

## THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

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### GERMANY WILL BE OSTRACIZED

It is a mystery to many people why Germany continues the war when the war lords must know that there is not even a possibility that she can win the war. With an enormous debt, which she can never repay, the loss of thousands of her wage earners being slaughtered daily, and with the growing ill will of the nations of the world with whom she must have trade intercourse when the war is over, one would think that even their war maniacs would see what the future after-war days holds in store for them.

Germany must surely think she will be able to resume the commercial intercourse with the nations she is now warring with she enjoyed before she invoked the deluge of blood upon the world. She will be greatly disappointed if she does. The trademark "made in Germany" will be sufficient to condemn any article of manufactured goods she may place on the market, no matter how low the price may be. She has generated a world hatred for her people and anything German which will require ages to overcome.

Before the war the United States used and depended upon many things in the way of chemicals, dyestuffs, potash, toys, etc., of which Germany enjoyed almost a monopoly. She will not have this trade when the war is over, because we have learned to do without them or are making them ourselves. She will never regain this trade. Our harbors will be closed to her ships and she will have practically closed the sea to her commerce.

The outlook at after the war conditions must indeed be gloomy to her thinking men. With the friendship of every nation with which she is at war, including the neutral nations, forfeited, there is scarcely a ray of hope to look forward to. She will be an outcast nation without a friend or neighbor. The load of punishment she is taking on will be a burden to her national life which will weigh her down for ages.

Her business men may not think this condition will exist. But it will. Who will want to do business with a nation which has exerted every power she has to destroy civilization? Who will want to visit a country which could tolerate the dastardly things her soldiers are now doing? What nation will be willing to mix and mingle with a nation which seems to have no respect for the laws of God, man nor the Devil?

Germany in effect will have blotted her name from the map of the world. She will be ostracized by all decent law-respecting nations as an outlaw, unworthy to associate with respectable peoples and she will richly deserve her fate.

Ed Peery dislikes being called names in public and denies that he is a "prognosticator" or any other kind of a "tater."

## THE U. S. SENATORIAL ELECTION

The Portland Telegram is trying hard to work up an antagonistic feeling between Senator McNary and ex-Governor West, who are the opposing candidates for the seat now occupied by Senator McNary. As these two gentlemen are personal friends, it is not expected that the contest between them for the place will wax warmer than that of a friendly and clean campaign. Senator McNary has proven his influence as our junior senator and a vast majority of the people will be satisfied should he be retained in the office. At the same time everyone, even his political enemies, have confidence in Oswald West and know that he will make good should he be chosen. In fact the people will be well satisfied with the election of either gentleman. So what is the use, brother Telegram, to try to create antagonism when none exists? The only effect such work will have will simply stir up Mr. West's friends into activity. The Tribune can support either of them without any personal or party feeling, believing either will well care for the interests of Oregon and support all war measures patriotically.

### GIVE IT THE RIGHT TITLE

Initiative petitions are now being circulated to create an emergency war fund and providing for a 1-mill tax on all the property of the state to raise this fund. This plan has been adopted to get around the six per cent increase tax limit.

The title to the bill should be changed, for the present title simply deceives the people. It should read "An Emergency War Fund" to provide money with which to pay a state constabulary or police force. Then the people would know the purpose for which they are asked to tax themselves.

As no emergency has yet arisen, except that some people wanted to have themselves placed on the state salary list, nor is there an emergency likely to arise, The Tribune thinks there is no reason to add one mill to the state tax levy at the present time. The state constabulary or police is an expense wholly uncalled for and should not now be foisted upon the people through appealing to their patriotism. We are likely to be called upon by the federal government and the Red Cross to pay out every cent of money we can spare and it is a gross injustice to increase our taxes unnecessarily.

It is an easy matter to enact laws which multiply the number of state employees but it is not easy to get rid of these tax eaters, as witness the great difficulty we are having to dispose of our forty to fifty tax-eating state commissions.

The legislature could not foist this state police upon us without violating law to do so. Hence Governor Withycombe and others have taken this plan to build up stronger a state political machine and slip it over on the people when they are willing to do anything, or go to any expense deemed necessary to win the war. It is simply an outrage to thus impose upon a trusting people at a time when they are willing to go to any length to accomplish a necessarily patriotic purpose.

### "KHAKE COLLEGE."

Canadian college men are solving in their own way the problem presented by the interruption of their studies by the war. The man who is not impressed by their example is immune against inspiration from any source. For on the very battlefield in France, in the region that is often under the direct fire of the German artillery, they are continuing the studies which were interrupted when

they left home. They began by calling it "Khaki College," but this has been expanded into "University of Vimy Ridge." Its president is the former president of a Canadian University and there is a faculty of sixty members.

The classrooms are either in the open or in the Y. M. C. A. huts, as occasion requires. There are frequent interruptions of lectures and recitations, as enemy shells fall too thickly or the students are called suddenly to repel an attack. It speaks volumes for the intensity of purpose of the men who have made the movement possible that it has now become so well established, and its continuity is so well provided for that credits for work done are being given by the students' home institutions. It is part of the reconstruction work which will come after the war.

