

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

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LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM

Since the entrance of the United States into the greatest war in the history of the world, the word "loyalty" is often spoken and printed in newspapers. The definition of "loyalty" as given by standard dictionaries is "faithfulness, devotion to duty, etc." To this, if we add patriotism which means love of one's country, we have made plain the duty of every citizen of the United States in the day when the very existence of democratic forms of government is in danger.

In our own country, wherein free speech is guaranteed by our Federal constitution, loyalty seems to have many different meanings. During times of peace, we think nothing of listening to words in criticism of our government, which is rank treason in tendency when our nation is at war. When the war emergency curbs their tongues, a great roar about constitution guarantees usually follows.

The great mass of the American people interpret loyalty and patriotism in its true sense and the general rush to the colors by our young men, inspires one with pride. Yet there are a few people who vex the president and congress with their personalisms at a time when president and congress should be giving their attention to the things which will win the war. When the war is won, then there will be plenty of time to consider woman suffrage, prohibition and kindred affairs. If we do not win the war, it will make no difference whether or not we have national suffrage or national prohibition. The advocates of these reforms may think they are loyal and patriotic, but they are not. They are hampering congress and are pursuing a policy which is calculated to create antagonisms in congress and among the people, when the utmost harmony should prevail. This action may not be outright treason, but it is next door to it. It is hampering the prosecution of the war, in a measure, by the crowding of domestic affairs upon the attention of congress, and this hampering by crowding selfish cults to the front in time of war, is treasonable in its tendencies. When the war is won, these things can be treated with consideration.

Strikes, by labor unions is even more treasonable than the above mentioned. When an industry, absolutely necessary for a quick and vigorous prosecution of the war, is held up, what can it be called but treason? They have done or are doing just as the kaiser would have them do. The constitution says any act which will give aid and comfort to the enemy, is treason and labor strikes, at this time, is certainly giving comfort and indirect aid to the enemy and may cause the useless death of many of our boys on the other side of the ocean.

But the I. W. W. or wobblies, are

the greatest of offenders. Influenced no doubt, by German gold, this organization burns property, destroys machinery and plants bombs, things which are calculated to aid the Germans. They are an enemy in the rear and do things secretly what they dare not do in the open. The constitution says: "The penalty of treason is death." Surely this I. W. W. organization is guilty of treason and should be treated as traitors. They are an enemy in the rear and are far more to be dreaded than the enemy in the open.

This war is far more serious than many think. Because it is about 6000 miles away, we do not fully realize the situation. When long lists of dead, wounded and missing are being sent over from the battle front, then we will realize what war means. This writer remembers Civil war days and how closely the people at home scrutinized the casualty lists after a great battle. Before many weeks, we may be just as anxiously looking over similar lists from the battles in Europe. At such times it will be wise if these enemies in the rear, keep a still tongue in their heads.

The trouble is, when our constitution was made the safeguard thrown about the citizen was made a little too strong. Unloyal and selfish citizens can, if they will, take advantage of this safeguard and say and do things which no other country under the sun will let go unpunished. Our courts are so lenient and our law is so interlarded with quibbles and technicalities that men dare commit these disloyal acts and escape punishment, far too often. Only when grim visaged war is on, do our courts hold disloyal utterances and acts seriously.

As a matter of fact, we are all in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war or against it. There are no halfway grounds. If a man is not outspoken in support of the government, he is a good man to watch. Moreover, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to report any disloyal utterances he may hear or know of to the proper authority. It is our duty, that is to say, we people who cannot go to war, to squelch this enemy in the rear and to harmonize ourselves, regardless of creed or political party and do the things which will aid our boys to win the war. We can be soldiers at home as well as if we were at the battle front.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY

A dispatch in the Portland Telegram of December 15, in which Ex-Governor Hoch, chairman of the Board of Administration of Kansas State Agricultural college, states that no offer was made by his board to President J. W. Kerr, of Corvallis, to become the head of the Kansas Farmers school and that the question of employing President Kerr was not even mentioned at a board meeting. Also, that the employment of President Kerr had never been discussed at any time by the board over which he presides. President Kerr says the offer was made. So the matter simply stands upon the veracity of these two gentlemen.

