

# THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

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

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## GERMANY AFTER THE WAR.

Assuming that Germany will lose out in the war and be compelled to submit to the terms imposed by the allied powers, it is a query as to just what these terms may be, seeing that the Teutonic government is wholly responsible for the deluge of blood which has involved the world. The first matter to be considered in fixing the penalty is the complete responsibility of Germany for the war; for the millions of lives and billions of dollars of property destroyed, and for the billions of dollars of costs forced upon the nations to resist the highway robbery which the Huns sought to compel the world to submit to.

When the war is concluded the combined war debt of the nations engaged will be anywhere between fifty and one hundred billions of dollars. This sum, great as it is, Germany and Austria should be compelled to pay, for the sole responsibility for the creation of the debt is theirs. Then Germany should be compelled to restore the property in Belgium and northern France she ruthlessly and needlessly destroyed in the battle zones, for her responsibility as the cause.

But when we consider the millions of lives sacrificed, the childless parents, the widows and the fatherless, then it is impossible to select a penalty commensurate with the crime. If to this we add the fiendish brutality of the Hun army in conquered territory and the murder of women and children by the dropping of bombs from the clouds, then the imagination becomes impotent to fix a just and proper penalty.

However, this much may be done: Banish the kaiser and his war lords to a desolate island with a bare sustenance of food, permitting no communication whatever with the world and there securely guarded. Then confiscate all German and Austrian warships, cannon and munitions of war; all her smallarms, etc., and as an assurance against future German wars dismember the Prussian confederation and require the establishment of republican forms of government in each and every separate state. Dismantle enough of her manufacturing concerns and remove the same to Belgium and France to replace like machinery destroyed or carried away by her barbarian enemies. And finally, close the ports of the world to German commerce and completely isolate the German and Austrian people from the rest of the civilized world until they by education make themselves capable of thinking and acting in accordance with modern thought and civilization.

The foregoing may be considered a harsh idea of a proper sentence to

be meted out to these twentieth century vandals and barbarians. But will any man or woman say that such punishment is not richly merited? Will the mother whose son or sons may never return from the foreign shore, say so? Will the inmates of shelled hospitals and sunken hospital ships say so? Will the relatives and friends of those who went down with the ill-fated Lusitania say so? Will the ravished and enslaved mothers and daughters of Belgium and France say so? Will the children whose hands were cut off by the merciless German fiends say so?

However, the allied world is merciful. Because the German soldiers are brutish fiends is no reason why the allied powers will retaliate in like manner. We voluntarily are of a higher order of civilization. We could not degenerate to the level of the German fiend however much that people merits such treatment. Our every instinct and principle of civilization forbid us to descend to such fiendish cruelty. But we can and will make it impossible for Germany to deluge the world with the blood of better people again.

## AN UNSAFE MAN.

If Governor Withycombe continues to give out a few more visionary and air-castle interviews which indicate the loading of the taxpayers with millions of dollars in bonds, he will convince the people that he is an unsafe man to elect as our chief executive next fall. While many of the things he proposes are nice and no doubt would add to the prosperity of the state, could we have them without the debt, the time is not propitious to even talk or dream about them. The people of Oregon with their already monstrous taxation and the frequent and almost compulsory calls of the national government for money is taxing many people to the limit to maintain their heads above water.

If the governor will employ his gray matter in devising ways and methods to reduce our present excessive taxation instead of planning ways to involve the state more deeply in debt, he will be more in harmony with the temper of the people. He should remember that he has several sins to answer for at the polls in November which will bother him not a little to get by with.

The people will not forget they are burdened with \$6,000,000 of road bonds which he, Governor Withycombe, could have prevented if he would. His influence with the legislature could have prevented the submission of the measure to the people. And after the submission his influence in Multnomah county would have defeated the measure had he fought it, for outside of Portland the people defeated the graft.

Then his \$1000 a day state police is not a pleasant pill for the people to swallow. His only show for getting out of the hole his unlawful state police has placed him in is the hope that the people because of their loyalty and patriotic fervor will come to his rescue. It is doubtful if they do, governor.

The people of Oregon are responding nobly to every call of the government for both men and money to help win the war. A fourth call for liberty bonds is to be made in a few weeks. This will be the heaviest draft on the peoples' pocket-books yet made. Of course they will meet it for the patriotism of the people of Oregon is full 100 per cent. But to be unnecessarily taxed to supply the state board of control money to throw at the birds is asking too much. The last straw it is said broke the camel's back. The Tribune does not imply that the Oregon taxpayer's back is in danger of breaking or even is being serious-

ly bent. But governor there is a limit. The people think our state authorities should be governed by the severest economy in order that the calls for war money can be promptly complied with.

So fire your police, governor, and as soon as the legislature meets fire about three-fourths of the state commissions, including their small army of clerks. Also you might use your influence, governor, to prevent the employment of about three-fourths of the legislative clerks, and the people will rise up and call you blessed. These are serious times, governor. We hope the war will soon end but we do not know when. We must so shape our affairs that should the war last ten years we will be able to take care of it. When the war is over we can then look after the welfare of the returning soldiers as was done after the close of the Civil war. Let us not anticipate.

And right here it is pertinent to select our most efficient candidates, regardless of party, to send down to Salem next January. If there ever was a time in the history of our state when wise, economical and level headed law makers were needed, it is right now. We are not suffering for new laws but we are suffering from the extravagant and vicious laws enacted in the past. We need an unusually practical and economic legislature next winter and also a practical level headed governor, not one who is continually devising schemes to get more money out of the taxpayers.

Professional baseball is dead until after the war. The Pacific Coast International League quit business Sunday, one week ago and the obsequies of the Pacific Coast League occurred last Sunday. The draft and "work or fight" order did the business.