It is impossible to imagine the defeat of a people so imbued with determination to fit themselves, not only for war but for peace. There never has been anything like it in all history. It has its counterpart in the village schools along the front in Alsace and Lorraine, and in the millions of books we are sending to our own soldiers abroad. The Germans used to be amazed by the men who could indulge in field sports on the eve of battle; what their feelings will be when they learn that a great institution of higher learning has been set up within the range of their guns, we can only conjecture. It would dawn upon them, if they possessed capacity for comprehending the psychology of other peoples, that in attempting to fasten their system upon the whole world they have come face to face with the impossible.

Even in the midst of a dreadful war there are some things to be optimistic about. Khaki College furnishes an illuminating example.—Oregonian.

The submarine menace over in European waters seems to be well under control and the one or two U-boats on this side are about due to return to their base of supplies. Without the winning of an important land victory by the Germans soon we can conclude the beginning of the end of the war is at hand. A million of American fighters will soon be at the front and General Foch can then inaugurate a counter drive, to be ended only at the gates of Berlin.

If threshers charge 23 cents per sack for threshing wheat and freight charges are increased 25 per cent, farmers certainly should be allowed an increase in price to cover this extra cost in getting the grain to market. Anyway the price allowed by the government for wheat is not in keeping with the increased cost of commodities and products. A general regulation of prices for all commodities should be made else the lid taken off of wheat.

Superintendent Johnson, who has charge of the state flax industry, says he expects a fair crop from the more than 500 acres which the state has caused to be grown. The price for flax fiber is good and he expects a profit this year from the state's flax growing industry.

Now it is announced that the state road bonds will sell at a better figure than was obtained for those sold last year. Good idea; but a better one would be to sell none at all; or, if they must be sold, invest the proceeds in liberty bonds.

It is being ascertained that railroads can be operated without the services of presidents who drew \$50,000 to \$125,000 per year salaries.

## WHY WE ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY

By  
EPHRAIM DOUGLASS ADAMS  
Executive Head, History Department  
Leland Stanford Junior University

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry out the plan without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; . . . This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. . . . It is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling."  
—President Wilson, August 27, 1917.

### DEMOCRACY VERSUS AUTOCRACY

It is commonly said that this war is one in which America was forced to take part in order to "make the world safe for democracy." What does the phrase mean? The theories and acts of the German military autocracy definitely deny the right of the people of a state to rule themselves. The German people, in spite of forms of government that make a pretense of popular control, have no such actual control over their governors as exists in democratically organized nations. In those nations the governors can be removed by a vote of the people in a general election; in Germany the people have not this power.

The aristocracy of Germany understand this difference, and are afraid of the spread of democracy in Germany. The whole, much-admired "efficiency" of Germany is primarily due to a desperate and constant effort by Germany's rulers to divert the German people from thoughts of self-government, by offering them material prosperity. And the rulers have succeeded. One of the causes of this war was the necessity, by still further "glorious acquisitions of territory," to hush the murmurings of political discontent in Germany. Victory in war, every so often, is a necessity of the German system. "It is for social as much as for national and political reasons that we must fix our minds incessantly upon war." "Success is necessary to gain influence over the masses," wrote Bernhardi; and General Von Bissing, just before his death, wrote a "Political Testament," since largely circulated in Germany, in which he argued for the retention of Belgium, because, unless it were annexed, the prestige of the military autocracy would receive a fatal blow.

Are we—the Allies—then fighting to impose upon Germany a different system; is that the meaning of "making the world safe for democracy?"

Elihu Root says that American democratic ideals include "liberty not for themselves alone but for all who are oppressed." Lloyd George asserts that if all countries had been democratically organized, this war would not have taken place; that this war will determine not merely international relations, but will affect the lives of peoples within their own nations, for generations to come; that this war is to end in "international democracy," i. e., in liberty, equality, and fraternity, between nations, great and small. General Smuts, formerly a soldier against Great Britain in South Africa, says that the essence of this war is the question whether governments should be founded on military might or on "principles of equity, justice, fairness and equality."

Various writers have depicted this war as a test of democracy, to determine whether democracy can adjust itself to an emergency so that by sheer efficiency it shall at least equal the efficiency of a military autocracy, and assert that on this ground alone the future government of all the nations of the world is at stake. Will Crooks, the British labor leader, says this war "is a people's war. We are all in it, the man at the village pump and in the fields, the blacksmith, the carpenter and joiner, the shipwright, and the man of leisure. We are standing together because we are fighting for liberty."

Yes, this war is one in which ideals of government, of individual liberty, of civilization itself are in conflict. Democracy is lined up against autocracy. The war is in absolute fact a war of ideals. But we are not fighting to impose our ideals upon any nation. What we are fighting for, in "making the world safe for democracy," is to prevent a military autocracy from imposing its authority and its ideals upon us. We are ready to keep on minding our own business, and to let other nations do the same. A military autocracy that proposes to conquer the world must be defeated, to the point where it renounces meddling with other nations, great or small, or there is no peace in the world. That is the issue at stake, and in it rests our safety and the safety of the world.

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