

# THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

Entered at the postoffice at Scio, Oregon as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, IN ADVANCE \$1.50  
AT END OF YEAR 1.75  
SIX MONTHS .75

### ADVERTISING RATES:

Local advertising, per line 5c  
Display advertising, per inch 15c  
Display advertising, long time, see manager.  
Extended marriage or death notices per line 3c  
Special rates on long time display advertising.

## AFFECTION FOR NATIVE LAND

Looking at what may be termed the wrong angle, one can hardly blame our German born citizens for being unwilling to join heartily with the United States in making war upon their native land. Whatever be the place which gave us birth, no matter how humble, there is a feeling of attachment on the part of all of us for it. Even the building in which we first saw the light of day, inspires a feeling of sacredness within us which is difficult to shake off. Indeed we do not wish to do so and if this building is being devoted to ignoble uses, we feel as if a sacrilege is being made. Our German fellow citizens have this feeling, just as we, who live on the Pacific slope, have for the state which gave us birth.

In addition the German has relatives over there, perhaps the old father and mother at the old homestead, around whom and which his affections center. He cannot forget these things, though he may feel that the government of the fatherland was wrong in bringing about the world war.

But the angle of thought which inspires this feeling is wrong. A fondly loved father or mother or brother or sister or son or daughter may go wrong and our affections plead for their escape from punishment, yet our sterner sense of justice admonishes us that the merited punishment should be inflicted. Our affections may plead for mercy for the home land, but duty and loyalty to the land of adoption to which allegiance is due, demands that the homeland shall be subdued.

When the foreign born citizen comes to the United States to seek a home, he does so to better his condition. He does so because he believes the type of government of the United States is better than that of his native land. He does so because he wishes to enjoy greater personal liberty than was allowed him in the homeland and that he here has greater opportunities of securing a home and competence than was possible in the country from which he came. When he becomes a citizen and is privileged to enjoy the full rights as a citizen of the United States, he renounces all loyalty and allegiance to all foreign governments and particularly that from which he came and solemnly swears allegiance to the government of the United States and that he will loyally obey her laws and, if need be, give his life to protect her institutions.

Now this oath does not mean that the fatherland is to be excepted and that the adopted citizen will give his services to protect the U. S. against every other country but his native land. Oh, no. He swears allegiance to his adopted country and that he will protect her laws and institutions against all foreign

powers and, particularly, the government from whence he came.

Should the foreign born be a parent and brings a wife and children, the oath taken when citizenship papers are secured by the father, binds wife and children and makes citizens of them as well.

Most Germans recognize the binding features of the oath of allegiance, are loyal citizens and even some of them have enlisted in our army or navy to fight against their native land. But there are a few who allow their feeling of affection for the fatherland to overcome their sense of duty to their adopted land and under whose laws they are enjoying protection and the possession of property. Now, friend, just stop and think. Should the German armies come to the United States they would destroy your property just as readily as they would that of our native born citizens. You would be treated as an alien enemy and, should those armies win the war with the U. S. and assess a heavy indemnity against us, you will have to help pay it. So even if duty requires you to fight against your native land, just remember you are fighting for the protection of your own home and fireside.

Moreover, our German born or German descent friends should remember that we are at war with Germany now. You may not express your opinions relative to the war as you have concerning political matters in time of peace or prior to the declaration of war by congress.

Habit of free speech is very strong and you may, without thinking of the gravity of present conditions, speak in a way which might get you into trouble. Down deep in the heart almost every citizen is loyal to the United States government. You may think the declaration of war was unwise and not necessary but the war is now on and the expression of an opinion opposing the war will not change matters and may, as above stated, cause you trouble. Now that the war is on, it is the duty of every citizen to give the government a loyal support. Within a few weeks our soldier boys will be over there in the trenches, actively participating. Your boy may not be there but your neighbor's boy will all be fighting to establish the divine right of men to rule themselves. Hence disloyal talk is not only an offense against the government, but will create an unharmonious feeling with your neighbor.

## THE RED CROSS DRIVE

An unprecedented drive to raise money for a most worthy purpose, closed Monday night with a generous response throughout the state. As in the case of the Liberty Loan, the amount desired was over subscribed. Yet there were a few localities and now and then a man or woman throughout the state whose response was not as liberal as in other localities. But as so many cities and neighborhoods gave far more liberally than was expected, that the state as a whole has done nobly.

