

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY BY
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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.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1919

THE U. S. SHOULD NOT SHIRK.

Whether the United States desires
to do so or not she will be compelled
to assist in restoring order and in
the establishment of republican
form of government over in Europe.
Europeans regard the United States
as the most successful experiment
in self government the world has
produced and they want instruction
along our lines.

A willingness to submit to the
rule of the majority is the basis up-
on which a successful self-rule gov-
ernment can be established. This,
many of the peoples of central Eu-
rope do not seem to comprehend.
Their only idea of a governmental
function is the rule of force. They
cannot understand why the strong
should submit to the weak. Hence,
until these people can be educated
up to the submission to the will of
the majority force, the only power
they recognize, must be supplied in
some way.

As The Tribune understands the
proposed league of nations constitu-
tion all signatory nations must fur-
nish this power if necessary. Force
must be used until these peoples are
educated sufficiently in the science
of government to acquiesce willingly
to the rule of the majority.

The United States had to pass
through this same stage of refusal
of the minority to submit to the
rule of the majority. We had two
minor uprisings which required
force to establish the majesty of
law within a few years after the
birth of our nation; and later on we
had the great test of our national
life in the rebellion of the slave
states. But happily we have work-
ed out the problem of the rule of
the majority successfully. No one
now attempts to organize refusal to
obey law except a few misguided I.
W. W. and bolsheviks, who come
over from Europe.

These European peoples have this
problem yet to solve. They have
yet to learn that happiness and na-
tional prosperity depend entirely on
a willingness to obey law and sub-
mit to the will of the majority.

The league of nations is being
formed to bring about a condition
of peace and prosperity to these
peoples more quickly. In fact the
purpose of the league is to substi-
tute by peaceable means the settle-
ment of international disputes by
arbitration instead of resorting to
war or force to do so.

Strange to say there is forming
an organized effort in our own land
to defeat the formation of this

league. Nor is this opposition con-
fined alone to the republican party,
for there are a few democratic con-
gressmen mixed in the bunch. It
appears to be a certainly that Pres-
ident Wilson will find on his return
to Washington more than the "wil-
ful twelve" when he submits the
peace terms and the constitution of
the league of nations to the senate
for ratification.

But when those congressmen who
seem disposed to defeat the league
for whatever their purpose may be,
confer with their constituents they
may have reason to change their
minds.

The Tribune believes the great
majority of the American people are
very much in favor of the league or
any other plan which will prevent,
to a large extent, future wars be-
tween nations. They know war
means waste and destruction of both
property and life and they, irrespec-
tive of party, are willing to support
any league or plan which will mark
the end of wars.

Of course the United States in
order to form this league must con-
cede something. The league could
not be formed without a spirit of
compromise and concession. No one
nation can be the dictator of the
terms of formation, though Presi-
dent Wilson and other American
delegates seem to almost do so. For,
as stated elsewhere in this article,
European and other nations look
upon the United States as the most
successful experiment in self gov-
ernment. They want to get the
benefit of our knowledge and expe-
rience. They look to President
Wilson for leadership.

Those congressmen who seem to
be trying to defeat President Wil-
son's plans will most probably find
they are signing their own political
death warrants. The people know
that most wars are due to the ac-
tivities of the politicians of the world
and they will have but little patience
with politicians who would block
plans to end wars. The people
know they are compelled to pay the
war bills and to furnish their young
men for cannon fodder and they
gladly welcome any plan which will
bring this destruction to life and
property to a close.

PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER WANTED

At the present time both of our
political parties seem to be in the
air as to whom to select as their
standard bearers for the campaign
of 1920. No man in either party
stands out as the one man to be se-
lected.

In the republican party William
H. Taft seems now to be the best
bet. His patriotic support of the
forming of the league of nations
has rapidly restored the popularity
he seemed to possess in 1912. But
his popularity at that time was
largely due to the efforts of the late
Theodore Roosevelt. His overwhel-
ming defeat four years later, due to
Mr. Roosevelt as well, practically
drove him out of public life. But
he has come back by leaps and
bounds since he has proven his pa-
triotism superior to his partyism.

He declares that the league of
nations is not nor should not be con-
sidered a party question. And when
he marched into a New York audi-
torium arm in arm with President
Wilson, the man who defeated him
for the presidency in 1916, he proved
the courage of his convictions.

Senator Johnson of California,
might prove a possible winning can-
didate if his residence was east of
the Mississippi river. But as no
candidate of either party hailing from
west of the big river has been suc-
cessful Senator Johnson's chances
will go to the discard.

It is a certainty that no man who
is opposing the league has any show
of election if nominated. This rules
out the Lodge-Borah class.

