

# 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.

## THE \$10,000,000 ROAD BILL

It is generally believed the legislature will enact a \$10,000,000 bonding road bill very much on the lines as the \$6,000,000 bill of two years ago.

The Tribune believes a bill of this character will not be endorsed by the people. The people are willing to vote bonds for road building but they are unwilling to place the expenditure thereof in the hands of a road commission which is disposed to favor particular localities as the present state road commission has done.

Every county in the state is obligated for the \$6,000,000 bond issue but very few of the counties have received any benefit therefrom. The \$6,000,000 fund will be practically exhausted with the road activities of the present year. The only counties to derive benefit are those thru which the Columbia and Pacific highways run; such counties as Crook, Curry, Lincoln and several others, have not nor will not receive a cent's worth of benefit, yet these counties are obligated for their share of the bonds just the same.

Now it is proposed to authorize a \$10,000,000 bond issue along the same lines and under a state commission similar to that which we now have. The present commission may suit Portland but it does not suit the rest of the state.

The people are willing to vote bonds but they must have some sort of an equitable distribution of the proceeds. One county is not willing to be taxed to build boulevards in other counties. They want and must have something like a square deal.

The \$6,000,000 has been expended; that is to say the main portion of it, in a very limited part of the state. Portland has a joy riding road down to Seaside and will when the fund is expended have a tourist roadway to California. But the value of these roads which parallel railway lines are not as valuable in a commercial sense as are highways which are the only means of traffic; in other words the so called trunk lines or roads are mainly for automobile use and are competitive to the railways.

We need the railroads and can scarcely get along without them under modern conditions. We also want as good service from them and as cheaply as possible. We would not favor the building of a parallel railway line, say with the Southern Pacific to California, for the reason

that expense of operation and maintenance would be doubled, which must be charged against the traffic and which would prevent reduction in freight and passenger charges in a great measure. The building of the so called trunk highways serves very much as a competition, as would a parallel railway line.

On the other hand if we should build what may be termed lateral highways first we will increase the volume of traffic for the railways and thus make it possible for cheaper freights and fares.

In the bill proposing the issue of \$10,000,000 of bonds it is planned to devote \$7,500,000 to improving the trunk roads and the balance, \$2,500,000, to constructing laterals. If these figures could be reversed the people would be more disposed to favor the measure.

Should the proposed bond measure become a law the state would then have bonded itself about to the limit. The result would be under present plans, paved highways paralleling the railways and the same old mud roads over which farmers must haul their produce to market.

The paved trunk highways of course will increase tourist travel and who would drop a few dollars at hotels and for gasoline. But these same tourists who help to wear out the roads will pay nothing of the cost for building them nor for their maintenance. But the farmer who must market his produce over inferior roads will have to dig up the cost either in a heavier license on his auto or an increased tax on his farm.

It is urged in favor of paving the tourist roads that Portland pays 40 per cent of our state taxes and therefore should be favored with joy riding highways to the seaside, California, etc. The people can respond to this argument by simply asking where would Portland be without the farmer and lumbermen; or what would her future be without them? But in effect she is saying to the farmer: If you want good roads, hard surface roads if you please, build them and supply the labor and money for that purpose yourselves; but you must pay 60 per cent of the cost for paving roads on which we can take our joy rides and which will attract tourists to our state who will spend money in Portland.

Be fair about this bonding measure gentlemen; support the hand which feeds you first and then look out for your personal pleasures. Simply because you have the power do not use it for selfish purposes.

## THE EMERGENCY CLAUSE.

Some of the state bonding enthusiasts in the legislature are contemplating attaching the emergency clause to the proposed \$10,000,000 bonding measure.

Any legislator who believes in treating the people fairly and who believes that as a legislator he is the servant of the people, will oppose denying the people the right to express themselves upon the matter.

The intent of the emergency when enacted was to use the emergency clause only when the emergency actually existed. But now some of our astute legislator politicians seem inclined to use it simply to defeat the referendum. They thus place themselves in the attitude of masters rather than servants of the people.

In the matter of the \$10,000,000 bonding measure there is no pretense that an emergency actually exists. The money arising from the sale of the bonds would not probably be used within the period of two years; certainly not within one year. If during either period the people wished to invoke the referendum they would not be denied the privilege of doing so. Otherwise the

measure would become law within 90 days. Then why not trust the people? Why not play fair?

In an article in the Oregonian from a Salem correspondent the writer states that "the \$6,000,000 bonding measure was overwhelmingly adopted by the people." Overwhelming where? Outside of Multnomah county the bonding measure was defeated. "Overwhelmingly" was due to the non taxpayers of Multnomah county. We doubt if the present proposed bonding measure would be so "overwhelmingly" adopted. It is fear of defeat which is causing the bonding enthusiasts to make the measure a cinch by use of the emergency clause. It is simply a resort of cowards.