Farmers should have 50 cents more per bushel for wheat this year than last owing to the increased cost of labor, threshing, sacks and freight.

War news from both France and Italy has been very favorable to the Allies for the past few weeks. A desperate German drive is expected to be programed at any time.

Indications of rain with light sprinkles have been in evidence this week. But many say "It won't rain until the Arnold and Thayer hay crops are saved."

## Cure for Industrial Congestion.

One serious source of weakness in the industrial system of the country is the concentration of the great bulk of manufactures in a comparatively narrow strip of territory along the North Atlantic seaboard. It crowds the transportation of fuel and raw materials in a few railroad gateways and on the railroads of that strip, and the finished products destined for the West occupy the same railroads and must be squeezed through the same gateways. The War Industries Board has discovered that this congestion has the effect of limiting production at a time when war requires that it be increased to the utmost. The board has undertaken to prevent further aggravation of the congestion by putting a practical veto on the establishment of new industries within the congested area.

Industry must spread out. That is the order, and it can be obeyed so far as the middle states are concerned, all the way from the Great Lakes to Alabama, for they have fuel, produced close at hand, to generate power, which is the first requisite of manufactures. But when we come west to the Rocky Moun-

tain region the home production of coal is insufficient, chiefly because the coal fields are only slightly developed. West of the Rockies coal is produced only in spots and in inadequate quantity, though California oil goes far to make up for this deficiency. This condition is one of the chief causes of unequal distribution of population and industry. Another is the proximity of the Atlantic coast to the chief foreign markets, but steam power and the Panama canal have brought the West much nearer. A third is the concentration of capital in the East, but distribution has become more general of late years, and the federal reserve system has done much to break the East's control over finance.

The chief remaining cause of the concentration of manufactures in the extreme east is the possession of abundant supplies close at hand, of fuel as the source of power. But eastern industry has outgrown its fuel supply and transportation system. It actually needs relief from the monopoly which it has itself created. The Far West can give that relief, for while deficient in fuel, it has abundant power. When congress lifts the embargo on development of water power, the great belt of territory between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast can relieve the east by manufacturing its own raw materials with its own power without taking away a ton of the coal now used in the east. Most of the minerals, other than coal and iron, are produced in that belt and with water power can as well be manufactured into finished shape near the point of origin as in the east. That is true also of the wool, meat, grain and fruit grown in the west. They could as well be prepared for consumption in the west as in the east. The coal which the east now uses in their manufacture would then be released to relieve the fuel famine, which again threatens. The coal, cars and locomotives used in transporting raw material eastward and finished products westward would then be much less. Steel can as well be made on the Pacific as the Atlantic coast, for iron ore is now imported from Chile to Pennsylvania, and the distance to Oregon is no greater. Western railroads could be operated by hydro-electric power, releasing still more coal for the east.

The chief obstacle to exertion of our full economic power in the war is unequal distribution of industry through our area, of traffic among our railroads and of commerce among our ports, and this obstacle can be removed by fully developing all our sources of power, of which the greatest in the west is water. Industry needs to spread out in order that it may have room to grow and may not overburden our transportation. Then we shall have symmetrical development of the nation's industrial body, and it will develop more rapidly.—Oregonian.

## Yearly Payments.

Widespread impression that insurance of men in the military service is paid in lump sum after their death led the war department to make the announcement that payment of benefits under the war risk insurance act are made over a period of 20 years. The insurance is payable on the death of the insured on the basis of \$5.75 per month for each \$1000 of insurance for 240 monthly installments. For the maximum of \$10,000 the beneficiary would receive a payment of \$57.50 per month for 20 years.

Few people in Scio will have time to take a vacation this year. Harvest and other demands are so pressing that all must stay at home and work.

DR. A. G. PRILL  
Physician and Surgeon  
Calls Attended  
Day or Night  
SCIO ORE.

## THE SCIO STATE BANK

W. A. Ewing, President  
A. E. Randall, Vice Pres.

E. D. Myers, Cashier

Does a general banking business, receives deposits subject to check, pays interest on time deposits, sells travelers checks and drafts, and makes collections.

## MUNKERS and WEST SCIO STAGE

Walter Bilyeu, Prop.  
Phone 6-515

STAGE MEETS ALL TRAINS

Leaves Scio Postoffice—  
at 7:10 a m and 5:00 p m for West Sea  
and 12:45 p m for Munkers

## Scio Meat Market

HOLECHER BROS., Props

Fresh Meats of All Kinds

Reasonable Prices

Main Street Scio, Ore.

## R. SHELTON

Notary Public and  
Conveyancer

Abstracts of Title Examined

SCIO OREGON

## Sanitary Market

FRESH MEATS

Cleanliness—American

GUY MCKNIGHT, PROPRIETOR

## Morrison & Lowe

UNDERTAKERS

Calls Attended to Promptly  
Day or Night

SCIO OREGON

## H. C. ROLOFF

AUCTIONEER

WATERLOO OREGON  
R. F. D. No. 1 Phone 128 Sweet Home

Sale dates arranged for at The Scio  
Tribune Office, Scio, Ore.

C. C. BRYANT

## ATTORNEY AT LAW

201-2 New First National Bank Bldg.

ALBANY OREGON

## Agricultural Credit

## Corporation of Oregon

Our twenty year rural credit plan of loaning money to farmers helps you to get out of debt. Under our form of loan the TOTAL amount of interest paid during its ENTIRE period of twenty years, is actually less than 5 1/2 per cent interest. Write us for booklet.

HECKER & BEAM, Agents

133 Lyon St

Albany, Oregon