

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

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Oregon as second class matter.

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

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THE WAR WILL END, WHEN?

Next week Linn county will send 45 of the 1500 selective draft men, which is the third call to the colors from Oregon. This last call takes about all of the class 1 men of the present registration. Nor will this be the last call. More men will be called out as rapidly as they can be received at the numerous cantonments and be equipped. In fact, we must expect to increase our armed forces and send them across the ocean until the Huns are forced back to their own territory, abundantly satisfied that they have not a mission to force German domination over the civilized world.

This great war is the death struggle of autocracy, which advocates the divine right of kings to rule, and the struggle will not end until the autocrats have given up all hope of success in their plans to overcome democracy. That time may be within the present year; or, it may be several years hence. But no matter how short or how long the time may be, the American people are determined to fight until they win. Our young men join the colors whenever called; the people buy liberty bonds whenever the Government requires, and donate to the Red Cross when money is needed. In fact, the resources of the American people seem unlimited in the supply of men, in money, and in the production of food supplies, and people seem willing to give all.

These facts are now penetrating the Hun brain and evidently has caused the present tremendous drive to break through the Allies' defenses before the Americans are at the battle front in large numbers. There are now anywhere from 500,000 to 1,000,000 American troops in Europe and are being added to, it is said, by 50,000 each week. Hence, every day the Huns delay in forcing their way through the lines of their enemies makes the chore the more impossible. The allied armies express every confidence in being able to hold an unbroken front and to become a veritable stone wall against Hun assaults.

A failure of the Huns to break through spells disaster to them both at the battle front and at home. The German people will not submit to an impossible effort on the part of their armies when the only result is long trains of wounded being sent home and hundreds of thousands slain and left on the battle fields to rot.

When the war was begun, Germany started on a campaign of conquest. She has achieved success on the east where she met the half-armed and organized Russian army. This success the Kaiser has used to quiet any rising discontent among his people. On the western front it is different. Here the Huns must meet soldiers as well equipped, as well organized, and as brave as themselves. They meet an enemy commanded by generals even super-

ior in art of war to their own generals; an enemy which their spies and gold cannot corrupt; and best of all, an enemy which is fighting to maintain the principles of democracy in the world, and an enemy which cannot and will not be conquered.

Yet until the Kaiser and his war lords, who know that defeat means the end of autocracy, are driven from power, the war will continue. This is their only alternative to remain in power, and as long as German and Austrian men will furnish themselves for cannon fodder the war will continue. These war lords do not think it possible for their great war machine, which they have been building for 40 to 50 years, can be defeated by the citizen soldiery of democracy. They forget that these same citizen soldiers are men, any one of whom is superior to their Kaiser, because they are fighting for human liberty, while their soldiers are servants and are fighting simply to perpetuate their own serfdom.

However, as all wars have ended and this, the greatest of all, must end. The Tribune believes that end will be before the present year closes. When the Huns have beat at the stone wall of the Allies until they become satisfied the wall is impregnable, then the Allies will do some of the beating. Then the Hun horde will start on its return home—what is left of them—humiliated and conquered. Then, if the Hun soldier has any regard whatever for himself and his family, he will turn upon and destroy the dynasty which practically has destroyed the German people. His manhood will finally assert itself and destroy the greatest enemy of the German people—the Kaiser and his war lords.

ELECTION AFTERMATH

The returns of the primary election of last Friday suggest several features to the thoughtful which may be of practical benefit in campaigns of candidates in the future.

The leading feature is, that a candidate who abuses or misrepresents a rival candidate, seldom gets anywhere. Also, the making of false claims of sure success prior to the election gets no votes but tends to stimulating a rival candidate to extra endeavor. Expensive advertising, while yielding golden harvest to the printer, is of doubtful utility. Voters are not easily swept from their feet by a manifestation of prodigal expenditure of money to secure a nomination.

Another very important feature is that an official who has rendered efficient, capable and industrious service, will not be turned down by the people just because somebody else wants his official position.

Still another feature noticeable is that counties other than Multnomah returned an unusually light vote, and Multnomah's vote decided the result in most cases. People were too busy, or their thoughts had been too much taken up with the war to bother about home politics.

THREE "IFS."

If Secretary of State Ben W. Olcott had resigned his present office when he entered the race for governor, the tally sheets at the numerous voting places might have totalled differently.

If the Albany Herald had not indulged in so much mud slinging and misrepresentation of Judge McKnight, the Judge might not have been renominated. Sometimes an official gains friends by the enemies he makes.

If Deputy Sheriff Joe Frum had not been subject to draft, a matter his rivals used to his disadvantage, he might have won the nomination for sheriff.

Total of Liberty Loan.