Give the people a chance and if they do not invoke the referendum well and good. But if the referendum should be invoked then Multnomah can carry the measure "overwhelmingly" some more.

## FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

It will not be denied that emigration laws of the United States have for our national good ever been too lax. American citizenship has been too easily acquired. We have been so eager to secure citizens that we have been almost criminally careless as to the material we have admitted. As a result recent years have shown that the labor troubles we have had have been very largely due to the agitation by men of foreign birth, men who could not speak our language with understandable fluency. Yet such men have fomented labor strikes, and unless overawed by power, transgress our laws with impunity.

The great war has disclosed the fact that we have granted citizenship to men and women of German birth who have never at heart renounced fealty to the land of their birth. One such misfit citizen who has grown rich by the opportunities America has furnished, who has enjoyed the protection of American laws, is on trial in Portland before the U. S. district court for espionage. All such men as Henry Albers seems to have been clearly proven to be, should never have been permitted to land upon American soil. In such cases an ounce of prevention is worth pounds of cure.

The period has now arrived when we must as a nation, curtail the entrance of all such undesirable emigrants. All such who seek to land on our shores and afterwards ask the boon of American citizenship, should be required to give a bond that they would be loyal American citizens and obey her laws.

When Henry Albers was admitted to full American citizenship he subscribed to an oath that he would be a loyal American citizen, obey our laws and defend our government against all enemies; to renounce allegiance to all foreign kings and potentates and especially the emperor of Germany, the land from whence he came.

The testimony produced shows that he has wilfully and grossly violated this oath. Certainly his citizenship should be cancelled, his property be confiscated and he be deported to the land of his birth.

And we have perhaps thousands of other such citizens less prominent who are American citizens with a mental reservation. They are all perjurers and are unworthy of American citizenship.

Now it is said thousands of Germans who have engaged in the great war against civilization contemplate coming to America as soon as the peace terms are signed and economic conditions become normal.

Well we do not want such men as say secretly in their hearts "once a German always a German." They never would become dependable cit-

izens. In case of further trouble with Germany we could rely on each of them becoming a German spy. Moreover, these same would-be citizens are responsible for the killing and maiming of over 205,000 of our American boys; have been guilty of horrible cruelties to Belgian and French women and children, which is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. They are undesirable in every way for American citizenship and should not be admitted.

What is true of German in an intensified degree now may be true in a lesser form with any other foreign born. The affection for the land of their birth in far too many instances would debar them from ever becoming truly loyal American citizens under all circumstances.

Another very important reason for placing a ban on all foreign emigration is the protection of American labor. We have now and will have for years to come all the labor which our industries can absorb. The coming of the foreign laborer means the displacing of an American laborer, for the foreigner will work cheaper.

Anyway the prohibition of foreign emigration in part at least is the only way in which American labor can be protected. It cannot be done by placing a high tariff on foreign goods as is often asserted. We now have a full man-sized job on hand to pacify or satisfy our organized labor and keep the wheels of industry moving. To admit the horde of foreign labor, which seems ready to come, is but to aggravate the labor unrest which will soon be at hand.

This is a matter which only congress can take care of. While congressmen whose constituency is largely foreign born may be somewhat timid or backward in taking up the matter, they should feel that preservation of our industrial concerns in peace and harmony is of vastly more importance than their own reelection. It is a call for unselfish patriotism upon the American congressman.

## "Making a Newspaper."

Under the above caption W. H. Hornbrook, who has retired as owner, editor and manager of the Albany Democrat, pays his respects to Edgar B. Piper, managing editor of the Portland Oregonian. The editorial article of the Democrat follows:

In the passing of H. L. Pittock Oregon loses one of its most successful publishers and a man who has been closely identified with the growth and development of the state for more than half a century. Those who were closely associated with him vouch for his integrity, his business ability and a pleasing personality; and the Democrat joins with these friends in expressing sorrow at the decease of the founder of one of the metropolitan newspapers of the state.

Mr. Pittock, however, is better known as a financier than as an editor. He was the business brains of the newspaper organization which he founded rather than the editorial chief. It was the late Harvey Scott who made the Oregonian a great newspaper and it has since been dependent upon the memory of this distinguished journalist for its prestige and place in the editorial sun.

If the late owner had any weakness it was his inability to sense genius and to attract to his paper an editorial writer who could take the place of the man who made the Oregonian a vital force in the state.

When Mr. Scott edited the Oregonian it was the editorial page that attracted subscribers. Since Edgar B. Piper assumed charge it is the press dispatches, the local news and the prestige won during the time of Scott that makes the Oregonian

(Continued on page 4.)

DR. R. J. NICOL  
Graduate and Licensed  
VETERINARIAN  
Cattle Tested for Tuberculosis  
Office phone Main 525; Residence phone Malu 21  
LEBANON, OREGON

## 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, 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

Riley Shelton  
Real Estate Broker and Notary Public  
Abstracts Obtained, 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 12 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