

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY BY

T. L. DUGGER, EDITOR AND PROP.

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SIX MONTHS .75

ADVERTISING RATES:

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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.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

Every American citizen must feel proud of the conduct of the American troops in the war, for they were equal to any emergency, no matter how difficult or dangerous. The battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne wood, especially the latter, were the most desperate of the war. In fact the driving of the Germans from Argonne wood was a crucial event. It exposed the whole German army to capture and, no doubt, was the main reason for the sudden collapse and virtual unconditional surrender. It would be boastful to say American troops won the war, but we may say without boasting that without these American troops, American food and ammunition the war would still be in progress, with the chances favorable to Germany.

These facts are conceded by both England and France. And the treatment accorded our boys over there is evidence that all the people of those countries appreciate the American soldier at his true value.

When our troops first landed in France, both England and France were afraid to trust them. They rated our boys as raw and undisciplined. They could not feel that soldiers trained but a few months would make good when placed under fire. They were afraid that officers taken but recently from civil life would be safe to command men under the baptism of fire the English and French soldiers knew would be the test.

They knew our American boys would be pitted against Germany's veterans of many battles and without the steady influence of veteran English and French soldiers at their sides, these raw American troops might give way.

So by the advice of these old veterans our boys were brigaded here and there with their tried veterans. Well, America's raw soldiers did not run. They fought under the direction, mainly, of English and French officers and with their methods, and our boys made good.

Finally, General Foch concluded that the American soldiers were worthy of the spurs and gave them a sector of the battle front to care for. This sector proved to be the most difficult and the most important of the entire 200 miles of the battle front. The Germans thought it was so difficult that it would withstand any attack which could be brought against it. But when General Pershing gave the command "Forward," those boys from the fields, shops, offices, etc., obeyed

the order. They went forward nevertheless the very best troops Germany possessed were pitted against them. They captured the key position and Germany was forced to ask for an armistice, else lose her entire army by capture. And they paid the price in killed and wounded willingly.

Nor were the boys in the trenches and on the moving battle front the only ones entitled to glory. The engineer regiments which constructed roads and bridges in order that supplies could follow closely the changing contact lines; who constructed the big wharves and railroad lines to transport supplies from the ships to the battle front; the splendid hospital corps, ready to take almost instant action after the Bosche bullet had found its victim, and the flying corps who were the eyes of the army, all are entitled to equal gratitude on the part of the people.

Nor should we forget to mention the boys in the spruce and lumber camps; and those who constructed ships with such incredible speed, which were necessary to carry supplies across the seas to our boys, who must have food, ammunition, etc. Last of all, but not least, we mention the people at home who produced the food; who manufactured the clothing, ammunition and other war supplies vitally necessary for the maintenance of our fighting and universally victorious soldier boys, and those who manned our fighting ships and transports.

All the above were essential factors necessary to achieve the great victory culminating with the signing of the armistice on November 11. They were all vital, because failure on the part of either would have destroyed the efficiency of the whole. So let us give credit to each and every factor, for to each credit belongs.

While we welcome joyfully the man behind the gun who returns with health unimpaired, there is no reason to slop over, as some of our good people seem disposed to do. These boys were the pick of our young American manhood. They were selected because of their physical perfection. The discipline they learned while in the service and how to care for their health in a better way, has sent them home in a more fit condition than when they went away. These boys do not need coddling and petting. Just give them equal opportunity and they will do the rest. The boys who were left at home as physically unfit need the favors far more than do the boys who brought the self-opinionated German to his knees.

PRESIDENT WILSON OVER THERE.

If the tremendous ovation given President Wilson in France and England, wherever he goes, may be regarded as a criterion of what his influence will be at the peace convention, he will be about the whole show at the peace table.

It is seldom, if ever, that a ruler at a peace convention, and one who is an interested party at that, has possessed the confidence of the conqueror and conquered as he apparently does. The allied powers seem to have almost accepted his dictum without amendment and both Germany and Austria have such confidence in his justice and broadmindedness that they regard him almost as their advocate before the convention.

Only by personal contact with these Europeans could he wield the influence which he knew was necessary if the world was to enjoy permanent peace. He knows that only in personal conversation with the peace delegates can he allay the spirit of revenge and the rule of might.

The allies seem disposed to accept his dictum because they regard him as the world's greatest expositor of democracy.

They regard America, and rightly too, as the greatest and most just of all democracies and that his experience in handling this great democracy during the most severe trial the world has undergone, will be of untold value in placing other nations on the democratic plane.

The German people remember that the United States has never acquired territory from another nation without giving in return a moneyed consideration therefor in some form. They remember that we fought a war with Spain with purely philanthropic motives, and that as soon as the Cuban people manifested ability to rule themselves, we surrendered direct control of the island to them. They remember that the American people did this and that while we were victorious, we were magnanimous. Hence they are willing to trust President Wilson as the representative of the American people as they would no other ruler of a great nation on earth. And while he, President Wilson, may say the defeated peoples should make reparation for the harm they have done and should pay punitive damages, they will accept the dictum as coming from a just judge.

