

# THE SCIO TRIBUNE

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
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## POLITICAL BOMBAST

Some days ago Chairman Hays of the national republican campaign committee, published a lengthy statement in the big newspapers purporting to be the political creed and dogmas of the republican party. Practically he claimed that that party held a monopoly of all patriotism and financial wisdom. Of course the general public received this compilation of party egotism simply as political bombast.

The people are not fools, nor do they as a rule accept political creeds and dogma, second hand with conclusions duly formulated. They cannot help comparing the financial legislation during the Civil war, when the republican party controlled all branches of the government, with those of today. They remember that when financial legislation to provide money to carry on the Civil war was enacted that party called the bankers of Wall street to its aid to devise a financial plan. As a result metallic money disappeared from circulation and at one time it required two and one-half dollars in greenbacks to buy one gold dollar. Also, that these same Wall street bankers bought our government bonds bearing 6 to 8 per cent interest, payable only in gold, with the depreciated greenback; and when the war was over congress made the principal as well as the interest payable in gold.

Compare the republican Wall street financial plan with the democratic people's plan of today. Our regional banknotes are performing the same function with the greenback of the Civil war and are circulating freely serving the people and with a purchase power as great as gold. Wall street forced the government to pay 6 to 8 per cent interest on bonds bought with depreciated currency and at a heavy discount at that. The people buy liberty bonds bearing half the above rates of interest at par and pay gold or currency, as good as gold, therefore.

Moreover, the Civil war bonds in volume were less than three billions. The people have now bought more than four times this large amount and the end is not yet. Mr. Hays' memory of financial wisdom of the past is either defective or he thinks the party of which he is political manager are fools or have no memories.

Another feature that does not reflect credit upon republican legislation: We had a draft law in Civil war days which could induct into the army men from 18 to 45 inclusive. If a man had a large family to support, which was the case with very many at that time, if he had the money with which to buy a sub-

stitute, well and good. But if he had not the money into the army he went and his family was left to get along as best it could and without an allowance from the government. It can readily be seen that the rich man or his son need not be exposed to the dangers of army life but could stay at home and add to his millions.

The present day draft calls for men of 21 to 31 and places in different classes men with dependents. But the rich man's son must go the same as the poor boy. Moreover the soldier's pay of today is double that of the Civil war soldier, and if the soldier of today will send half his pay to his dependents the government will send a similar sum. Moreover the government will insure the life of the soldier from \$1000 to \$10,000. Should the soldier lose his life the government will pay, if the policy is \$10,000, \$57.50 per month to the dependent for twenty years amounting to \$13,800 for the full period. In addition if the dependent is a widow the regular widow's pension of \$25 per month will be paid also.

This shows the difference between the republican and the democratic estimate of value of the soldier. Moreover the Civil war veteran owes his present dollar-a-day pension to the action of a democratic congress and a democratic president.

We do not cite this comparison in a boastful spirit but simply to show that Chairman Hays' claims of a patent right to patriotism and financial wisdom is mere political bombast and claptrap for the purpose of working up partisanship when all the people should be a unit to win the war. The republican party has had many eminent men in its ranks and has enacted much praiseworthy legislation. But Chairman Hays' egotistical claims in his published address or whatever it may be called, is simply egotistical nonsense, unworthy of himself or the party he is attempting to direct.

## MOST IMPORTANT OFFICE.

People do not seem to realize that the men we elect as members of the legislature and of our county courts are the most important officials which are selected to conduct the affairs of our counties and state.

They are the officials who reach down into our pockets and say how much we must pay for the support of county and state. Hence if voters are careless as to whom shall be selected for these positions they are apt to pay in dollars and cents in the way of increased taxation for the mistake. Then if we would avoid mistakes in selection we should use great care to select none but men who in private life have proven capable and efficient.

Now we can blame no one for these mistakes in selection but ourselves. Not more than fifty per cent of our voters seem to be willing to take the time and trouble to attend our primary elections. Perhaps this negligence is a sort of hereditary fault due to the old time perfunctory primary where the precinct political boss practically named the delegates to the nominating conventions. This machine like method drove the people to adopt the direct primary law which in some respects has proven better than the old method, in others worse.

Under the old method care was used to fairly represent all portions of the county in the membership of our county courts and the legislature. Our present method results in the selection of candidates from the population centers simply because men who live at these centers are known to a larger number of voters than if they lived in the more sparsely peopled districts.

It is quite evident that if we do not select competent and efficient

candidates we cannot elect competent and efficient officials. We the people are to blame for we are unwilling to bother about making the necessary inquiries. In the old days this knowledge of candidates was unnecessary for our political bosses kindly took this trouble off our hands. In the old days it was enough for the average voter to know that the candidate was our party candidate, and no matter whether he was capable and efficient or not, we gave him our votes.