The total of the third liberty loan is \$4,170,019,650, an oversubscription of 39 per cent above the three billion minimum sought. The number of subscribers was about 17,000,000. Every Federal reserve district oversubscribed, the Minneapolis district going to 172 per cent, the highest, and the New York district to 124 per cent, the lowest.

In announcing these figures today the Treasury explained that the total may be changed slightly by later reports from Federal Reserve banks.

"This is the most successful loan the United States has offered, both in number of subscribers and in the amount realized," said Secretary McAdoo in a statement. "I congratulate the country on this wonderful result, which is irrefutable evidence of the strength, patriotism and determination of the American people."

This great result was achieved notwithstanding the fact that the country has been called upon to pay since the second liberty loan and to including the month of June income and excess profits taxes to the amount of approximately \$3,000,000,000, which will make a total amount turned into the treasury of the United States from such taxes and the third liberty loan of about \$7,000,000,000.

Postmasters Are Marine Recruiters

In order that every man between the ages of 18 and 36 years of age, either married or single, may have the opportunity of enlisting in the United States Marine Corps, every postmaster in Oregon has been authorized to examine, accept and transfer men for this excellent branch of service. The Marine Corps is the oldest branch of American service; is mentioned in the same breath with the Foreign Legion of France, the Texas Rangers, the Northwest Mounted Police, and the Pennsylvania State Constabulary.

Marines are specially trained, splendidly equipped and fight as artillery, infantry, cavalry, signal men, aviators and in any manner that necessity or the occasion demands. In recognition of their splendid record in the past and their excellent achievements in the present struggle for democracy, Congress has authorized the increasing of the corps to 75,500 men in order that they may take over and maintain a separate section of trenches in France.

United States Marines wear a separate and distinctive uniform from either the Army or the Navy. They also have their own corps device, which consists of an anchor, globe and eagle, and is worn on the hat, cap or helmet of the Marine. It is by this small device that the Marine is readily distinguished from all other branches of service.

Registered and unregistered men between the above mentioned ages, who are desirous of enlisting, may do so. Registered men must furnish a statement from their local board that they are not needed to fill the current quota of the draft and that permission has been granted for their enlistment in the Marines. Married men must have the written consent of the wife that she consents to his enlistment. Your postmaster will gladly assist you in obtaining your release from the local board and will also explain this splendid branch of service. Ask him today.

The newspapers which come to our table this week do not have so much the appearance of a "rogues gallery" as had those of last week. We ask pardon of the defeated candidates for using the comparison. The successful will not demand the aforesaid pardon.

M. S. Allen Did Not State Facts.

Now that Judge McKnight has been renominated it is simply justice to print F. M. Redfield's reply to M. S. Allen, who was trying to defeat the renomination of the Judge. The Tribune publishes the article because the Albany papers refused to do so. Mr. Redfield, who is familiar with the facts, replies as follows:

"In the issue of the Albany Evening Herald of May 10, I notice a communication by M. S. Allen, in which he says 'one of the main arguments that Judge McKnight is putting up to the tax payers of Linn county for his re-election is that he has kept down taxes.' Mr. Allen then goes on to state the amount of his assessment and tax levy for different years from 1904 to 1917, endeavoring to show that taxes have increased under Judge McKnight's administration. He states the state and county levy for 1912 was 12 mills, which is correct. He skips 1913 and 1914. Judge McKnight assumed office January 1, 1913. The state levy for that year was 4.4 mills and Linn county paid a state tax of \$131,781 and the county being in debt a levy of 15 mills for state and county purposes was made. In 1914, the state levy was 3.2 mills and the county levy reduced to 12 mills. In 1915, the state levy was 2.7 mills and the levy for state and county reduced to 11.5 mills. In 1916, the state and county

levy was 11.5 mills, although the county's assessed valuation was \$876,422 less than in 1915; and in 1917 the state and county levy was reduced to 11.2 mills. Mr. Allen is in error when he states that the county levy for 1915 and 1916 was 12.5 mills.

"According to Mr. Allen's showing his assessment has been practically the same during these last years yet his tax levy has been gradually reduced from the first year of Judge McKnight's term of office. This has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that each session of the legislature has enacted laws that added additional expense to the counties of the state."

Currency ranging from \$1 up will soon be the circulating medium on the Pacific Coast as well as in all parts of the country. This is not due to the scarcity of gold but to the wear of the metal by constant use. Large banks will only receive large sums of gold by weight. The loss by abrasion on a single \$20 gold piece is very small, but on a half million or so the loss amounts to several dollars.

Some political prognosticators have proven to be false prophets this year. In some way they have lost the political combination.

It is said the trip up Salt river will start this week with the boat heavily laden.

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