

## THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

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### VALUE OF COOPERATION

Saturday evening The Tribune man had the pleasure of attending a Farmers' Union ice cream social, at Riverside school building, situated on Crabtree creek on the Scio-Sanderson bridge road. While listening to the program, the value of cooperative effort was suggested to our mind, because the entire foundation of Farmers' Unionism is built upon and around cooperative effort.

Cooperation simply means a harmonious working of all to accomplish a common purpose. The foundation stone in the structure of modern civilization is cooperation. We are, all of us, more dependent upon the efforts of each other than we think or realize. When civilization was in its primitive state, men were more independent of their fellows than now. Their wants were few and which nature, in her abundance, supplied and all that primitive man had to do, was to go out and seize what he desired or wanted.

But with the advance of civilization, men found that they were becoming more dependent on each other. Each found that he was better adapted to do some things than others. Some found that they were better fitted to cultivate the soil than to build houses, wield a blacksmith hammer or sell goods from behind a counter. Hence men became cooperative intuitively, because each achieved greater success in his chosen field of activity and could enjoy the fruits of his neighbors' activity, by allowing that neighbor to partake of the results of his own labor. This exchange of commodities, created the necessity of money with which to facilitate exchanges.

Even a short-100 years ago, conditions forced men to be more independent than now. But then cooperation, existed in the members of a family. The mothers spun and wove the cloth which supplied the members of the family with clothing and the father tanned the skins and made the shoes, etc. But it soon became developed that factories could make the cloth and fashion the clothing, tan the hide and make the shoes, better than the fathers and mothers and the family loom and shoe shop passed. To-day the mother who can spin and weave the linen for her own or daughter's dresses, or the father who could tan the leather and make the family shoes are proper curiosities to place in a museum. Indeed few mothers can even make the dresses where the goods are furnished, or the father even repair the shoes. All is relegated to the dressmaker, suit manufacturer or the shoe factory, for even our local shoemakers no longer make shoes or boots. They have degenerated into mere shoe cobblers. That audience of farmers, their wives and children, could not have shown a particle of home-made

cloth, which was worn by men or women. They could not have even told of the many processes required to make the cloth for the men or the delicate fabrics for the women. They could tell you all about farming, crop conditions, or the canning and preserving of fruits, etc., because that was their particular field of activity. They could tell you in a most instructive manner, about the care of the dairy and the breeding of stock, but never a word about the manufacture of the milk into articles of commerce, or the converting of the wheat into flour or breakfast foods. Why, these farmers and their families came to the entertainment mostly in autos and what could they be expected to know about the struggles and hardships of the early pioneer.

We were impressed with the importance of cooperation. Whether harmonious or not, the farmer must cooperate with the manufacturer, the merchant the tradesmen, etc. for each must have what the other produces. They are absolutely dependent upon each other.

Then if cooperation is a necessity, which it is, in economies of the modern business world which includes the farmer, is it not highly important that this cooperation be made as harmonious as possible by fair dealing and a desire on the part of all to treat the other fellow with honesty of purpose and free of any so called trade trickery? Nor can we demand honesty and fair dealing on the part of others unless we concede as much ourselves. We cannot deceive others in the quality of farm products, if we expect to be treated fairly by the merchant, manufacturer or tradesman. In a word, we must cooperate.

The purposes of the Farmer's Union, or the Grange are manifold and meritorious. They are both educational and social. They should be of financial benefit in the cooperative marketing of crops, stock, poultry, etc., and in the buying of many-farm supplies. But, to get the full benefit, farmers must honestly represent what they have to sell and prepare their products in the best and most presentable condition. They expect fair treatment from the manufacturer or merchant and should be willing to render fair treatment to others. A fair and just cooperative effort should be the purpose of all, for all are either producers or consumers.

