

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.

IS THE KAISER DOOMED

Seeing that the kaiser has failed to accomplish the things he set out to do at the beginning of the war, and that his enemies are growing stronger and more numerous, he should now, at least, begin to read "the handwriting on the wall" and prepare for the doom which time seems certain to have in store for him. Autocracy seems bound to go down under the assaults of democracy.

When Germany forced conditions in 1914 which involved the world in war, the kaiser set out to accomplish the first leg of his purpose to dominate the world. His large army, which had been in preparation for years, his immense stock of munitions and almost inexhaustible war chest, and the millions of men in the German states, Austria, and Italy, seemed sufficient to guarantee success in his first purpose—the capture of Paris and the subjection of France.

But his calculations were based on false premises. Italy refused to become involved with friendly power, just to gratify the lust for power of the German war lord and Belgium's little army stubbornly resisted the invasion of her territory as a highway for the German armies in their march on Paris. Italy declaring neutrality, released the French army on her border, so that the two or three weeks check to the Germans enabled France to mobilize her armies on her northern frontier. After being forced back to the river Marne, the final check to the German march on Paris was made and this was the nearest approach the kaiser's troops were able to make towards the French capital. Since that battle the Germans have been slowly but gradually forced back towards their own territory.

Italy not only refused to become an ally of Germany in her mad purpose, but soon became an active enemy by declaring war on Austria. Thus giving the Austrian armies plenty of occupation and preventing them from aiding Germany in her assault on France.

England, while keeping the German navy bottled up in home harbors, now began sending her armies into Belgium and northern France, settling for all time Germany's purpose to capture Paris in the negative. Germany was then forced to conclude that her land campaign was a failure. Her navy did not dare attempt the open sea and some other method of attack must be evolved. The ruthless U-boat campaign resulted. A measure of success rewarded this new and monstrous method of warfare, for thousands of merchant vessels, both of hostile and neutral nations, were destroyed. But the success has not been what Germany hoped for and expected. The effort to bring England to her knees by starvation has proven a flat failure. It has, also,

resulted in making an active enemy of the most powerful nation in the world, and this is the result Germany certainly did not desire. The United States is now sending her armies and munitions over to France despite the efforts of the U-boats to prevent. Not a troop ship has been sunk and we all know that Germany would have them sunken if it were possible. By the time next winter is over, the United States will have a large and well trained army in France and, in conjunction with the armies of France, England and Italy, the march on Berlin will be begun.

If France and England could hold up and drive back the German armies, surely with the help of the United States armies, the drive for Berlin can be made faster and more furiously. And if the German troops cannot hold their enemies back when protected by the best possible fortifications, they surely will be in a more helpless condition when driven into the open.

Therefore the doom of the present German government seems a certainty now, though terrific battles are yet to be fought and millions of men are yet to be slaughtered. The price, awful to consider as it is, must be paid to make democracy safe in the world and to, let us hope, bring to an end all wars between human kind.

The kaiser would now be delighted to make peace and bring to an end a war he knows he cannot win. But, to him, a treaty is but a scrap of paper, to be broken at will, so his word written or spoken, cannot be trusted. The German people must create some governmental power, which will feel in honor bound to live up to the pledged work Germany must make, before the war can end and by the breaking down of the militarism of autocracy.

But even republics engaged in war, as in the case of the Civil war, will not give up until driven to the last ditch, an autocracy as represented by Kaiser Wilhelm will hardly be willing to abdicate until the German people are practically annihilated. The world never knew such determination in the hearts of democratic peoples to end a war and end it right, as is now the case with the nations warring on autocracy. Only the people in any and all nations should choose the man or men who shall rule over them and the German people will be made to know and recognize this fact. The people of any nation can be trusted, but kings nor emperors never. Even the English people do not trust their king because they limit his powers to a much less extent than we, a republic, give our president. So kaiserism is now doomed to extinction and the democratic peoples of the world are writing the document.

\$20,000,000,000 CONGRESS

Congress adjourned last Saturday. If any evidence is required to show that that body was fully and completely in earnest in the prosecution of the war, the sum total of the appropriations made and the means provided for raising of the money, is sufficient answer. \$20,000,000,000 means the expenditure or \$200 for every man, woman and child, of the United States. And this vast sum does not include the billions expended at the last regular session of congress, nor the billions which will be appropriated at future sessions.