Under present conditions the responsibility of the voter is greater. The political boss no longer selects the candidate except indirectly. The duty devolves upon we the people. Now that the political feature has been removed from the legislature and we the people elect our United States senator by a direct vote it is possible to correct a mistake made at the primary election by electing the opposition candidate, providing the opposition had not made a similar mistake.

Fortunately both of our candidates for county commissioner and county judge are good and practical men. A trial will test their fitness.

We are not so fortunate, however in our candidates for the legislature. All of them are bully good fellows, good friends and neighbors. But as law makers they have demonstrated their unfitness. They have been tried and found wanting while others have been tried and found capable of delivering the legislative goods. From the two sets of candidates, however, The Tribune believes a fairly competent and efficient corps of legislators can be selected; men who will do more than simply sit in their seats and vote when their names are called.

The legislators whom we elect this fall may be officials at the most important era in our state's history. Should the great war be ended pending their official terms many most important matters must be considered by these relative to the reconstruction of the world to normal conditions and also in matters pertaining to our soldier boys. For this reason of our eight legislative candidates we should select those whom we believe to be the most capable and efficient. Moreover, it is our duty as individual voters to ascertain this fact before election day.

## Senator Samuel M. Garland.

Senator Garland of Lebanon, is the Linn county candidate for the state senate to succeed himself.

That Senator Garland is a man of splendid ability and who wields a large influence among his fellow senators is admitted by all. Even the Portland bench sits up and takes notice whenever Senator Sam Garland takes the floor to favor or oppose a measure.

When the road bond measure was before the senate Senator Garland had sufficient influence to force the measure to be submitted to the people for their ratification. But for him the people would not have had an opportunity to register their voices for or against the measure.

Senator Garland did not introduce a bill at the last session taking the ground that we now have too many laws and gave his attention to defeating measures which were not in the interests of the people and to supporting those which were beneficial. Senator Garland thinks it is the legislator's duty to represent the wishes of the majority of the people regardless of party. Being the owner of considerable property he examines every question bearing upon taxation closely, and any bill wherein graft is lurking meets with all the opposition he is capable of making.

Senator Garland is devoting a large part of his time in making speeches for the many necessary

measures to win the war and pays his own expenses while so doing. During October he will canvass Linn county thoroughly in the interest of the election of Walter M. Pierce for governor and himself for state senator.

The Jefferson Review by implication would have its readers believe the Scio condensery was attempting another high finance achievement. This is hardly fair, Tip, for the status of the new company is first class and Dun rates them A1. Better look matters up before giving slurs.

The Stayton Mail of last week speaks in commendatory words of our condensery and seems disposed to help build up an important industry even if it is not located in its home town. We suggest that the Jefferson Review borrow a hint from our esteemed Stayton contemporary.

## Portland Shipbuilding District

The Portland shipbuilding district which has produced the largest number of vessels in the present shipbuilding campaign of any of the Pacific Coast districts, is to undergo a reclassification of the labor sections of the twenty-one plants now engaged in the production of wood and steel vessels. The federal authorities are after the "slackers." They are wanted for other governmental duties.

It is said to be an established fact that some men have escaped their proper military duty by the simple expedient of branding their shipyard employment as a patriotic service, thus evading the draft. Hundreds of the men have waived all claim to draft exemption but there are said to be many who are not so patriotic.

A recent survey of the shipbuilding industry in the Portland district shows almost 40,000 men employed in shipyards with the contemplated employment within the near future of from five to seven thousand additional men. Large additions to several already established yards are contemplated and announcement of an entirely new yard to employ 7000 men may shortly be made.

Portland district shipyards have contracts at this time aggregating \$200,000,000, covering 59 steel and 98 wooden vessels. To date 24 steel and 72 wooden ships have been launched.—The Manufacturer.

## A Small Boy's Prayer.

At 12 o'clock Washington, D. C., observes the Angelus in many offices and shops. For a few minutes everyone stops and makes a prayer for the president, the army and navy and victory. Many churches are open and hold noonday services for this purpose and in many homes short prayers are offered. In one of the suburbs of the city the children got interested and a wide awake boy aged seven, impressed his playmates with the solemnity of the situation and prevailed upon some fifty of them to join him in prayer. Not having been brought up on the stately petitions of ritualistic faith he made his prayer according to his own traditions.

"But what do you say at your noonday prayers?" asked his mother.

"We kneel down, shut our eyes, put up our hands and then I say 'Now I lay me down to sleep; but Oh, God, help us to lick the Germans!'"

A news dispatch from Old Orchard, Me., says that the fifty state constables appointed by the governor "will clean up gambling places and other resorts." Maine being a prohibition state it is easy to comprehend that the "other resorts" referred to are the innumerable liquor joints that have flourished in Maine for the last thirty years.

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