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PARTY SUFFRAGE RECORDS.

Only Democratic Congressmen Appealed For Action.

Congressman C. C. Dill of Washington cites the records of the committee hearings on suffrage in congress to prove that "the only congressmen who have gone before the judicial committee of congress this year to ask that a suffrage amendment be voted upon have been Democratic members." He adds that "no others have appeared to ask for consideration of the measure. That is, I think, sufficient answer to any claim that the Democratic party opposed woman suffrage."

This record need only be supplemented with the personal voting history of the rival presidential candidates to show who is the real friend of suffrage. President Wilson made two trips from Washington to New Jersey to register and vote for woman suffrage when it was submitted in his state. Candidate Hughes did not take the trouble to register or vote the same year—1915—when the suffrage amendment was submitted in his state.

Architecture.

A distinguished philosopher spoke of architecture as frozen music, and his assertion caused many to shake their heads. We believe this really beautiful idea could not be better reintroduced than by calling architecture silent music.—Goethe.

**308 X YES IS A VOTE
 FOR YOUR CHILDREN**

ONE NORMAL NOT ENOUGH

Oregon has but one Normal School. This school is located at Monmouth. Excellent as is the work of this school it is utterly unable to supply but a small part of the need for trained teachers for the State.

Of more than 4,000 school teachers in the public schools of Oregon, but 11 per cent have been trained for their profession in Normal Schools.

It is a well established fact that our one Normal School cannot supply the needs of the entire state. That is why we ask for your work and vote for the proposed Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Pendleton, Oregon.

GIVE EASTERN OREGON SQUARE DEAL

Eight counties in the Willamette Valley have employed during the past five years, 205 teachers who have graduated from the Monmouth Normal as against 33 Monmouth Normal School graduates for the eight leading counties of Eastern Oregon.

During the past five years the attendance of students from nine Willamette Valley counties was 277 students as against 91 students from nine of the leading counties of Eastern Oregon.

Owing to the crowded condition of our one Normal at Monmouth and also the distance and expense of attending students from Eastern Oregon are compelled to go to neighboring states to secure their training as teachers.

ONLY COSTS 4 CENTS PER \$1,000

The annual maintenance cost of the proposed State Normal School in Eastern Oregon amounts to but one 20th of a mill or 4 cents on a thousand dollars of taxable property. Isn't it worth this to have your children trained to become useful and productive citizens?

STRONG ENDORSEMENTS

Among those who strongly endorse the establishment of the proposed Eastern Oregon Normal School are Governor Withycombe, J. H. Ackerman, President of the Monmouth State Normal, W. J. Kerr, President of the Oregon Agricultural College, P. L. Campbell, President of the State University, Robert C. French, former President of the Weston Normal, and practically all of the leading educators of the State. J. A. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, voices the sentiments of those who are most familiar with the need of more adequate Normal facilities when he says:

"Oregon's greatest need for its rural schools is the teacher who has had full preparation to do her work. Such preparation can best come through Normal School training."

"I trust that the voters of the state will assist in raising the standard of our schools by establishing a State Normal School at Pendleton. The location is central, the interest of the people of Pendleton in education most excellent, and the large number of pupils in the public schools will give ample opportunity to students to get the amount of teaching practice required in a standard normal school." All the above educators insist that a Standard Normal School must be located in a town of 4000 or more population and having enough grade pupils for teaching practice.

VOTE RIGHT

By voting YES for No. 308 you will help to give to the school children of Oregon the same advantages enjoyed by the school children of our neighboring states. Vote YES for No. 308.

Eastern Oregon State Normal School Committee

By J. H. Gwinn, Secy., Pendleton, Ore.

(Paid advertisement)

**FOR SERVICES RENDERED,
 NOT FOR PROMISES BROKEN.**

I do not doubt that the people of the United States will wish the Democratic party to continue in control of the government. They are not in the habit of rejecting those who have actually served them for those who are making doubtful and conjectural promises of service. Least of all are they likely to substitute those who promised to render them particular services and proved false to that promise for those who have actually rendered those very services.—From President Wilson's Speech of Acceptance.

MOOSE REVOLT IN CONGRESS

Representative Mays, Utah Progressive, Speaks For Wilson.

