

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

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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.*

THANKSGIVING.

Today brings our annual feast day
and a spirit of genuine thankfulness
will prevail in the hearts of the peo-
ple as never before. With the end
of the war but two weeks past all
feel glad beyond measure that the
slaughter has ceased and that men
and women can take their minds off
thoughts of war and its attendant
evils and give them to those of
peace, prosperity and happiness.

While most people will assemble
about the Thanksgiving table with
joy and gladness, the chair or chairs
of the absent soldier boy will be vac-
cant. And while it can be expected
that most of these boys will return
ere another Thanksgiving day, the
long, published lists of "Killed in
Action," "Died of Wounds or Dis-
ease," admonishes us that there are
many vacant chairs today which will
never again be filled by the absent
ones. Yet there is a mournful sat-
isfaction in knowing that these brave
boys died to make men and women
free—to substitute democracy for
autocracy, to replace might with
right.

For our first Thanksgiving day
we must go back nearly 300 years,
to the bleak shores of Massachusetts.
When our Pilgrim Fathers landed
on Plymouth Rock there were no
welcoming arms save those of the
Indians. No houses, nor homes
with hospitable fires; no food ex-
cept what the forests and streams
afforded, and no stores other than
the ship's which brought them over,
from which to obtain supplies. These
sturdy Pilgrims were thrown abso-
lutely upon their own exertions to
obtain food and clothing. They
must clear the land, build cabins
and grow their crops. It was simply
work to live with them.

When they had prepared their
homes and had produced sufficient
upon which to live and to clothe
their bodies, they felt that they had
great cause for thankfulness. And
when their crops were garnered and
housed and everything prepared for
the cold, bleak winter, the Thanks-
giving feast was held. The custom
was perpetuated. The New Eng-
land Thanksgiving dinner became a
custom and has been perpetuated
to the present time.

Only since the Civil war has the
day become of national significance.
President Lincoln by proclamation
had many days of prayer and thanks-
giving during that war. By com-
mon consent it became a custom of
our president to designate the last
Thursday in November as Thanks-
giving Day, and all the states have
made this day a legal holiday.

The liberty loving people through-
out the world have especial reason
to be thankful, for this month of
November has brought them the
great boon of liberty and the God
given right to rule themselves.

The eleventh day of November
should hereafter be, not only a na-
tional, but a world Thanksgiving
Day.

LEGISLATURE'S OPPORTUNITY.

The legislature to meet in Salem
in January has a splendid opportu-
nity to set a record for economy if
it will, and to convince the taxpay-
ers of Oregon that a republican leg-
islature is capable of being econom-
ical when it pleases to do so.

When the people at the recent
election refused to be grafted for
nearly a million dollars of taxation
over and above the six per cent al-
lowed by law, they expressed disap-
proval of the reckless spending of
the taxpayers' money which seems
to prevail in the state government
in all of its institutions and depart-
ments.

The people have given the legisla-
ture just so many yards of cloth.
Out of this the various garments
for the state government and insti-
tutions must be fashioned. If the
cloth consumed for certain depart-
ments or institutions is too liberal
the others must be skimmed or get
nothing at all. Evidently what
Governor Withycombe styles "ging-
erbread" should and probably will
be eliminated. It is quite probable
also that some of the state's com-
missions, which ought never to have
been created, will have to go gar-
mentless.

Just what the report of a com-
mittee appointed by the 1917 legis-
lature, to consolidate commissions,
will be is not generally known. Its
recommendations are intended as a
sort of guide for legislative action.

The legislature can start the econ-
omy ball rolling if it will by refus-
ing to employ the great army of
clerks, usually to be found at leg-
islative sessions. Everybody knows
that one-third the usual number
employed could do all the work re-
quired and then not work more than
half the time. Anyway legislators
cannot enforce economy in govern-
mental departments and institutions
without they are willing to exercise
it themselves.

But the dickering and conniving
for the positions of president of the
senate and speaker of the house
does not argue well for a regime of
economy. Too many members are
now in Portland logrolling and fix-
ing up slates along certain lines, for
an economy campaign to succeed.

However, if the coming session
proves to be a replica of those of
the past the people are going to
commence to do things. There was
and will be again agitation to amend
the state constitution, which will
eliminate one branch of the legisla-
ture and perhaps reduce the mem-
bership of the remaining body. Any
change is almost sure to be for the
better, unless a new leaf is turned
at the coming session.

One vast improvement for the
better and in the interests of econ-
omy, if the sessions held in Portland
and the great lobby which usually
follows, could be barred. The peo-
ple do not want any more eleventh
hour concoctions, as in the case of
the road bonding measure at the
last session. They want all such ex-
travagant schemes introduced early
in the session so that due considera-
tion can be given them.

Owing to the fact that Portland
supplies near one-third of the mem-
bership of the legislature, neither
speaker nor president should be se-
lected from the Multnomah county
delegation. That county wields
power enough without the prestige
and power the positions of president
and speaker confer.

What the people want and demand
is a less expensive state government
and this can be brought about only
by a stern determination of our law
makers to eliminate from the state
salary list all officials and employes
not absolutely necessary to an effi-
cient and economical administration
of the state government and its in-
stitutions. The people do not object
to being taxed if they get in return
reasonable value therefor. But they
do object to have one-half of tax
money voted or appropriated for an
enterprise absorbed in overhead ex-
penses. They think they are thus
being compelled to pay for too much
"gingerbread." We thank the gov-
ernor, for the word.