### SENATOR LAFOLLETTE

A few months ago The Tribune had a very high conception of the ability and trueness to the common people, of United States Senator LaFollette. We have been compelled to revise that opinion and to conclude that he has degenerated into a mere faultfinder and a block to senatorial business. We thought that he was an American, spelled with a large sized capital A. But his objection to the war in its many phases as brought out in the numerous senate bills, shows him to be a little American if, indeed, he is not pro-German in his personal opinions. Elected as a republican, on many measures he has proven his political independence by voting with the democrats on many important measures. However, his adverse votes on nearly all measures pertaining to the war, destroys the few votes for administration bills, and his opposition to many recent bills desired by President Wilson, stamps him as an obstructor and as representative of the German empire rather than that of American democracy. He could not cast votes more in accordance with the wishes of the Kaiser, than he has done in his opposition to the war, the draft, etc.

The state of Wisconsin has a large German population. It may be the

Senator thinks he is currying favor with his German constituents by his manner of voting. If Wisconsin Germans are like other German-Americans, a large majority of them are truly loyal to the government of their adoption. They believe in a democratic form of government, else they would never become naturalized citizens of the U. S. They, no doubt, would rejoice to see the Hohenzollers driven from the German throne, and the German people be given a free democratic form of Government. Therefore Senator R. A. LaFollette is misrepresenting them. He is, in a measure, justifying Germany in her barbarous treatment of Belgium and the ruthless destruction of innocent human lives by her Zepalins and undersea boats.

Senator LaFollette is a disappointment to many American people outside of his own state and they will feel relieved when he retires to private life.

### NEW CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

Chancellor Michaelis' speech to the Reichstag confirms the worst impressions in regard to the crisis which put him in office. He repeats the same falsehoods about responsibility for the war which have been uttered by Germany from the first. He insists on a conqueror's peace and, like his predecessor, he glosses over Germany's aggressive aims under the euphemism of "guarantee." He persists in misstating the facts about the allied blockade in order to justify the submarine war. In defiance of truth he predicts success for the submarines in starving the allies before American forces can be put in the field and before Russian forces can be reorganized to make allied supremacy decisive. He does this to keep alive in the German people the delusive hope of victory. The one grain of truth in his speech is the admission that the food situation in Germany is bad, but he predicts relief from this year's crop in face of the known fact that it is worse than that of 1915.

Comparison of the Chancellor's speech, point by point, with known facts will prove that Prussianism is still supreme in Germany, that it still clings to its aim to destroy freedom by scientifically applied methods of barbarism, that it still holds the German people in thralldom by force and falsehood, and that democracy can only be made safe by its destruction.

"The concentration of the Russian army compelled Germany to seize the sword."

The Russian army was mobilized against Austria, not against Germany, until Germany began to mobilize though the German alliance with Austria justified mobilization against Germany also. But priority of mobilization is unimportant by comparison with the conduct of Germany in the negotiations which preceded the war. The outstanding facts are that the entire powers, joined by Germany's ally, Italy, strove for mediation between Austria and Serbia, and that Germany rejected all their overtures; that, when Austria showed signs of reaching an agreement with Russia, Germany forced her hand by declaring war on Russia first; that Germany was ready for war, while the other powers were not. Germany prevented mediation, was ready for war and began war. Germany wanted war.—Oregonian.

Germany, and especially her war lords, express themselves as having contempt for the military ability of United States soldiers and sailors. Just what has inspired this notion is something unknown to anybody except these German war lords. As a matter of fact, the United States has never lost a war. True, we

have never "met up" with the Germans, but as we have met the troops of England a couple of times and held our own with them and the English seem now a good match for German troops, she (Germany) has no reason to despise the American "Sammys." General Pershing has but a small army of some 30,000 men over there now and these have not been sent to the trenches as yet. But later on when the National Guard troops are sent over and the new army of a half million men follows, the American troops can make quite a showing in the trenches. Nor is there any doubt but what the American soldier will give a good account of himself when he faces the Germans. One thing is sure, these German war lords will have to revise their opinions of the American soldier.



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