Representative James H. Mays of Utah, in a speech delivered in congress Aug. 25, announced his intention of voting for President Wilson. He left the Republican party because he found it to be the servant of special interests and became one of the founders of the Progressive party. He appealed to Progressives to be true to themselves and refuse to be betrayed to the Republican party.

"I want to compare," he stated, "the demands of the Progressives with the actual performance of the party now in power. If it can be shown that the essential principles enunciated by that platform have been crystallized into legislation and if the Progressives were sincere enough in their profession of interest in the supreme needs of the nation to care more for their country and for its people than for any party's success, then they will sustain the administration, lest their refusal to do so might cause the beneficial legislation to be repealed."

He took up the Progressive platform of 1912 and showed that the Wilson administration has enacted practically all the Progressive demands into legislation.

Progressives, he insisted, should support the party that has been tried and found true. The representatives of "the interests," he said, ruled the Re-

publican party in 1910 and 1912 and "rule it now with even more assurance and arrogance."

Representative Mays said he had determined to join the Democratic party "because the obituary of the Progressive party seemed only postponed for trading purposes and because not a solitary ray of hope appeared of remedial legislation from the Republican party in the interests of the people and because the Democratic party, under its leader, the president, had been offering a convincing proof of its sincere interest in the general good by putting on the statute books a program of wise and wholesome legislation."

From the Hughes Lexicon.

SECTIONALIST—Any one who was born or reared or is kin to any one born or reared south of Mason and Dixon's line.

BROADLY NATIONAL—Government by and for the benefit of the business interests of the northeastern section of the United States.

IGNORANT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY—Any man who is not a high protectionist vassal of the tariff barons.

COVER INTRIGUE—Wilson diplomacy.

OPEN AND ABOVE BOARD—Roosevelt fomenting the Panama "revolution" and Harrison aiding the sugar barons to seize Hawaii.

INEFFICIENT—Any one who ever voted for a Democrat, especially if he were a southern Democrat.

PREPAREDNESS—A "reasonable" standing army (not taken from civil life) and keeping the national guard at home to do police duty in quelling strike riots.

AMERICANISM—Angling for the votes of the hyphen.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Two Days in One.

Chatham Island, lying off the coast of New Zealand, in the south Pacific ocean, is peculiarly situated, as it is one of the few habitable points of the globe where the day of the week changes. It is just on the line of the demarcation between dates. There at 12 noon on Sunday Sunday ceases and instantly Monday meridian begins. Sunday comes into a man's house on the east side and becomes Monday by the time it passes out of the western door. A man sits down to his noonday dinner on Sunday, and it is Monday noon before he finishes it.—*London Globe*.

**SECTIONALISM CRY
 REACTS ON HUGHES**

G. O. P. Candidate Is Mocked
 by Record of His Own Party.

LAWS ENACTED ARE FOR ALL

On its Achievements Administration invites Judgment as to Whether Its Work is Sectional or National in Its Scope and Purpose—Legislative Record Set Forth.

Charles E. Hughes has raised the cry of sectionalism, complaining to his western audience because the important committee chairmanships in the house and senate have been filled—this being due to seniority promotions—by southern members.

"During the last years of Republican control there was not a committee chairmanship from the south," replies Congressman James B. Aswell in his speech reported in the Congressional Record. "Was that nationalism or blind ignorant partisanship?" he asks. "Let the people decide," he suggests, "whether the following great measures enacted by this so-called south controlled congress are sectional or national."

"The Underwood Tariff Law, just to the consumer as against the special privileged class, followed by a non-partisan tariff commission removing the tariff question from politics.

"The Income Tax Law, causing the rich to pay their just proportion of the expenses of the government.

"The Rural Credits Law, the first legislation solely for the farmers.

"The establishment of rural routes, the extension of the parcel post and better mail service for our rural population.

"The Good-Roads Law for all sections and for all our people.

"Farm-extension laws, including Smith-Lever Act, grain and cotton standards, regulating cotton futures, and so forth.

"Numerous just labor laws, the most beneficial in a century by the American Congress.

"The Child Labor Law for the children of the whole country and for civilization.

"The Federal Reserve Act, giving an elastic currency and preventing financial panics—the greatest act ever passed in the history of our government.

"Conservation acts for the people as against special interests.

"Anti-trust laws and arbitration laws, preventing special-interest control.

