

# 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  
Display advertising, per inch 15c  
Display advertising, long time, see manager.  
Extended marriage or death notices per line 5c  
Special rates on long time display advertising.



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

## IS PLAN FEASIBLE?

The plan proposed by E. C. Peery in The Tribune last week for Linn county people to exchange their holdings of liberty loan bonds for Linn county road bonds, is well worth consideration.

We all want good roads and we want them as soon as they can be builded. At the same time we do not want the taxpayers to be overburdened with an annual high tax levy.

A great many people favor an annual road tax levy of five mills. Indeed, many of our road districts tax themselves five mills for special road purposes over and above the county road levy. A five mill levy on the present assessed valuation of the county would yield about \$140,000. We are now spending something over \$100,000 on the roads annually. We know what we are getting and can opine how long it will take at this rate of expenditure to place all of our roads in first class condition.

Linn county people purchased probably \$2,000,000 in bonds in the four drives made and we have every reason to expect that the people will be called upon for another loan, which will add considerably to the above sum.

Now let us suppose the county issues road bonds bearing five per cent interest, to exchange, dollar for dollar, for these liberty loan bonds, and the funds arising therefrom to constitute a county road fund. We would have money sufficient to place all of our roads in first class condition. After we had paid the annual interest of \$100,000 upon the bond issue of \$2,000,000 we would have an abundance left from the five mill levy for upkeep of the roads.

Look at this plan from any angle you may and it appears both feasible and inviting.

The money the people paid for the government bonds was all taken out of the county. Bank deposits showed a shortage on that account. It was taken from our county circulation. The fact that the taking of this large sum of money did not even create a financial ripple speaks highly for the county's sound financial condition.

The proposed plan would bring all of this money back to the county and place it in circulation. It would all be paid out for labor and material for the roads and gradually would find its way back to the banks in the way of deposits by the people. This money is now a surplus which

the people do not reckon upon spending. It would in no way disturb financial conditions. It would simply make Linn county the debtor instead of the government.

And who or why should anybody object to the proposed bond exchange?

Not the present bond owner? He would be exchanging a 4 1/2 interest rate for 5 per cent; and besides, if he is a farmer he would be enjoying the benefit of having a first class road over which to haul his produce to market and to take his Sunday joy ride upon.

Not the merchant? He would enjoy an increased trade because of the increased volume of money, for people buy more liberally when they have the money in their pockets to spend.

Not the general government? The government is now encouraging the building of good roads by appropriating money to assist in their construction. The bonds now held by Linn county people would be taken up by large investors. The government would not be embarrassed in any way. The people who hold the bonds would simply get \$5 in interest on each \$100 bond instead of \$4.25 as now; and also, they would have splendid roads upon which to travel. Let us not forget that feature. It would be a case where one could eat his cake and yet have it.

The fact that the present selling price of liberty bonds are at a 2 per cent discount should make no difference. In a year or two these bonds will be at a premium. The county, as the holder, could use them for collateral at the banks to get money for ready use.

Linn county wants good roads. They can never be obtained by our present wasteful method. In 20 years we will have paid out \$2,000,000 if we continue our present method of improvement, we will have inferior roads during and at the expiration of the twenty years; have just such roads as we have now.

All will admit that to place the roads of the county in first class condition will require a large sum of money, far larger than can be raised from direct taxation without almost bankrupting the people. Hence the bonding plan is the only feasible one. If thought best our road levy can be placed at 10 mills and the sum arising from the additional 5 mills be used as a sinking fund to take up the bonds as they fall due.

The dairy is soon to become the chief industry of Linn county farmers. Good roads are absolutely necessary to get the milk and cream to market in the winter time. If the cost of hauling the milk to market can be reduced by one-half this gain or saving would all go into the milk producer's pocket. The same would be true in the marketing of other farm products. In case of sickness the services of a physician could be obtained in less time, and in many such cases time is a very important factor.

The Tribune offers the foregoing thoughts just to get people to thinking about and discussing this question. The people are demanding first class roads and to build them a large amount of money is necessary. The above plan is offered as a method of raising the money without working a hardship upon the people. Can you suggest a better plan or even one so good? If so, shoot and The Tribune will be glad to print it.

## THE PEACE CONVENTION.

President Wilson's arrival in Paris may he said to be the opening gun of the preliminaries of the great peace convention, the most momentous event in the history of the world.

It is the most momentous because upon the wisdom and farsightedness of the participants therein depends the destiny of civilization; whether the people of the world shall hereafter live in peace and harmony or whether civilization shall continue to be vexed by the cruelty and suffering of war; whether the flower of the young manhood of the world shall continue to be used as cannon fodder, to be slain or maimed on the battlefield, or shall be used in ways of peace to make the world happier, more prosperous and a more decent place in which to live.

The task which the forthcoming peace convention is expected to accomplish will not be easy. It may be expected that nations as well as men will manifest a spirit of selfishness and a desire to bargain and get the better end. This spirit, if sufficiently manifest, will defeat the hope of the lovers of peace who would make future wars impossible.