Contributions to the Red Cross should not be looked upon as a matter of charity, but as an obligatory duty. It is a means by which women and men too old for military service and girls and boys too young, can do their bit for their country. Men who enlist voluntarily and men who are called by the draft, are giving up all, if need be, for their country and we who stay at home can certainly give the pittance required to provide better care for the sick or wounded boys in the trenches.

But raising funds for this purpose voluntarily is like raising an army by volunteering. Too often men who ought like those who

should enlist voluntarily fail to do so, while those who should not volunteer or should not give of their substance, do do so. Money to supply the Red Cross needs should be raised by a tax, then all the slackers would have to do their bit.

During the civil war the Sanitary Commission did for the soldiers then what the Red Cross now proposes to do. The Sanitary Commission did a noble service then in alleviating the soldiers who were so unfortunate as to get sick or wounded. Many soldiers of that day owe a debt of gratitude to the noble men and women who gave their time to care for the unfortunate boys who wore the blue. Doubtless many owe their lives to the kindly care of those who gave their services without pay that suffering might be alleviated as much as possible.

The Red Cross people propose to do a like service for our boys who will wear the khaki in northern France. Our share in supplying the money is the least burdensome task. Therefore we should give ungrudgingly, feeling that we are but performing a patriotic duty and one which old age or bodily infirmities do not prevent us from doing.

## PUT OFF ROAD PAVING 'TILL WAR IS OVER

In voting the \$6,000,000 road bonds on the state, the people did not then realize that the war was going to call for enormous sums of money, nor that labor would be so scarce and high priced. Now that we know what great drafts for men and money will be required, a great many people believe that road paving should not be undertaken until the war is over.

Now that road bonds have carried, we all desire that the greatest possible number of miles of roads will be constructed that the money will build. It is probably true that if we go ahead with road building now, we will get just about half the number of improved roads in mileage that we could get after the war is over. The labor cost and the expiration of road patents would greatly reduce the cost to perhaps one-half what they will cost now.

### Report of the Condition of THE SCIO STATE BANK

At Scio, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business June 20, 1917

| RESOURCES                                       |             |
|---|-------------|
| Loans and discounts                             | \$50,897.48 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured               | 16.27       |
| Bonds and warrants                              | 19,303.70   |
| Banking house                                   | 3,000.00    |
| Furniture and fixtures                          | 900.00      |
| Other real estate owned                         | 2,300.00    |
| Cash and due from approved reserve banks        | 122,632.65  |
| Checks and other cash items                     | 152.65      |
| Total   | 198,702.75  |
| LIABILITIES                                     |             |
| Capital stock paid in                           | \$10,000.00 |
| Surplus fund                                    | 9,500.00    |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 1,941.23    |
| Individual deposits subject to check            | 159,662.07  |
| Demand certificates of deposit                  | 10,777.32   |
| Cashier checks outstanding                      | 439.27      |
| Time and savings deposits                       | 6,192.00    |
| Reserved for int. and taxes                     | 190.86      |
| Total   | 198,702.75  |

State of Oregon, }  
County of Linn } ss

I, E. D. Myers, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. MYERS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1917.

R. Shelton Notary Public

My commission expires Feb. 14, 1921

Correct attest:  
W. A. Ewing, A. E. Kendall, Directors.

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J. F. WESELY

SCIO

OREGON

## Low Round Trip Fares

TO  
Many Points in July

### Independence Day, July 4

On Sale July 3 and 4. Return July 5  
between all Southern Pacific stations in Oregon

### N. E. A. Annual Convention

Portland, Oregon, July 7-14, inc.  
On Sale July 6-13, inc. Return July 18  
from all Southern Pacific Oregon stations to Portland

### Eastern Cities via California

On Sale on various dates in June, July, Aug. and Sept.  
Liberal Stopovers. Limit 3 months

### Newport and Tillamook Beaches

On Sale Daily. Return Limit Oct. 31  
Week End On Sale Saturday and Sunday. Return Monday

See our local agent for information

John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent  
Portland, Oregon

Southern Pacific Lines