If Governor Hoch has stated the facts in the case, President Kerr is placed in the unenviable position of having promoted the offer for the purpose of clubbing the board of regents of O. A. C. into increasing his already munificent salary.

The Kansas college, had it made the offer officially, would have done so in writing and it is up to President Kerr to produce this paper. Otherwise, he will stand before the Oregon public as having made a false statement for a selfish purpose.

O. A. C. is an institution which is

supported mainly by Oregon tax payers and they have a right to know the truth about this matter. They do not want, as the head of their leading college, a man whose veracity is even questioned, let alone standing convicted of falsehood by the general public. They do not want a man who will stoop to the practices of the common grafter, at the head of an institution where their boys and girls are educated.

If Governor Hoch's statement is true, there is but one course open to President Kerr, if he would continue as president of O. A. C. He should state to his Board of Regents the source from whence his reputed offer was made and refuse to personally profit because of a false statement. This is the course a man of honor and of as high standing in society as President Kerr, would be expected to take. Otherwise the Board of Regents should demand his resignation.

There is no doubt but what President Kerr is a valuable man. The splendid success which O. A. C. has heretofore made is abundant evidence of the fact. Oregon tax payers will agree that he is most successful in obtaining special appropriations by and from the Oregon legislature. But, no matter how useful and efficient he has been in the past, his sphere of usefulness will be greatly injured, unless he establishes the fact that he was made a bona fide offer by the Kansas college.

The Tribune will be glad to publish the news that President Kerr is fully vindicated and that he has pursued a course of honor throughout the entire affair.

Another Christmas tide is at hand. Necessarily it cannot be as carefree and jolly as usual. Many of our young men are now absent as members of the army or navy. Many more will have a serious feeling as they answer the questions propounded by the questionnaire and cannot know how soon they will be called to join the colors. Thus conditions effect almost every family, more or less. But it is our duty to face conditions as pleasantly as possible and make what is unavoidable with as little unhappiness. Let us hope that Christmas one year hence will find most if not all of our soldier boys at home and the world at peace again. Let peace among men and liberty to all mankind, be our most sincere wish. In this our twenty-seventh year in newspaper work we extend to our readers the customary Christmas greetings with the hope that Christmas, 1918, will find you, one and all, happier and more prosperous.

The condensery disbursed about \$40,000 for milk, hauling, employes, freight, wood, etc., for the month of November. About three-fourths of this sum remains among local people.

Local Market Report

Wheat per bushel	\$ 1.80
Oats " "	.85
Bran per ton	44.00
Wheat chop per ton	65.00
Oat chop " "	60.00
Barley Chop " "	50.00
Flour per sack	2.65
Eggs per dozen, cash	.46
Butter fat per lb	.61
Chickens, hens per lb	.15
" spring " "	.15
" roosters " "	.10
Turkeys " "	.10
Geese " "	.10
Ducks " "	.15
Beef " "	.08
Veal " "	.13 1/2
Hogs, live per hundred lb	14.75
Hogs, dressed " "	.17 1/2
Mutton " "	11.00

First Annual Masquerade DANCE

Given by the

PYTHIAN SISTERS

at

Wesely Hall, Scio, Ore.

**New Years Night
Tues., January 1**

MUSIC BY ARNOLDS JAZZERS

PRIZES

Ladies—For Most Fancy Costume

Ladies—For Best Comic Costume

Gentlemen—Best Character Representation

Gentlemen—For the Best Comic Costume

Admission for Spectators 25c

SUPPER AT MIDNIGHT

1918 Greetings 1918

Dear Friend:

We wish to express to you our sincere thanks and appreciation for your past favors and wish you and yours a Merry Christmas and a Happy Prosperous New Year.

Yours very truly

J. J. Wesely

Holiday Fares

Reduced round trip fares to California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho points will enable you to go home for Christmas and New Years.

California Sale dates to California points December 21st to 23rd and 25th to 28th inclusive. Return limit January 15th

Oregon Washington Idaho Sale dates between all stations in Oregon and from all stations in Oregon to stations on other lines in Oregon, Washington and Idaho December 22nd to 25th inclusive. Return limit January 3

Oregon Between points in Oregon only, additional sale dates December 29 to 31 and January 1. Return limit January 3rd.

Ask your local agent for particulars

John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent
Portland, Oregon

Southern Pacific Lines