Let us hope, therefore, that the statesmen who hold the destiny of the world in their hands will feel the great responsibility resting upon them; will approach the deliberations before them in a spirit of utmost fairness; in a willingness to concede to the other fellow all and even more than is justly his due; with a determination down deep in their hearts to live and let live, and to take care of the interests of the small and feeble nations as well as those of the large and powerful, and to feel the responsibility that they are the arbiters of the destiny of mankind.

The enthusiastic welcome given Woodrow Wilson in France, as the president of the world's greatest republic, indicates that he is to wield a powerful influence in the conclusions to which the peace convention will reach. It is not supposable that his dictum will be followed without amendment, for this would be tantamount to saying that England and France and Italy and Belgium have no great statesmen and thinkers. These nations are more vitally interested than the United States. They are closer neighbors and, therefore, more sensitive to any international disturbance.

The United States being the most isolated and at the same time the leading and greatest of all republics, is expected to, in a sense, be the pathfinder in the deliberations. President Wilson evidently felt this responsibility when he promulgated his fourteen peace propositions, and as these propositions seem to constitute a sort of basis from which the convention will commence its work, it is highly essential that the president should be present to explain or further define the meaning and intent of the propositions. He evidently thought his presence at the opening of the convention very important else he would not now be in France.

The president, while he would advise moderation in the demands upon Germany and Austria for indemnity by the allied nations, is far more deeply interested in the formation of a league of nations, which is to govern the future destinies of the world and this is the most difficult proposition for the convention to fix. A league to be of value and of permanency must be based upon justice and equity. The interests of the small nation must be conserved as well as those of the great, and such representation in the world congress of nations which the peace convention will doubtless arrange for that justice and good feeling among nations shall maintain.

Now it will not do to base this representation upon the population of nations for this would deny to nations of few people the voice they should have and to cause their national rights and privileges to be preserved. Nor would it be just to give all nations equal representation

for this would deny to great nations the preponderance of influence which they deserve.

The above difficulty might be bridged over by dividing all league nations into classes. Let the great nations with maritime power to be reckoned with in case of dispute, form one class; smaller nations with a merchant fleet, but second class in point of population, etc., form another, and nations without a merchant marine still another.

Give all nations equal representation in this congress of nations but require the assent of each class separately to enact international law or regulation. By such procedure it is not probable that an unjust or partly baked law or regulation would be adopted.

In the formation of a league of nations every nation must be willing to surrender some of its preconceived rights or privileges. Only on a compromise basis can the league be formed.

When the American colonies created the United States it was possible only by compromise. Some questions, notably slavery, were allowed to some of the states, as it was then present and lawful in about half of the then colonies, now states, and the formation of the confederation was possible by the recognition of slavery in the federal constitution.

Difficulties of similar nature may confront the peace convention. But as mutual safety was the central thought in forming the United States government and the question of slavery was made subservient to that of safety, so may national questions or features particular to one or more nations, be bridged over.

If by a spirit of compromise a league of nations can be formed by which future wars may be avoided, the peace convention now assembling will confer upon humanity the world over the greatest possible good. True, the United States had a great war to settle the slavery question which had been acquiesced in when the government was formed, and possible wars may occur between league nations. But such possibility will become far more remote than it is now.

The Tribune does not pose as an authority on international questions, but as a citizen of the world this editor has a right to offer a thought on this now most vital question. Whatever the conclusion of the peace congress may be somebody's thought or plan, and probably the thoughts of many will be evolved into one compromise plan and become the law of nations. Certainly we all hope for a plan which will do away with wars and provide a means through which international disputes may be settled through the use of common sense and reason. We do not want a nation in the attitude of a chip on the shoulder.

## Let It Be Discussed.

The Tribune hopes that the people of Linn county will think about the plan of converting their holdings of government bonds into a road fund, as discussed elsewhere in this newspaper. Discuss it among yourselves and if you feel so disposed write your thoughts for publication. The Tribune will publish communications pro or con, free of charge.

Certain it is we all want good roads and this plan proposes a means of providing the money with which to build them.

The Tribune will be glad if all the county newspapers will take up this matter and discuss it, either for or against. Discussion will develop whether the plan is feasible or not.

Next week The Tribune will go to press on Tuesday in order to let the foreman-printer eat his Xmas turkey in Salem.

## 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 5:30 p.m. for West Scio,  
and 12:45 p.m. for Munkers

## R. SHELTON

Notary Public and  
Conveyancer

Abstracts of Title Examined  
SCIO OREGON

## Morrison & Lowe

UNDERTAKERS

Calls Attended to Promptly  
Day or Night

SCIO OREGON

## H. C. ROLOFF

AUCTIONEER

WATERLOO OREGON  
R. F. D. No. 1 Phone 12x 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

## St. Francis Hotel

ALBANY, ORE.

Meals 35 and 50 cents

Room 50c and Up

GRANT PIRTLE, Proprietor