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.	

U. S. AFTER THE WAR.

When the Civil war was over and the 1,500,000 soldiers returned to their homes, and with the gradual return to normal conditions, there was a general readjustment of labor conditions which together with a rapid decline of the prices of farm products and commodities, brought on a series of years of very hard times for the people. Had it not been for the large bodies of government land to furnish homes for the returned soldiers, the financial collapse would almost have destroyed the nation. With the nation financially in the grip of Wall street the wonder is that conditions were not worse than they were.

Some of the older men who passed through those times and suffered the losses for which they were in no wise to blame, think like conditions will prevail after the present war. The Tribune does not think such will be the case. While we do not pose as a financial wiseacre we may, like you, form an opinion based upon conditions at the present day as compared with the days following the Civil war.

Primarily we have had no decline in the value of our currency as compared with gold. The greenback which declined to less than half the value of gold in Civil war days, is today worth its face in gold. That is to say the regional bank notes have supplied the place of greenbacks. Hence there will be no long struggle to resume specie payment which required ten years to reach after the Civil war.

While there is sure to be a decline from the present war-boosted prices for both products and labor, the decline will not be nearly so great as after the Civil war; not sufficient at least to create a panic as in 1873. The decline in prices will be very gradual. Indeed England and France and Italy and Belgium, to say nothing about the demands of other nations, will want great quantities of our products of the farm and our factories. In Belgium and northern France they will have to replace the machinery of which they have been robbed by the Huns before they can begin manufacturing. In the meantime they too will have to be supplied largely from the shops and fields of the United States.

The enthusiasm with which the allied nations celebrated our independence day is evidence that the greatest admiration and good will exists among them all for the United States and especially the Yankee soldier in France. This good will will not die with the end of the war. It will last for all time; for all of these nations now understand the purposes and principles of the Yankee nation as never before. They can now see how utterly unselfish was our purpose in entering the war and that when President Wilson said we wanted neither indemnity nor territory he was expressing the voice of the great American people. They are convinced that our war purpose is to make the world absolutely safe for democracy and to maintain the rights of the small nations against the aggressions of the great.

We can then confidentally expect that our foreign trade will be greatly augmented to what it has ever been before. And when the war is over, if our present rate of building ships is maintained, our merchant ships will be found in every harbor of the world and the flag of "mistress of the seas" may be transferred from the British to the American merchant fleets.

So we may not expect that a series of years of hard times are to follow the war. Neither will there be lack of employment for the returned soldier. It will take many years to restore the ravages of war and much of the material for restoration will be drawn from the United States. Also the war has made the United States the creditor nation of the world. While we have been loaning our government enormous sums of money in buying liberty bonds and war saving stamps, a large portion of this money is being loaned by our government to England, France, Italy, Belgium and other countries. The so called balance of trade so heavily against us at and after the close of the Civil war will now be in our favor. Indeed New York is apt to become the financial center of the world for all time.

Another most important feature is: Instead of Wall street and other banks throughout the nation being the creditors of the government, draining a large part of the earnings of the people, as resulted after the Civil war, we, the people are the creditors. The government, which is the people, will pay the maturing interest to we, the people. Instead the banker sitting in his upholstered armchair clipping coupons we will witness the unusual in that the horny-handed farmer, mechanic and tradesman will be the clippers in chief. Even our returned soldiers will practice the use of the clipping shears to some extent.

So it can be seen that our government of today is guarding against the things which brought on the hard times after the Civil war and the confidence of the people was never so firmly fixed in the ability of our president and congress as it is today, nor as firmly united in its support. Therefore we have reason to expect many years of universal prosperity among the people and that the old time financial panic which brought ruin to thousands, is a matter of history.

WHAT IS AN EMERGENCY?

Our legislature enacted a law creating an emergency board whose particular province is when an emergency expenditure is asked for, to examine into matters and see if an emergency is merited before ordering the expenditure allowed.

For instance, the legislature makes an appropriation of money deemed sufficient for the support of our state hospital for the insane for two years, supposing conditions, prices, etc., shall continue normal. But suppose conditions change as has been the case since the legislature adjourned? This emergency board can step in as representative of the legislature and order the state treasurer to honor a sufficient draft to cover the emergency which the legislature could not anticipate when the regular appropriation was made. This is the only power granted by the legislature to the emergency board.

The board of control, composed of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, without authority of law has created a state constabulary or police which is estimated to cost the taxpayers a quarter million dollars or more per year. The emergency board is providing payment therefor or at least somebody has assumed authority to make the payment.