Pronably two-thirds of this sum is provided for by taxation and the rest will be borrowed from the people through the sale of Liberty bonds. It should, also, be remembered that very large sums are being loaned by our government to our allies over in Europe which, of course we expect them to repay soon after the war closes and will be a

large help in the adjustment of our finances at that time. Even with this help our nation is likely to have a bonded debt of \$25,000,000,000.

When the Civil war closed our entire bonded debt for four years of war was slightly over two billion dollars. But then we had but 30,000,000 of people and not more than one-twentieth of the wealth we now have. The entire Civil war debt could have been paid in twenty years and without distressing the people, had it then been thought advisable.

With this enormous debt against the nation, one would think that the people will be burdened with a tremendous national debt with consequent high taxation for generations to come. But such need not be the case. With our tremendous resources, the entire debt could be wiped out in twenty to thirty years without grievously burdening the people.

Germany surely did not realize what enormous resources she was arraying against herself when she forced the United States to join the fortunes of her enemies. In food supplies, munitions of war and money, the United States is far richer than any other nation. Moreover when her young men are properly trained, they make as good or better soldiers than those of any other nation.

And when the war is ended, the United States will be in a much better financial condition than any other nation. She will be the financial center of the world, as she is now.

A Soldiers Letter

(Continued from page 1)

seemed a long time before we stopped. Then came the heart and lung test. It was in this test that so many flunked on. Then the flat footed ones were sorted out and the sound men that were left marched along a table and our finger prints were taken. Next came the oath and then we became really and truly rookies. After a good nights rest I awoke to the fact that I was no longer free to come and go as I pleased but must do as someone higher up said. So with that thought in my mind, I started my first days work for my country. By special authority I left the depot and was assigned to the band, which was to be my home till the end of the war or I had stopped a few ounces of steel at least. I was given a camp cot, a straw tick, two blankets and was told to make myself at home, of course I was welcome and they hoped I'd stay a long time with 'em. I saw the joke all right and so with a good laugh around I was made welcome. We have plenty to eat, our breakfast menu differs in detail but the usual bill of fare is oat meal mush or corn flakes, meat, potatoes, gravy, eggs, bread and coffee. Fruit, such as prunes, pears, jam, cantalopes or grapes are served each day. From 8 to 9 a. m. the band marches and from 9:30 to 10:30 rehearsal is on. At 11:10 the band plays for guard mount and at 11:30 the calls to arms, I mean the call to arms, is blown.

An interesting event happened the other day when we were hiked out to the rifle range, a distance of four miles. We were stopped quite often to rest and it so happened that prune orchards were plentiful and—Oh well, Napoleon said that soldiers traveled on his stomach, so why change the system.

If anyone wishes any special information, I will, on request, send it if possible. My address is printed here and all letters will be promptly answered.

Allen L. Robbins
44th Inf. Band
Vancouver, Wash.

Mortgage Loans Negotiated

Notary Public

N. M. Newport

Attorney at Law

CITY ATTORNEY

LEBANON

OREGON

G. F. Korinek, B. V. S.

Veterinarian

Both Telephones

STAYTON -- OREGON



ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

In addition to complete courses in general and scientific education, offers full opportunities in MILITARY DRILL, DOMESTIC SCIENCE ARTS AND COMMERCE

Plan for effective future service. Your country needs it. Send for free illustrated booklets, "Train the Brain for Peace or War" and "The Woman and the University." Address Registrar, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Oregon

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is complete and our stock fresh and clean.

We carry a full line of Tea, Coffee, Spices, Canned Goods, and in fact, everything needed for the table.

HIBLER & GILL CO.



J. F. WESELY

DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries
Queensware, Glassware, Etc.
Field and Garden Seeds



Cash Paid for Veal, Hogs, Hides and Cascara Bark
Prices Right

Our Motto: Live and Let Live

J. F. WESELY

SCIO

OREGON

East Via California

Is a pleasant winter route. Travel in comfort through a land where it is always summer.

There is San Francisco, San Jose, Del Monte, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Venice and other charming resorts and much beautiful scenery enroute

Three Daily Trains

Portland to San Francisco. Standard and tourist sleepers, dining cars, solid steel equipment. Particularly attractive at this season of the year.

Ask your local agent for particulars

John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent
Portland, Oregon

Southern Pacific Lines