There would be no question of
who the democratic candidate will
be, if President Wilson was now
serving his first term. But there is
a strong sentiment in the minds of
many men against the breaking of
the precedent Washington establish-
ed. But Woodrow Wilson has the
habit of breaking precedent and get-
ting away with it. He certainly
will be the big man of the world if
the league is successfully formed,
and who knows what next year may
bring about?

Should Mr. Wilson again enter
the lists it is a sure thing the re-
publicans will nominate Mr. Taft,
for he is the only man of that party
who would stand any chance of de-
feating Wilson.

There is no doubt whatever but
what a large majority of the Ameri-
can people, regardless of party, fa-
vor the league. They are tired of
having their young men slaughtered
and maimed and of having an enor-
mous bonded indebtedness saddled
upon them.

The coterie of republican con-
gressmen who are so unwise as to
attempt to defeat what the Ameri-
can people want will simply erupt
their own party and seal their po-
litical death warrants.

President Wilson will add im-
mensely to his popularity by his ac-
tivities in Paris, because he will
have accomplished what the Ameri-
can people wanted done. Other
prominent democrats, such as Champ
Clark, W. G. McAdoo and others,
might develop strength but must be
considered second rate candidates.

If republican congressmen have
supported the league as Mr. Taft
has, there is little doubt but that
Woodrow Wilson's successor would
be a republican. But they have not
and for party reasons are trying to
defeat what the American people
demand shall be done. The U. S.
senate may refuse to confirm the
treaty President Wilson will bring
home with him. If so it will spell
doom for the republican party.

Governor Oleott thinks three heads
are better than two on all matters
which the state board of control
passes upon. He evidently does
not want to be wholly personally
responsible. He is the board at the
present time; the state treasurer's
voice or influence on the board was
destroyed by Governor Withycombe's
death. But rest easy, Governor
Oleott. The people of the state
feel easy. They believe you will
decide matters as nearly right as
human judgment will permit. They
feel that you will play absolutely
fair to all parts of the state.

Brother F. M. Mitchel, of Albany,
in a communication to the Demo-
crat facetiously remarks that Albany
might lose the county capitol and
adds after saying the same might be
moved to Brownsville or Lebanon:
"Tom Dugger might get busy and
move it to Scio." No, brother,
Tom Dugger tried hard many years
ago to effect a division of Linn
county and the making of Scio the
county seat of Santiam county. But
we failed, owing to the liberal use
of Albany money and since then we
have been loyal to Albany. Brother
Mitchel rather indicates that this
writer might put the courthouse in
his pocket and carry it off. But we
would not do that for all the county
officers are friends of The Tribune,
most of them subscribers, and we
would not discommodate them in any
way.

The Sunday Portland Journal says
that a \$600,000 paper mill will be
erected in Salem in the near future.

Frank Kruml, who was in the
navy came home from Seattle Wed-
nesday of last week with his dis-
charge in his pocket. He said his
service was but a good vacation.

If Linn County Should Vote \$1,000,000 in Road Bonds.

If, at the June election, Linn
county should vote road bonds of a
million dollars, the bonds to run 14
years bearing 5% interest, payable
semi-annually; a sinking fund to be
established to provide for the retire-
ment of the bonds after the fourth
year at the rate of \$100,000 per
year, said sinking fund to be pro-
vided by a special tax not exceeding
five mills; the said bonds to sell at
no less than par, sale to be distrib-
uted over a period of from three to
four years as needed for the con-
struction of roads in the county, we
could within a period of three years
have paved roads connecting Albany
with Lebanon, Brownsville, Harris-
burg, Sejo, Halsey, Shedd and Crab-
tree.

We could have macadam roads
connecting with these paved roads
Crawfordsville, Foster, Sweet Home,
Peoria, Syracuse, Lacombe, Mill City,
Lyons, Jordan, Larwood, Shelburn.
All the principal cross section roads
could be graded, drained and grave-
led.

Mr. taxpayer, whether business
man or farmer, do you or can you
conceive of a better way in which
Linn county can invest a million
dollars? Would not such an invest-
ment enhance the value of Linn
county property at least two million
dollars, or twice the original invest-
ment? Do you get it? Think it
over.
E. C. PEERY.

Hazelwood Company Cleared of all Charges Placed Against Them in the Government Indictment Rendered February 24, 1917, Thus Winning a Sweeping and Gratifying Victory.

The indictment was one of the
most far-reaching ever returned by
a grand jury. It was supported by
26 specifications alleging all manner
of unfair practices.

The government spent nearly four
years examining correspondence and
telegrams, and from the dray loads
examined nearly 1000 were selected
to read to the jury.

