

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

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TO ELECT DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS

It may be assumed as a fact, not disputed, that every taxpayer in Oregon feels that our tax burden is over heavy and that our state government, with its numerous commissions, inspectors and what not, has become cumbersome and unnecessarily troublesome and fretful to the people.

So gradual has this insipid growth been grafted upon our state government with its multitudinous array of officials, that the people do not realize the unpleasantness of the iniquitous system, except when the annual taxpaying day arrives and he compares the receipt he receives from the tax collector with a like receipt he received from the same source fifteen or twenty years ago. When the taxpayer finds that, while he owns the same farm today that he has for many years, with its productiveness somewhat impaired, he finds he must pay taxes upon the homestead double the amount he did two decades ago and without receiving corresponding benefits.

To illustrate: Some weeks ago a pure food inspector visited our town. Observing stock food on the shelves of one of our merchants, he informed the merchant that the license fee for selling stock food was \$10 per year. As the merchant would not sell more than \$10 to \$15 worth of the food in a year, he concluded the sale of stock food was not profitable.

We have a bureau to look after weights and measures throughout the state. Formerly each county had its own inspector, who made occasional trips all over the county to see that merchants and dealers were not swindling the people. Now the whole business is in the hands of a state inspector who, probably, has a small army of inspectors whose main occupation is to draw their salaries. Scio has not had a visit from one of these functionaries since Judge Lovelee, of Lebanon, as county inspector, was here two years ago in that capacity. Yet the cost is no less while we get no service worth consideration.

These are only two examples of a detestable bureaucracy which has been foisted upon the taxpayer the chief object which is to pay salaries to a lot of unnecessary and needless officials. The benefits they confer upon the people are nil. Yet they have their hands in the state treasury and our legislatures of the past have had neither the inclination nor sand to lop off the barnacles.

The republican party has a very large majority at our elections. So large that the half-dozen democratic members of the legislatures for the past several sessions, felt real lonesome and were powerless to prevent this building up of a bureaucracy and the consequent increase of the taxburden. May we not justly claim

that there is a strong relation between the large republican legislative majority and the forty or fifty bureaux they have established?

The remedy is, destroy this overwhelming republican power in the legislature by electing democrats wherever possible. Since the office of the legislator is no longer political in any sense, except to perpetuate this bureaucracy, the people, in self defense, should drop all personal and political feeling and send men to the legislature whose leading purpose will be to demolish this bureaucratic machine which owes its existence to republican legislatures.

As a matter of fact, republican tax payers do not fancy being overburdened with taxes, any more than do democrats. Only party prejudice has held them in line heretofore. But The Tribune opines, there will be a breakaway this time. There seems to be a grim determination on the part of the average voter to send legislators to Salem, next winter, who will do business with the numerous state commissions and superfluous office holders. They, at least, are convinced that a bureaucratic government in Oregon is both un-American and very expensive to the taxpayer. Nor can we longer hope that the power which has erected the bureaucracy, will abolish it. The vast majority of the last legislature went down to Salem, pledged to abolish and consolidate state commissions. They utterly failed to abolish or consolidate, except in a profunatory way, just to fool the voters some more.

Some years ago, the republican party secured four years more of national power, by promising to reduce the tariff. Instead of reducing they raised the tariff and the people hurled that party from power. Ought not the Oregon legislature to be held to the same standard? Ought it not to be driven from power for violated pledges?

The Linn county legislative candidates on the republican ticket are all good, upright citizens. Two of them have been tried as legislators and have been found to possess no especial fitness for law making. While honorable and upright, as legislators they simply count one each when voting upon a measure. Their influence upon their comembers is small and they have been unable to defeat objectionable legislation if they so desired.