"Shipping act for open markets for our products and commercial mastery of the seas.

"Federal Trade Commission Act, protecting the individual as against the vested interests.

"The Seaman's Law for the workmen and public safety.

"Legislation supporting the President in keeping us out of the European war while maintaining peace with honor to the American flag.

"Mr. Speaker, for the sake of the great dignity of the high office he seeks and in the name of common decency, let Mr. Justice Hughes specify and name the sectional measures in the above list and mention those he would repeal."

Nature's Rifle Bullets.

What man has learned by dint of thought and experiment some of the lower animals appear to know through instinct. An instance is furnished by what is called the "spiral swimming" of certain organisms, such as the spherical shaped volvox and several elongated infusorians. As these revolve about the axis of progression in the manner of a projectile fired from a rifle gun the consequence is that they are able to travel in a straight line, as they could not do otherwise, the revolution compensating with absolute precision for any tendency to deviate from a straight course. Without such a device many of these minute creatures would simply describe circles, making no forward progress.

Creation of a Knight.

The ceremonies at the creation of a knight have been various. The principal were a box on the ear and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder. John of Salisbury tells us the blow with the naked fist was in use among the ancient Normans. By this it was that William the Conqueror conferred the honor of knighthood on his son Henry. It was afterward changed into a blow with the flat of the sword on the shoulder of the knight.

His Choice.

"A bad beginning means a good ending."
 "That may be, but if I can have my choice I'll take the fine start every time."—*Detroit Free Press*.



FOR PEACE PREPAREDNESS AND PROSPERITY

100 PER CENT AMERICAN.

I am the candidate of a party, but I am above all things else an American citizen. I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element among us which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States.—From President Wilson's Speech of Acceptance.

A sunny temper glids the edges of life's blackest cloud.—Guthrie.

OUR BELT OF ATMOSPHERE.

In Thickness It is to the Earth as the Skin is to the Apple.

In a contribution to the year book of the department of agriculture Roosevelt Nunn of the United States weather bureau compares the thickness of the atmospheric envelope that surrounds the earth with the diameter of the earth itself.

The extreme limit of the earth's atmosphere above the surface of the earth is estimated to be 180 miles. The earth's diameter is approximately 8,000 miles. But the density of the atmosphere decreases rapidly as altitude increases, so that three-quarters of the mass of the atmosphere lies below the seven mile level.

Thus the solid earth has but a thin coating of air, at most only about one fortieth as thick as the diameter of the earth, or if we consider only its really appreciable extent, which is about forty miles above the earth, only one two-hundredth as thick as the diameter of the earth. It is therefore a mere coating, not thicker, relatively speaking, than the skin on an apple of ordinary size. When we consider the fact that storms operate only in that part of the atmosphere which lies within about seven miles of the earth, and chiefly within three miles, it is truly wonderful what mighty forces they generate and what vast energy they expend within that thin film of gas.

A storm condition may cover one-third of the United States. The disturbance may be 1,000 to 1,500 miles in diameter, but less than seven miles thick. In other words, the body of air in which those tremendous forces work is of about the same proportions as a postcard.

NO ARCTIC WARRIORS.

As Hunters the Natives Are Wonders, but Cannot Make Soldiers.

Battle history halts at the arctic circle. Beyond that human life is so difficult to sustain that its willful waste is unthinkable. Nations with a foothold in the icy north recruit no armies in that frigid zone. Indeed, the men are of such meager stature and intellect that a military training is next to impossible.

The real natives of the arctic can endure hunger and fatigue, can march in their own fashion through hurricane and blizzard, but their value is rather to the explorer of the inhospitable north than to the soldier. As hunters they are wonderfully clever, yet they are curiously formal in administering the coup de grace.

They will apologize to the fierce white bear which they have cornered before advancing to a close attack with bone tipped arrows and spears, a duel in which the odds seem decisively on the bear destroying the man. They are therefore not cowards in any sense, and few sportsmen would risk their lives against bear and wolf and walrus protected only by futile weapons and their own personal dexterity.

The Lapps and Samoyeds of arctic Russia, like the Eskimos of North America and Greenland, are so often compelled in times of dearth and famine to sacrifice their aged weaklings that this form of death has become a vague religious and social principle with them.