It is remarkable that with all the adulation which is being tendered the president, he retains his poise and accepts the same—not as a function due Woodrow Wilson—but as being due President Wilson as the representative of not alone the democratic party, but as that of the entire American people. As such representative he will participate in the peace parlours. Yet, strange to say, we have some little Americans who say he should not have left United States territory, nevertheless his presence as a representative of the world's greatest democracy is so necessary.

President Wilson, however, has formed the habit of disregarding precedent, when such precedent interferes with what he believes to be duty. He believes that personal contact is necessary to give words the greatest force. For this reason, when he had a message for congress he delivered it in person rather than have his private secretary read his manuscript to that body. For this same reason he will attend, in person, the most momentous event in the world's history, now about to occur at Versailles, near Paris. He believes the destiny of world humanity is to be there considered and that it was and is his duty to aid in starting the new and freer world in the right direction. Could a purpose be more noble?

The tremendous responsibility now resting upon President Wilson would carry most men off their feet. But he is so entirely possessed with his duty to the American people and to humanity in general that he receives the greatest adulation ever given to man with utmost serenity.

No king or potentate ever received just the same kind of adulation which is being accorded President Wilson, for no king or potentate could touch the hearts of the great mass of the common people as he. And this fact, as it is being shown to the titled European politicians, doubles and trebles the influence he will wield in marking out the destiny of humanity at the peace convention.

The American people, as well as those in Europe, whose destinies are to be discussed at the peace convention, feel just a little safer because Woodrow Wilson is over there, as they feel that he is the best pilot procurable to mark out a course through a troublous political sea. May the wisdom of all the ages guide his thoughts.

PROBLEM FOR LEGISLATURE

The automobile and the motor truck are with us to stay. Within a few years almost every farmer will own and operate a gas truck which with the automobile will almost completely displace horse-drawn vehicles on the roads. This is a fact which modern times is forcing upon us. We cannot dodge the matter, like it or not as the case may be.

The public highway, which has heretofore answered the purpose for horse-drawn vehicles, does not nor will serve the purpose for gas machines. Hence we are driven to adopt a different method in building roads. We must pave the roads which carry a heavy traffic and use heavy macadam for roads where the traffic is lighter.

This is a condition which must be met and the legislature must create authority by which the new conditions can be complied with.

Some form of interest-bearing bonds, either by the state or individual counties, must be authorized. The bonding system is necessary because we must have the roads as soon as they can be constructed and to raise the money necessary by annual tax would bankrupt the people.

The Tribune is well aware that at the session of the legislature of 1916 the groundwork to provide something over \$7,000,000 for good road building was laid, which at a special election was adopted by the people. But the method in which this money is being expended does not satisfy. There is too much of playing favorites in the game. The entire state is providing the money while but a small section enjoys the benefit.

A plan of road improvement must be evolved by which all of the people throughout the counties and state shall be benefited. Road work in all parts must be prosecuted simultaneously. Only by so doing will the people be satisfied and a sum of not less than \$25,000,000 will be necessary to carry out the plan. No less than \$2,000,000 will be necessary for Linn county alone. And the people, no doubt, would be willing to contract this large debt providing they could reap the benefit; but they are unwilling to assume the responsibility in order to build boulevards and scenic highways for the benefit of a part of the state which they cannot enjoy.

The Tribune has heard a plan proposed which might get results: Let the state prepare bonds for sale and become responsible for their payment. Then the people throughout the various counties buy these bonds with the understanding that the proceeds arising from bond sales to individuals in a county shall be expended in such county. To illustrate: If Linn county people should buy \$2,000,000 of these bonds, \$2,000,000 would be expended on Linn county roads, as would be the case of all other counties. This plan would enable every county to have just such roads as they were willing to pay for.

The people would buy bonds under such conditions, too. This editor heard an auto owner say a few days ago that he would willingly pay \$100 per year if Linn county roads could be placed in first-class condition. He said he would save that sum in gas and tires each year. All other auto owners probably look at the matter from the same viewpoint.

So the matter of providing means and methods is up to our lawmakers. If a plan similar in application to the above is submitted to the people it will be adopted. But if placed in the hands of a bunch to spend how and where they please, the people will sit down on the plan hard.

Railroad Time Table

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains

Woodburn-Springfield Branch

WEST SCIO

North 7:55 a.m.
South 5:09 p.m.

Corvallis & Eastern
MUNKERS

To Albany 8:11 a.m.
To Detroit 1:44 p.m.
Motor service discontinued.

Mortgage Loans Negotiated

Notary Public

H. B. CHESS

Attorney at Law

Office on Sherman St

Lebanon, Oyo.

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 5:09 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% 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