On the other hand, the democratic ticket offers at least two candidates who are of legislative caliber. Candidate Elmore has proven his worth in securing the defeat of the \$450,000 irrigation graft at the last session. Candidate Peery, of Scio, while he has had no legislative experience aside from frequent membership of a city council, is possessed of a strong mentality, is a good thinker and has large promises of becoming an active and influential member, if elected. Moreover, he believes it to be the duty of the next legislature to devote the principal part of the allotted forty days, to the repealing of needless and expensive laws, rather than enacting new ones. Candidate Shultz, of Albany, is a young man of promise and, at least, is the equal in legislative ability of either of the republican candidates.

The people may reasonably expect more satisfactory results if these democratic candidates are returned than they can if the republican candidates are elected. All objectionable laws and needless officials have been enacted and created by republican legislatures and a republican legislature will be loth to acknowledge that its predecessor was wrong, much more so than if it was largely tinged with democratic membership.

The people want the mischievous and expensive legislative action of

the past few years repealed and, if necessary, reenacted on a saner basis. For instance, there is no reason for paying an official a very large salary when he would serve just as ably and efficiently for a sum one-third less, or for what he could earn in private life.

We must fill our legislative halls with men who will more carefully conserve the people's interests, if we would perpetuate this feature of a republican form of government. We want men—taxpayers—as legislators, not grafters or tools of grafters.

SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF

All Scio was proud of the splendid closing exercises of our High school last Friday evening. Proud because everything passed off without a hitch; proud of the eloquent address of Editor B. F. Irvine to the graduating class, and proud of the closing of a most successful school year under the leadership of Principal O. V. White.

Scio's public schools and especially the High school, is rated among the best in the county. And it is right that it should be so rated, for Scio is the foster home of the High schools for Linn county. Scio sprung the idea and engineered the campaign which resulted in the adoption of the same.

Now that the progress and standing of our schools are so satisfactory it behoves us to press forward along the lines we are now pursuing. Should any changes whatever be made, they should be for the better. Hence at the coming election for school director on the 19th instant, the people should be alert and be sure that the candidate for director, whomsoever he or she may be, shall be known to favor maintaining both our public and high schools at the best possible standard. Our boys and girls are entitled to the very best educational facilities we can give them, to the best of teachers, conveniences, etc.

In this matter, we should all feel optimistic—that nothing is too good along educational lines for our boys and girls who will soon take our places in the responsibilities of life. It is no time for conservatism to step in and block the progress we have made.

It is very important that every citizen interested in the continued progress of our schools, should attend the annual school meeting on the 19th.

We had one year of conservatism in our city council and, as a result, several hundred dollars of indebtedness was incurred, upon which the city is now paying interest unnecessarily.

Value of Whey

Feeding Wey to Hogs—According to present prices of hogs, whey should be worth at least 20c per cwt. Yet a great many farmers attach little or no value to whey. Many patrons will not haul it home from the factory. I knew of one factory in which only two or three patrons take away the whey. It is allowed to run off into the drain to waste. Whey, particularly in these days of high priced hogs, is deserving of better treatment. The people at experimental farms who have made repeated tests of whey as a hog food, assert that 100 pounds of whey will make two pounds of pork. As two pounds of pork is worth a great deal at the present time, some idea of the value of whey for hog feed may be conceived.

Whey Analyzes Well—Whey is valuable pig feed. In every 100 pounds there are about seven pounds of dry matter that the hog can use to advantage. The composition of whey is as follows: Water, 93 per cent; nitrogenous substances, 0.92 (or

nearly one pound); fat, 0.35 (more than one-third of a pound); milk sugar, 4.65; lactic acid, 0.33 (or one-third of a pound in every 100 pounds); ash, 0.75 or three-quarters of a pound in every hundred. These elements of food value contained in 100 pounds of whey, should produce at least two pounds of live weight in hogs. It has been my experience that whey fed judiciously in combination with other feeds, will give such results. I find that among the best feeds to mix with whey is ground barley. Barley is not half appreciated by hog feeders. It has repeatedly been shown to be equal in every way to corn, the great American hog fattener.

