

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY BY
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THE PREMIUM FAULTFINDER

Candidate Charles E. Hughes is sure to be written down as the premium faultfinder of the age. If in his speech of acceptance of the republic nomination, he overlooked any feature of the present administration, the people can charge it to a lack of time and space and that he would be forinst it whatever it might be.

Mr. Hughes is a good lawyer and he manifested the fact in the long indictment he endeavored to frame against President Wilson. But he did not go far enough to satisfy the people. He failed to state wherein he would have done differently if he had been wearing the president's shoes. He attempted to destroy without providing a constructive remedy. He says he would be firm in the conduct of our diplomatic relations with foreign countries, but failed to state whether he would or would not back up his firmness with the army and navy.

Would he have been more firm in the controversy with Germany, than was President Wilson? If he had, active war would have resulted. More firmness with Mexico would have brought on war without a doubt. President Wilson has found it extremely difficult to treat in any way with Mexico, because the so-called de facto government has represented but a part of the Mexican people. It has been impossible to get all factions together and to submit to the requirements of any agreement whatever. Only an overwhelming force could bring this result about and this overwhelming force is the probable firmness which Mr. Hughes would exert.

Mr. Hughes is evidently hostile to the Regional bank system and would, if he had the power, restore the supreme financial power again to Wall Street, with the periodical panics which invariably resulted with Wall street methods.

Mr. Hughes would restore former high tariff conditions which prevailed under the Taft administration. He, undoubtedly, forgets that the bunco game with the tariff under Mr. Taft, nearly annihilated the republican party in 1912. The people will no longer stand for an excessively high tariff.

Mr. Hughes says he favors rural credits. So does President Wilson, who has established the system. Likewise the national good roads plan, which is now being arranged for by the Wilson administration.

In the long indictment framed, Mr. Hughes simply, by implication, indicates what we may expect he will try to do should he be elected president. He does not imply that the Wall street crowd, tariff beneficiaries, shipping trusts and the interests in general, especially such who wish to exploit Mexico, would have a great influence over him in formulating his policies. But they would, regardless of his best intentions.

On the other hand, President Wilson can point to deeds accomplished, not mere assertions and to other reforms now in incubation. As an offset to Mr. Hughes' implied purposes, the actual accomplishments of the Wilson administration are cited as follows:

1—The federal reserve banking law, which takes from Wall street the power to control the money volume and makes money panics impossible.

2—Law revising the tariff downward, taking the duty off of the necessities and placing it on the luxuries of life.

3—Election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

4—Income tax law, which lifts the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the masses and places it on those better able to bear it, the rich.

5—The law extending parcels post, increasing weight limits, reducing postal charges.

6—The law creating a federal labor employment bureau.

7—The law creating a secretary of labor in the president's cabinet.

8—Rural credits law, giving financial freedom, long delayed justice, long time loans, low interest, to the farmers.

9—Federal trades commission law, aiding and protecting honest business, curbing lawless trusts.

10—Seamen's law, humanizing labor conditions on shipboard and lessening the dangers of ocean travel.

11—Clayton amendment to anti-trust law, preventing control of big corporations by few men declaring that "labor is not a commodity."

12—Alaska railway law, opening America's storehouse to the people.

13—Eight hour labor law on all government work.

14—Law providing government insurance on ship cargoes.

15—He furnished government money to aid in moving farmer's crops to market when Wall street was holding money for speculative purposes.

16—He averted a threatened panic at outbreak of the war by offering to use government money to relieve the business situation.

17—He perfected 29 peace treaties with other nations, thereby greatly lessening the danger of war.

He is now urging congress to pass the following laws:

1—A tariff commission law, taking the tariff out of politics, politics out of the tariff and regulating it on scientific business principles.

2—Inheritance tax law.

3—A law taxing munitions of war.

4—Child labor law.

5—A merchant marine shipping law, curbing and controlling the greatest of all trusts, the shipping trust.

He has kept us out of war, maintained a strict neutrality, strengthened and extended the Monroe doctrine to South American countries.

He has refused to be forced into a war of revenge or conquest with Mexico, has extended the hand of friendship rather than the mailed fist.

More progressive legislation has been enacted during the Wilson administration than in the previous 40 years, vitally affecting the people's welfare.

NONPARTISAN POLITICAL CLUB

Why may not the people of Scio and vicinity organize a nonpartisan political club? We are all citizens in the same community and all desire the same end—good economically administrated government and how are we to decide which candidate or policy is likely to bring the best results, unless we meet in common,

discuss and hear discussed the various questions in which all are deeply interested? There is no doubt but what we all desire that we have the best possible administration of government, municipal, county, state and national, at a minimum of cost, that we can get. It makes no difference to our pocketbooks whether a tax is levied by a republican or democratic tax levying body. We know that we are required to pay a large sum annually to support the government and we are surely all deeply interested in getting the largest possible return for this tax money invested, and how are we to ascertain if we get these results, if we do not meet and, by comparing ideas and data, which a friendly and nonpartisan discussion will bring out?

Most people are politically honest. They are democrats or republicans, as the case may be, because of environment and earlier associations. Now all of the good ideas or policies are not found in either one of these parties. Simply because one is a democrat or republican, is no reason why he shall be deemed a fool or be dishonest. He must have had satisfactory reasons for his political association. We make no political distinction in our religion, in our social relations, in our business, municipal or school affairs. Only when we select state or national officials are we politically partisan. May we not benefit ourselves in including the state and nation in nonpartisan consideration and by honest and friendly discussion, endeavor to arrive at the wisest conclusions?

Now every dishonest or incompetent official has secured his preferment through partisan politics. Perhaps if such officials had been subjected to the acid test of honest and friendly discussion by his constituents, prior to his election, his unfitness would have been discovered and the public saved from his wrongful acts.

Now we have a number of measures to be voted upon next fall. They will either become laws or be defeated as the case may be. Most electors will vote on these measures more or less ignorant of what the result will be after adoption or rejection of a measure. A bad measure may be enacted or a good measure defeated because of this ignorance. Here is where a nonpartisan political club would be of great value. The good or bad features of a measure by discussion, would be drawn out. We would thus get the benefit of the conclusions of our best and most profound thinkers.

Then, in a short time, candidates for office will visit us. Every voter should hear the views of opposing candidates in order to vote intelligently. It is due both to himself and the candidate. A Wilson club or a Hughes club will not afford such opportunity to all. Such clubs simply emphasize partisanship. But if the voter can hear a discussion between opposing candidates he, if unprejudiced, is in a position to select which will the better serve the public.

Such clubs are not unlike the old time New England Town meetings, wherein subjects of every public character were discussed. We could also discuss questions effecting our municipality, schools, good roads, social interests, etc. In a multitude of council there is wisdom.

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The Scio Tribune, \$1.25 the year.

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SCIO, OREGON

Sunday School 10 a. m.
Preaching 11 a. m.
Christian Endeavor 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.
Song Service 7:30 to 8:00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday 7:30 p. m.
Brother Meikeljohn, Leader.
H. B. Her, Pastor.

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