

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 .8c
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I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WORLD'S GREATEST CRIMINAL

All humanity now points to William Hohenzollern as the most notorious criminal the world has produced. Search the pages of history and not a character can be found but what in comparison fades into insignificance with that of this "Beast of Berlin." We say "beast" and at the same time feel that an apology is due the most bloodthirsty beast of the jungle.

What a terrible indictment can be truthfully framed against this monstrosity in human form now about to be shorn of his kingly power, if not already done, who heretofore has been claiming "Gott" as his junior partner!

The greatest war that the history of the world records is about to close. Indeed the last battle may have been fought and hostilities brought to a close before this copy of The Tribune reaches its readers. The people of the world who for more than four years have talked and thought of but little else than war with all of its attendant horrors will now be released from the long nightmare. They can now give the thoughts of their minds to plans for making the condition of humanity happier, more prosperous and more pleasant.

When Germany has surrendered her arms and warships to the United States and the allied powers, with them she will surrender the arch criminal Kaiser Bill and the lesser criminals, yept the war lords, who have furnished the brains to plan the terrific assault upon the liberty of the people of the world. That they should be punished as being individually responsible for the holocaust of blood in which they have involved the world, goes without saying; for they are guilty of every crime in the most intensified form for which society punishes men and women. Wholesale murder, not only of combatants but of inoffensive women and children, arson, theft and robbery, bribery, rape, wilful destruction of property, deception, lying, violation of sacred treaties and any and all other crimes not mentioned, all can truthfully be alleged and proven against them.

What should their punishment be? The mere taking of their lives all will admit would be entirely too merciful. Something more severe than death should be the verdict. Imprisonment for life on some desert island of the sea with a bare subsistence, without any of the enjoyments society has devised, would be more commensurate with their great guilt.

Nor would it be difficult to select those who should be made to suffer for this great crime against civilization. The kaiser and his family of princelings and all Germans upon whom the title of "von" has been conferred would about include the criminals of infamy. The replacing of property looted and destroyed, both public and private; the restoration, so far as can be, of the land devastated by war, will be sufficient punishment for the German people.

While the kaiser's crime against the nations with which he has been warring is great beyond comparison the crime of wrong education of his own people is by far the greatest. Instead of teaching his people that they were simply a component part of world society and that they were responsible in part for the upbuilding and advancement of the world in the progress of civilization, he has taught them that they were a superior people, destined to dominate and rule the rest of the world. He taught them that "kultur" was a mark of superior civilization and that it was their duty to extend this German kultur to all other nations. And finally he has taught and inculcated the doctrine that "might is right" until the German people actually believed it.

Well, Germany has awakened to the fact that the other nations of the world have long since reversed this inheritance of savagery. They have taught, believe and have now demonstrated that "right is might" and that the kultur idea is wrong. It is an unfortunate awakening for the German people. They will have to pay the penalty for the great crime against them for which the kaiser and his war lords stand convicted by the right thinking people of the world.

With the belief of the doctrine that right is might an attribute of mercy attends and when the peace terms are finally arranged this attribute of mercy will wield a considerable influence. No criminal in civil life becomes so black that he does not excite the pity of very many people and this pity often extends to the courts and makes more merciful the sentence of the court.

The world now knows that the kaiser and his brood of war lords are a menace to twentieth century civilization. Both justice and the law of self preservation demand that this whole outfit of world disturbers and criminals shall be placed where they will no longer be a menace. The world must be made safe. Democracy must no longer be confronted with the intrigues and plottings of men who adhere to the doctrine of kultur.

The price which the world has had to pay in order to establish the principle that right is might has been tremendous in both life and treasure. Not less than 5,000,000 lives and \$100,000,000,000 are terrible to consider.

Civilization and progress have been retarded a great many years, all caused by the inordinate ambition of one man and the men who have toadied to his egotistical nature. Eternal punishment to a desert island is richly merited.

LET US TAKE STOCK

Now that the end of the war is in sight we can take stock and see where we are at. Of all nations and peoples engaged in the war in the loss of life and waste of treasure the United States has suffered least. Since our entrance into the war we have done nobly and have as a fact saved the war for the allies. We have not had men at the battle front so many months as they, which accounts for our less loss of life.

But in a financial way The Tribune believes the war has been a benefit to us rather than a harm. True, we have amassed an enormous war

debt which will first and last reach thirty to forty billions of dollars, the great masses of the common people have been the gainers. This vast sum of money, borrowed in the main from the people, has been paid out to our soldiers and work people. Those who have suffered in a financial way have been the holders of large fortunes for they have been for the first time in our history taxed in proportion the more heavily than work people and small property holders.

While the great mass of our soldiers have been drawn from the ranks of our work people they have been taken in such manner that productive enterprises have not greatly suffered. Laboring men, women and mechanics never have received such large wages nor worked more steadily than during the past year and one-half. Farmers were never so sure of good prices as they have been for the past two years, all of whom as a rule are prosperous.