Damaged Flour with Whey—Another excellent feed to use in combination with whey is damaged flour. This feed can often be purchased for \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel, and is dirt cheap at that price. When feeding damaged or sour flour it should be soaked in the whey for about a half day. I know of a feeder who used 10 barrels of this damaged flour last summer, which he fed to his hogs in this manner with splendid results. As a result of feeding this mixture his hogs were finely developed, had a good growth of bone and were just the packers ideal. That is one effect of feeding whey; it stretches out the hog. Besides being food whey is a medicine to the hog; it is both food and medicine. It has a cooling effect on the heated blood which is brought about by heavy meal feeding, and it keeps him in health and good condition. In fact, when feeding whey a larger quantity of meal may profitably be fed with consequent more rapid gains. A whey fed hog will show greater daily gains than one that is not so fed.

Whey for Exhibition Fitting—For fitting breeding stock for exhibition, whey, in the absence of milk, is almost a necessity. A whey-fed hog is usually sleek and healthy-looking;

(Continued on page 3)

Local Market Report

Wheat per bushel	\$.78
Oats "	.35
Bran per ton	28.00
Wheat chop per ton	32.00
Oat chop "	30.00
Barley Chop "	30.00
Flour per sack	1.30
Eggs per dozen	.21
Butter per pound	.20
Chickens, hens per lb	.13
" spring "	.16
" roosters "	.07
Turkeys "	.18
Geese "	.08
Ducks "	.12
Beef "	.05
Veal "	9½
Hogs, live per hundred lb.	8.00
Hogs, dressed "	9.00
Mutton "	8.00

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Linn County.
Charles White, Plaintiff
vs.
Lillian M. White, Defendant

SUMMONS

TO LILLIAN M. WHITE, 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, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as is hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the said Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:

For a decree of the said Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper on the premises.

This Summons is published by virtue of an order made by Honorable Percy R. Kelly, Judge of the above entitled Court, duly made and entered of record in the above entitled Court and cause on the 28th day of April, 1916, which order specifies that Summons be published for six consecutive weeks in The Scio Tribune; that the date of the first publication shall be May 4, 1916, and the date of the last publication shall be June 15, 1916.

Weatherford & Weatherford
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Execution to me direct, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Linn County, in the case wherein the United States National Bank of Salem, Oregon, a corporation, is plaintiff, and Fred Gosch, J. H. Mariels and B. F. Titus, are defendants, I will, on Saturday the 1st day of July, 1916, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House in Albany, Linn county, Oregon, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real property to-wit:

The West half (1-2) of the Northwest quarter (1-4) of Section Nineteen (19) in Township Ten (10) South, of Range One (1) West of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon, and containing Eighty-six and Sixty Hundredths (86.60) acres, more or less, save and excepting the following, to-wit:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of the Southwest quarter (1-4) of the Northwest quarter (1-4) of Section Nineteen (19), Township Ten (10) South, Range One (1) West of the Willamette Meridian; thence East Twenty-one and Sixty-five Hundredths (21.65) chains; thence North Two and Seventy-seven Hundredths (2.77) chains, more or less; thence West Twenty-one and Sixty-five Hundredths (21.65) chains; thence South Two and Seventy-seven Hundredths (2.77) chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing Six (6) acres, more or less, all lying and being in Linn County, Oregon.

To satisfy a judgment rendered in said cause in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the defendants Fred Gosch, J. H. Mariels and B. F. Titus, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 1st day of February, 1914 and the further sum of \$75 attorneys fees, and the costs and disbursements of said suit taxed at \$17.45, together with costs of and upon this execution and sale.

Dated at Albany, Oregon, this 24th day of May, 1916.

D. H. BODINE
Sheriff of Linn County, Ore.

R. SHELTON

Notary Public and
Conveyancer

Abstracts of Title Examined

SCIO - - - OREGON

Dr. T. K. Sanderson

DENTIST

Phone 27-7

SCIO - - - OREGON

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