Now there has not been an emergency to cause the appointment of this state police. The small I. W. W. scare of a few months ago could have been taken care of by sheriffs and their deputies. If not, there are and were at the time the state police was enlisted plenty of home guards who could have been called into service to protect property and enforce the law. Thus we have an unauthorized body of men engrafted upon the state and which the state board expects the people next November to vote payment for. This is not an emergency as contemplated when the law was enacted.

The six per cent tax limitation will make the legislature powerless to appropriate money to pay the wages of these state pets, therefore the board of control finds itself up against a snag.

The state board depends upon the patriotic ardor of the people to provide for this unnecessary expenditure. The board thought that the people because they responded so promptly and liberally to calls for money by the government, the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. that they would stand for this state police graft without flinching. Now, Governor Withycombe is seeking to provide a way in which these unauthorized hangers on can be paid and by straining a law expects to get a measure on the ballot to provide for the expense. The initiatory bill failed for lack of signatures. But our accommodating attorney general has found a law which by a strained interpretation will authorize the measure submitted to the people.

It won't do, gentlemen. The people are not fools. While they are willing to dig down deep in their pockets for money with which to win the war, they rightfully refuse to stand for this unnecessary graft. They would vote money with which to buy liberty bonds or war saving stamps but not for an expense which need not have been incurred. The state officials who are responsible for the employment of these men should be required to pay them from their personal means. Governor Withycombe will find his state police a sort of Banquo's ghost when he goes campaigning next fall. His latest argument to justify the $900,000 he wants to take from the taxpayers' pockets is the fear of a foreign invasion on the Pacific coast. If he could have a Hun U-boat sink a ship or two off the mouth of the Columbia river, he might persuade the people to come through with this unnecessary tax, but not otherwise, governor.

SENATOR WALTER M. PIERCE

If every man and woman could meet and talk with Senator Walter M. Pierce there is small doubt but what he would be the next governor of Oregon.

The senator was in Scio a few hours last week and made a splendid impression with the people whom he met. The Tribune man had perhaps a better opportunity to form an opinion of Senator Pierce as we enjoyed the most of Wednesday afternoon in his company.

Mr. Pierce, while probably 55 years of age, seems in the prime of a vigorous manhood. Being one of Union county's big wheat growers and stockmen his out door life gives a hearty and cheerful appearance. He is a versatile companionable man well versed in the sphere of politics; is a loyal American citizen ready to do anything required to win the war, and best of all his heart is in the right place for the interests of the common people.

His political enemies or those who are jealous of his fine prospects for election, have accused him of membership in the non partisan alliance of which Mr. Townley is president and who is making a fortune out of the movement. This is absolutely false and without foundation whatever. Mr. Pierce is not nor ever has been a member of the movement. He is a member of the grange and farmers union and is deeply interested in all matters which affect the interests of the farmer.

When a member of the last legislature he fought hard to incorporate in the road bill the privilege for the taxpayer to vote for a direct tax or for bonds, just as he deemed best, but the Portland gang and Governor Withycombe were too many for him.

When Senator Pierce has harvested his large crop of wheat he purposes to devote near two months to campaigning in the interest of his election, spending the larger portion of the time in western Oregon. He wants to meet and get acquainted with as many of the people as possible, knowing that a hearty handshake and that a few cheerful words is a pretty good method of reaching a man's political conscience. He expects to make Scio one of the points of his itinerary.

Senator Pierce delivered two addresses to good crowds at the Farmers Union picnic at Barr's grove on the 4th, both addresses being free of partisan bias but brim full of patriotism. Those who heard him were highly pleased and say he is a forceful and instructive speaker.

T. L. Dugger and wife came in from their home in Scio and are spending the fourth with Lebanon relatives and friends.—Criterion.

Some camouflage about this item as this editor and wife were both at work at home at the time mentioned and spent the fourth in the quiet and orderly town of Scio.

Portland expects to entertain 40,000 visitors during the week in which the supreme encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic meets in August.

Report of the Condition of
THE SCIO STATE BANK
At Scio, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business June 29, 1918

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$ 88,876.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	28.54
Bonds and warrants and U.S. Treas. Cert.	19.424.26
Banking house	2,500.00
Furniture and fixtures	500.00
Cash and due from approved reserve banks	57,661.81
Total	$168,991 42

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$10,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,920.00
Individual deposits subject to check	129,817.70
Demand certificates of deposit	6,114.17
Cashier checks outstanding	673.39
Time and savings deposits	9,206.00
Reserved for interest and taxes	260.16
Total	$168,991.42

State of Oregon, } ss
County of Linn }

I, E. D. Myers, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. MYERS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1918.

R. Shelton, Notary Public
My commission expires Feb. 14, 1921

Correct attest:
W. A. Ewing, A. E. Randall, Directors.