The government subpoenaed more
than 60 witnesses, many of whom
were more or less prejudiced, also
discharged employees who had been
dismissed for good and sufficient
cause.

Considering the extent and scope
of the inquiry, it was a complete
review of the business methods and
practices of the defendants over a
period of nearly ten years.

After 11 days of trial, not one
competitor or producer offered any
criticism as to our methods or our
business morals. In fact the gov-
ernment witnesses so completely
vindicated the Hazelwood company
that Judge Dietrich at the conclu-
sion of the government's case and
upon a motion of Maurice W. Seitz,
our attorney, dismissed the indict-
ment against Hazelwood company
and in so doing, he stated in sub-
stance that there was no evidence
introduced against Hazelwood com-
pany.

It was suggested on the arrival of
the defendants at Boise, that they
plead guilty, as others had, and save
time and money. The proposal was
spurned in emphatic, if not polite,
language.

The fact that some of the defend-
ants admitted their guilt, had no ef-
fect on Hazelwood company because
of their absolute confidence that the
methods, policy and morals employ-
ed by them could secure an unques-
tionable and complete vindication
and acquittal and the results prove
conclusively that there is still justice
in the courts for those who deserve
it.
HAZELWOOD COMPANY.
Adv.

The Scio Tribune \$1.50 the year.

GERMAN MILITARISTS REPORTED IN POWER

Frame All Edicts, Which Are
Signed and Issued by
Ebert Government.

London.—Special dispatches from
Berlin report that the suppression of
the recent Spartacan outbreak there
has shown that a military and mon-
archist reaction is growing and over-
shadowing the new government.

The Berlin correspondent of the
Mail who on February 27 sent a dis-
patch outlining plans for a monarchist
uprising in Germany has arrived in
London, having left Berlin on March
14 after a residence there of three
months. He reiterates the statements
in his dispatch, saying President
Ebert, Chancellor Scheidemann and
Minister of War Noske are merely
puppets. He declares that for the pur-
pose of retaining power they have al-
lowed members of the military caste
to reappear as organizers of the new
republican armies.

"These men are the real governors
of Germany," he says. "They make
the edicts and Chancellor Scheide-
mann and his colleagues willingly sign
them."

Similar testimony is given by other
correspondents in telegraphing from
Berlin. The correspondents concur in
the statement that extreme bitterness
has been created against the govern-
ment troops and that further trouble
is inevitable.

According to a dispatch to the Mail,
the Spartacan revolt will certainly re-
cur in ever-increasing force unless a
miracle happens. It adds that Herr
Noske's forces have been recruited by
bribes and promise of big rations and
that to this may be attributed some of
the food shortage in Berlin.

TREATY TO INCLUDE LEAGUE COVENANT

Paris.—In the statement issued on
the peace conference resolution with
reference to the league of nations in
the peace treaty, President Wilson
said that the decision made at the
peace conference at its plenary ses-
sion of January 25 to the effect that
the establishment of a league of na-
tions should be made an integral part
of the treaty of peace, is final and
that there is no basis whatever for the
reports that a change in this decision
is contemplated.

If President Wilson insists that the
league of nations be incorporated in
the preliminary peace treaty, the Brit-
ish, it is understood, will concede the
point, although they still believe that
the preliminary pact is not the proper
place for the inauguration of the
league, which, they declare, should be
included in the final peace pact.

This attitude was indicated after
the announcement that the American
delegation strongly desired the inclu-
sion of the league in the preliminary
treaty, as well as in the final pact.

ALLIES TO DICTATE PEACE

Germans to Sign Pact, or War Will
Continue, Is View.

Paris.—The present determination
in peace conference circles is that, af-
ter the allied and associated powers
have reached a complete understand-
ing regarding the conditions to be im-
posed on Germany, the German dele-
gates will be called to Versailles, but
they will not be allowed to discuss the
conditions, the intention of the allied
and associated powers being to dictate
peace.

Either the German delegates must
accept the terms and sign, or a state
of war will continue. The general
opinion here is that in view of the
internal situation in Germany, the
delegates of that country will accept,
rather than expose the country to a
craver risk and more drastic measures.

Wheat Sold to Millers.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Five million
bushels of wheat were sold to Min-
neapolis millers Saturday by the United
States Grain corporation in the
move to prevent an increase in the
price of flour and bread. The price
average reached \$2.36 a bushel, 14
cents above the fixed wheat price.
There are more than 25,000,000 bushels
of government-owned wheat stored in
Minneapolis elevators. Under the
plan adopted the sale will continue
until further orders are received from
Washington.