

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

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HITTING BELOW THE BELT

It has long been the custom in both congress and state legislatures to tack on measures which could not depend upon their own merits to appeal for legislative support, to worthy and necessary measures, or to take advantage of the governments necessities to force the adoption of measures which, under other conditions would be rejected.

During the Civil war Wall street, N. Y., took advantage of the governments necessities and forced the adoption of the exception clause on the greenback. Whether this was wise or otherwise, some of our best statesmen of that day opposed the adoption of that clause bitterly. Had not a currency measure been of vital necessity in that hour, it would have been impossible to cripple the value of the greenback in this manner. The same was true of the National Bank act, which Wall street fashioned to suit her own notions and, practically, forced the government to furnish money with which to operate the national banks. During the many years of peace we have had, it has been the custom to tack onto worthy and necessary measures pending in congress as riders, unworthy and many times features of purely private interests, in order that they would become law. Congress, rather than forego the passage of the worthy and oftentimes vitally necessary features, would adopt the measure as a whole, including the unworthy parts.

Men who have had vicious and unworthy measures to push, have pursued this plan and many times have been successful. Such unfair and almost dishonest methods have cost the American people billions of dollars.

In Oregon we now have a law which enables the governor to impose the single item veto, which will prove a block to such nefarious methods. The president of the U. S. should be given such power.

The same nefarious method has been fursued by our prohibition friends in endeavoring to force congressional action on prohibition as a rider to the Food measure. It is an undoubted fact that the passage of the Food Regulation measure is vitally important to the successful prosecution of the war. The law should have been enacted in time for the regulation of the prices of the present crop. Yet prohibition enthusiasts have held the measure back several weeks because of the prohibition rider, which they had succeeded in attaching. The holding back of the passage of the food bill, has cost the American people millions of dollars, and the end is not yet.

Anyway the prohibition amendment to the constitution is sufficiently important to stand upon its own merits and it is simply disgust-

ing that the men, who have its destinies in hand, should attempt to force its enactment into law by trickery. Unless we win the war all the prohibition legislation in the world should be of but little consequence, when the very life of democracy is in the balance.

Almost the same may be said of Union Labor organizations in their strikes about ship yards, which are now building ships for the government. The speedy construction of both steel and wooden boats, is a vital factor necessary to win the war and the men who encourage or participate in a strike which delays the construction of even one vessel, assumes a very grave responsibility. Indeed his patriotism is of a doubtful quality, for these striking workmen are doing just what the German government would have them do. Every days delay in preventing the completion of these much needed ships, means delay in sending our soldiers to France and may mean scant food for the armies which are fighting to preserve democracy.

Any measure of legislation should stand upon its own merits. If it cannot become a law without hiding behind or in the skirts of a vital or necessary measure, it is fair to assume it is unworthy to become a law. Also, if Labor Unions have just cause or grounds for going on a strike, let it come at a time when our governmental structure is not in need of the support of every loyal American citizen.

DON'T SELL YOUR COWS

Owing to dry pastures and the scarcity and high price of feed, it is said that some of our dairy farmers contemplate selling their herds of cows and going out of the dairy business. The Tribune believes such men will make a grave mistake if they do so. While the present price of milk and milk products is high, the outlook is for still higher prices. It may be necessary to decrease the size of the herd. If so, none but the least profitable of the herd should be sold. In fact, with the scarcity and high price of feed, the wise dairymen will, as a matter of good business sense, cull out the least profitable of his cows and sell them to the butcher.

Scio's best outlook for prosperity and progress is the dairy cow. With our condensery, creameries and cheese factories, a profitable price for milk is a future surety. The farmer who has a half dozen or more of good dairy cows and prepares to care for them rightly, is sure of a swelling bank account. Just at this time the proper care for cows may be gloomy. The feed problem for the coming year may be perplexing and as before stated, some of the herd may have to be sold. If so, the condition may be a blessing in disguise. If it causes the dairymen to know his cows and what they are earning for him and cause him to ascertain which cows are profitable and which are mere boarders, he is sure to place his business on a more profit earning basis.

It is a surety that the next four or five years, dairy products will command a good price. Indeed the day of two-bit butter seems to have passed, never to return. So the farmer dairymen, who studies his business in an intelligent manner by breeding up his herd from his best milk producers and adding thereto nothing but the best, cannot make a mistake. Even if the cost of feed now eats up his profits, it is surely a good business policy to stay with his cows. All business have their ups and downs and, sometimes, expenses eat up the profit, just as the outlook now is for the dairymen. But there is always a better day ahead and he, who is ready, reaps the reward.

Farmers Union Doings

(Continued from page 1)

always went down and when prices went down tests went up. It seems that these testing machines are made to work automatically with prices and seem to be very sensitive-constructed and always work up and down as the occasion may demand. We have not forgotten that when the Scio condensery was first started that the price of butter fat was advanced by these Portland concerns in order to put the condensery down and out. We have not forgotten that when our cheese factory was started that the Scio condensery jumped the price of milk up immediately, in some cases that we know of, to 50 cents per hundred more than they had been paying, in order to put the cheese factory out of business, but the cheese factory is still running and is going to continue to run and Rockefeller has not got money enough to buy some of the farmers off who are patronizing it. We all know the condensery would not be paying the farmer now \$2.10 per hundred for milk, if the cheese factory was not there. We know also, that they ought to be paying the farmer \$3 per hundred for his milk instead of \$2.10, when it is selling on the market for \$5.60 a case, and 90 pounds of the farmer's milk makes a case of condensed milk, and the market reports shows a shortage of condensed milk, while all factories are running at full capacity, they cannot supply the demand. These conditions of course being caused by the war, as everybody understands. Ordinarily these conditions do not exist, anyway cheese bear a more regular price upon the market than condensed milk, hence when conditions are normal, cheese factories pay more for milk than do condenseries, and every farmer who is now getting \$2.10 per hundred for his milk, and will probably get more, is only getting it because of the cheese factory being here. Take it away and see what you would get. If it had never started, what would you be getting now? And yet, some farmers are fighting the cheese factory, fighting the Farmers Union. Unconsciously fighting the hands and the causes that are really putting money into their pockets. Why not all farmers come into the Union and help fight this cause of right out to a finish? Who ever heard of any corporation of private individuals doing business in the interest of the producer? So let us stand or fall together in the battle for our own interests. When the war stops, condensed milk is going to tumble, and the hands that are feeding you now or those who want to down the cheese factory will not feed you when condensed milk gets down to normal conditions again.

Some other very important measures are on foot that in due time we will be glad to report to you. In conclusion, I want to say that the picnic held on the 28th inst., was a great success, and had a very good crowd in the afternoon and some excellent speaking.

Bros. J. P. Wilbur, of Stayton, F. A. Sikes, State Secretary of the Farmers Union, J. D. Brown, State President and L. H. McMahan, of Salem. All gave some excellent talks in the interest of co-operation and education along Farmers Union lines. Mr. McMahan's speech being along the line of injustice and inequality in state and national affairs, mentioning among other things, the regulation of food supplies among the farmers to the neglect of big corporations, such as the Standard Oil Co., sugar trust, steel trust, etc. upon which the government makes no effort to control prices in which the common people at home are interested in.

Geo. L. Sutherland

C. C. BRYANT

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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