Nor will our prosperity end with the war. The outlook is the demand for what the farmer raises will continue for several years at remunerative prices.

With the release of our soldier boys from the army there will be a reduction from the present high price of labor but at the same time the prices for food products will be reduced as well so that our workers will be able to save as much money as now.

Then private enterprises which have lain dormant will again become active, improvements neglected will be made, new enterprises will be inaugurated, etc., so that there will continue to be a brisk demand for labor.

One very great enterprise in which the United States lightly participated will become of nation-wide importance. We allude to the part we will take in carrying the ocean borne commerce of the world. Prior to the war the United States business man participated but very lightly in the ocean carrying trade. Four-fifths of our farm products and manufactured goods were carried to foreign lands in foreign owned ships. In fact our merchant marine was of inconsiderable importance. From now henceforward it will be different. The United States is now building ships much more rapidly than any other nation and we will emerge from the war with as large a merchant marine as that of England. Our ships will also provide work for the thousands of our sailors who will be without jobs when the war is over. Our merchants and our manufacturers with assurance of plenty of ships will open up business with foreign lands which will make our exports grow with leaps and bounds.

So we are not likely to see the stringent times we experienced immediately after the close of the Civil war. We will not have a depreciated currency to restore to a specie basis nor are we likely to have a great contraction in our money circulation with the consequent ruination of manufacturers, merchants and farmers.

The Tribune opines that farmers especially are just now entering into one of the most prosperous periods of our history and when farmers prosper all others prosper as well. There is no possibility of the over production of food nor is there reason to expect our labor markets to be overrun with men and women hunting for jobs. We are not likely to again see the hobo as of a few years ago.

REFLECTION AFTERMATH.

President Wilson's request that his administration be sustained by the election of a democratic congress was unwise in that it afforded his opponents a sort of rallying basis

and which they used to the greatest possible extent. Evidently the president had in view the maintaining of the present great influence the United States government now wields in the unsettled wartime conditions in European countries. He thinks a change in the political complexion of congress would be construed by these nations across the water as a rebuke to his war policies and would in a measure destroy his influence. An adverse vote in the English government means a radical change in governmental policy and the president thought an adverse vote in the election of congressmen would be construed in like manner. Those countries seemingly, cannot understand the working of a democracy like ours.

This is what prompted the president to desire the control of congress to remain as now. But as the war is practically over the political control of congress is of less moment than it otherwise would be. The president's request simply placed a club in the hands of his political enemies which they spent overtime in using.

Walter M. Pierce in the gubernatorial race, had the Portland interests to combat as well as some advertising to his detriment, which was untrue. Anyway he was up against a normal republican majority of 25,000 which is a heavy handicap for any minority candidate to overcome. The fact that he overcame about one-third of this majority is complimentary to him as a candidate.

It is unfortunate that Judge Bennett's name was not printed on the ballot. Where a name must be written many people neglect or overlook writing in a name. Judge Coke, however, will reflect credit to the supreme bench as would Judge Bennett, had he been chosen.

When this item was written it was thought Judge Coke would be the winner. Judge Bennett was elected by over 400 plurality.

In the county election McKnight and Francis owe their defeat in a large measure to their long service for the county. A desire to clean up the court house bunch influenced many votes. It is not denied that both of these gentlemen have been honorable and efficient in their respective offices. Commissioner-to-be Pierce owes his strong lead to the south end of the county vote where he made almost a clean sweep regardless of party. It is a high compliment to a candidate when all of his neighbors, those who know him best, give him their votes.

After all, the new officials are elected to serve all the people. In their official capacities they should forget that a man or woman is a republican or democrat as the case may be. Their duty is to serve all the people, which The Tribune confidently believes they will do.

Governor Withycombe says "all gingerbread must go," but "no crippling of efficiency is intended." This is acknowledgment that accusations of unnecessary employment of employees by the state, made during the late campaign, were founded on fact. Much obliged, governor, for the frank acknowledgment. This will put a kibosh upon any suits for damages against newspapers the governor may have had in mind.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

When American soldiers began to arrive in France and appeared on the battle front Kaiser Bill thought he was injured. And when they commenced to drive his best troops back from the Marne river he knew he was deeply injured.

Then is when he commenced to entertain the possibility of being

defeated. But when that bunch of American editors got over there he felt that he was insulted. He did not want his obituary written until he was dead. When they commenced firing American editors at him he quit the game in disgust.

Had Dr. Hill of Albany, been in the bunch the kaiser would have abdicated two weeks sooner. The power of the pen (typewriter) over that of the sword has again been demonstrated. Dr. Hill's expectation that he would be able to write the kaiser's obituary before the end of this year is now a realization.

We conclude that the kaiser feared the power of the pen because he made a great roar when Captain Coughlan of the U. S. navy, wrote his sarcastic poem "Me und Gott." He thought if a sea captain could write such stuff about him a dozen of American editors would land him in perdition sure.

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E. D. Myers, Cashier

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201-2 New First National Bank Bldg.

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