ing ships which, together with the
increase of insurance, is sure to send
the price of tonnage skyward. At
the present, the price of tonnage is
about at the hundred shilling mark
or at about 75 cents per bushel.
This price will probably be increas-
ed when the new crop is ready for
shipment.

It is, also, almost a surety that
the passage of the Dardanelles will
be opened in a few weeks and which
will release the millions of bushels
of grain in Russia, now awaiting
shipment to the world markets.

While it is true that the wheat
fields of Germany, Austria, France
and England have been decimated
somewhat, and their demands for
wheat from other wheat growing
countries increased, the freight cost
from the United States over there
is likely to consume most of the ad-
vance in the price which, under
ordinary freight conditions, would
go to the farmer.

Should our shipment of grain to
foreign countries be limited by
scarcity and high prices of tonnage,
the abundant crop now promised,
will so oversupply the home market,
that a much lower price scale than
now will probably maintain.

On the other hand, if the war
should cease, freight would be low-
er and the demand would increase
because of the opening of now
practically closed markets, the price
is likely to be good.

But, at even 75 cents per bushel,
a bumper crop will bring a large
bunch of money to the American
farmer and times should greatly im-
prove over the present.

For Sale

A valuable farm—310 acres, six
miles west of Lebanon, 190 acres
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and is regarded as one of the best
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