The old world (England and
France) has learned something more
from our boys over there than Amer-
ican dash, obstinacy and bravery
at the battle front. They now know
what American energy and efficiency
can do in building wharves, docks
and railroads. They now know
what real railroad operation means.
They have learned how quickly a
cargo from a ship can be discharged.
In fact, England and France will
never again be as they were in pre-
war days. The western world has
simply opened their eyes to the meth-
ods of progress. And America
has learned something during our
participation in the war. We have
learned how tremendous our resour-
ces are when fully aroused and set
going at a war pace. Nevertheless
four millions of men have been taken
from our farms, workshops, factor-
ies, etc., we have found that we can
grow as large crops and keep our
shops and factories going as if our
boys were at home. We have learn-
ed, also, that when duty and patri-
otism called we could finance our
own share of the war and loan bil-
lions of dollars to our allies. Yes,
America has learned a few things
which only a great war could bring
out. We have a better knowledge
of our own power now.

The President at the Peace Table.

President Wilson is the accepted
spokesman of world democracy by
common consent of all nations. Be-
ing the president of the oldest and
most successful democracy in the
world it is but natural for younger
democracies to look to the United
States for precedent, for example,
and for guidance.

When the president asked the sev-
eral nations engaged to define their
objects in the war, he plainly stated
that the United States was not out
to secure indemnity nor territory,
but to make democracy safe in the
world for small nations as well as
great. Hence, when the peace con-
vention assembles to arrange terms
on the part of the great nations, it
is vitally necessary for someone to
be there to champion the rights of
the small democracies—someone
with recognized power and influence.

President Woodrow Wilson, more
than any other man, possesses that
power and influence because of his
statement of disinterestedness on the
part of the United States and also
because of our acknowledged repu-
tation for fair dealing in diplomacy.

A cardinal principle in United
States democracy as defined by Ab-
raham Lincoln more than a half cen-
tury ago is: "No man has a right
to rule another man without this
other man's consent." It is known
to all these European peoples who
are struggling to establish democ-
ratic governments, and President
Wilson's many speeches and writ-
ings have convinced these peoples
that he is an American in the broad-
est sense. They feel that he will
wield a dominating influence at the
peace table and that he will insist
that the small, weak nations will be
protected in their rights as auton-

mous peoples. They know that he
is the leading champion of the prin-
ciple that "Right is Might."

The president evidently intends
that world democracy shall be bene-
fited in every possible manner in ar-
ranging a world peace. The price
in blood and treasure has been too
great for the liberty of the smallest
nation to be lost through diplomatic
jockeying. And while he would not
neglect his duty as president of the
American people during his absence
to any great extent, his presence at
the peace table will have a tremen-
dous influence in arranging such
terms and understandings that fu-
ture wars will be made almost im-
possible.

President Wilson is expected to be
in Paris on or by the middle of next
month and the peace conference will
be opened soon after his arrival.
Just how long the peace parley will
continue and just what part the
president will take in the matter
remains to be seen. But it is rea-
sonable to assume that his participa-
tion will be general rather than spe-
cific. When the liberties and rights
of the smaller nations as well as
those of the larger are safeguarded,
when world democracy is made safe,
the president will probably feel that
his work is completed.

NO GINGERBREAD.

With high war taxes of all kinds
to meet for the next few years there
is an imperative duty upon state
legislatures to cut out all frills.

State and city and county taxes
should be trimmed down to hard-
tack and the army of officeholders
should be asked to march light.

Thousands of private citizens to
meet war demands have had to cut
frills and gingerbread.

Good business men and responsi-
ble taxpayers should be placed in
control of legislatures and the fat-
frying politicians let out.

Jobs Better Than Charity.

When Henry Ford left the Metro-
politan Opera House, New York,
rather than be forced to give \$5000
to the United War Work Fund, he
declared he was through with char-
ity. Ford had already subscribed
\$500,000 to the fund in Detroit. At
the New York meeting he was told
he must give \$5000 or be "black-
jacked." He said he would have
made a donation if he had been ap-
proached in the right manner.

After declaring he had given away
millions to charity, he said:

"Americans do not want charity,
anyway. All they want is a chance
to work for their living, and I will
give more of them than ever a
chance to do so. About 7000 of my
men are in the army and navy, and
they will all have jobs when they
come back. So also will as many
soldiers and sailors as can be used.
Healthy, whole, ill, crippled, we will
use all of them we can.

"See if the bankers and brokers—
who make their money by using
other people's money and do no work
themselves—will take their men
back and make room for others in
the same way."

Governor Withycombe's choice of
warden for the penitentiary must
have been based upon political fav-
oritism rather than that of men who
were really qualified for the place.
In the space of less than four years
he has had three appointees and it
now seems probable that a fourth
appointee will be in charge of that
institution before the governor's
first term has expired. Evidently
there has been too much politics for
the good of the state.

The "Santiam Pharmacy" passes
to the discard and is replaced by
"Kelly's Drug Store."

Railroad Time Table

Arrival and Departure of Passenger
Trains

Woodburn-Springfield Branch
WEST SCIO
North 7:55 a.m.
South 5:19 p.m.
Corvallis & Eastern
MUNKERS
To Albany 8:11 a.m.
To Detroit 1:34 p.m.
Motor service discontinued.

Mortgage Loans Negotiated Notary Public

H. B. CHESS

Attorney at Law

Office on Sherman St. Lebanon, 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 Scio,
and 12:45 p.m. for Munkers

R. SHELTON

Notary Public and
Conveyancer

Abstracts of Title Examined
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Morrison & Lowe

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Sale dates arranged for at The Scio
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C. C. BRYANT ATTORNEY AT LAW

201-2 New First National Bank Bldg.
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