

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.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Grand Army of the Republic was organized in 1867. General John A. Logan, its first supreme commander, selected May 30 of that year as a day to be devoted to the memory of the soldier dead, to decorate their graves with flowers and flags. At that time the veterans of the Civil war, as a rule, were young and vigorous. They were capable of undergoing hardships, which they had demonstrated on long marches and on the battlefields.

But these boys who wore the blue were then thinking more of the active employments of life, of marrying their best girl, etc., than they were of decorating the graves of their departed comrades. As years accumulated, however, May 30 became a more sacred nature. As the boys became older thoughts of that they, too, would soon be among those whose graves would be decorated.

General Logan, who as supreme commander of the G. A. R. issued the first general order for the observance of Memorial Day, was by common consent denominated "the greatest volunteer soldier" the Civil war had produced. At the beginning of the war he was a democrat. His congressional district, that of Southern Illinois, had been peopled mostly by men from the slave states and when the war began this part of Illinois was regarded, with respect to disloyalty, the same as Kentucky on the east or Missouri on the west.

But General Logan was loyal to the old Union and his influence was so great that Southern Illinois remained steadfast. This congressional district filled every quota with volunteer soldiers. General Logan, then a member of congress, organized a regiment in his district and became its first colonel. He was soon made a brigadier-general, then a major-general, and after the death of McPherson at Atlanta became a corps commander. In brief this is the war history of the man who gave birth to Memorial Day.

This Memorial Day is the most remarkable of any since General Logan issued General Order No. 1, 52 years ago. It is possible for veterans of three wars to follow Old Glory to the cemeteries. This writer would like to witness, if it was possible, veterans of these three wars, each with the respective uniform, in parade tomorrow, the greatest of all days for the Grand Army of the Republic. There would be exhibited

the decrepitude of old age, the sober minded middle age and exuberance and vigor of young manhood. Many of us, the Civil war veterans, will not be here a year hence; we will have answered the final rollcall, but the Spanish war and European war veterans, or most of them, will be here and we, the Civil war veterans, will and have transferred to you, especially those who have just earned the right to wear the title of "veteran," the duty of defending Old Glory.

Old Glory simply represents democracy, the right to live and a voice in the manner in which the government exercises its functions. It is the right won by our revolutionary fathers, renewed by the wars of 1812, on the battlefields in Mexico; on the battlefields of the Civil war; in the defense of liberty in the war with Spain, and in the war over in Europe.

In all of these wars Old Glory has never flunked; the boys who have defended the flag have never failed to deliver the goods; they have proven true sons of America. So we, the fathers of Memorial Day, who will in a few years be but a memory, hand the day and flag over to you with confidence. We believe you will defend the flag, perpetuate the day and bedeck the graves of the departed on May 30.

BONDS AND MORE BONDS

At the present time Oregon has outstanding, or soon will have, \$16,000,000 in bonds. These bonds are for the purpose of building certain special roads. The grounds have all been threshed over and discussion of the same now is time and words wasted.

Next week the people will decide whether or not they will add largely to this state bonded indebtedness. They are being asked to authorize an issue of \$5,000,000 for reconstruction and land settlement purposes. As this measure appears too loosely drawn and opens the door to graft without limit, The Tribune doubts the wisdom of adopting the same.

Also, authority is sought to issue \$2,500,000 in bonds for the purpose of constructing the Roosevelt highway. This issue is contingent upon the general government matching the same with an equal sum of money; otherwise the state would not issue, and, moreover, if the road be constructed its upkeep would be at the expense of the general government. This road, The Tribune thinks would not only furnish fortifying any part of the coast quickly against armed invasion, but would bring immense areas of rich lands into productivity which now lie idle. We think the measure should pass.

Also, it is proposed to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds for reconstruction purposes. New construction would be the better title, for it provides for the construction of a medical college at Portland; new buildings for the colleges at Eugene, Corvallis and Monmouth; a new penitentiary at Salem, etc. Without argument, The Tribune thinks this measure should be defeated.

If we add these proposed bond issues to those we now have, our total bonded indebtedness would be \$28,500,000. Some debt, you will say. Well, it simply means more than \$275 for each man, woman and child in Oregon; that's all. So there is more than one-third of this debt which can be prevented at the polls on Tuesday of next week.

There are other measures to be voted on at that time, such as the raising of the limit of county indebtedness from two per cent to six per cent for the construction of roads only; the creation of the office of lieutenant-governor; the one-mill market road tax, etc. The Tribune thinks these measures should become

law, especially the county increase from two to six per cent of the assessed valuation. This does not mean that any debt whatever is voted upon the county at that time. It simply gives the counties a right to bond themselves up to six per cent at a future election if they desire to do so.

The proposal to vote \$600,000 in bonds is on the present limit of two per cent. If the people want permanent roads and are willing to pay for them, they should have power to do so should a majority declare therefor.

The past few years have been a wild orgie of creating bonded indebtedness, generated by the war of course. But bonding ourselves is very apt to generate extravagance. "If money comes easy it goes easy," is an old and true saying. We should remember that pay day will be on hand sometime in the future, and our descendants might be seriously embarrassed.

We can only have permanent roads by issuing bonds. The public begins to draw dividends in the way of cost saving in transportation; the farmer draws dividends in the increased value of his land, and the merchant by increase in business, etc. But bond issues of doubtful results such as we have above pointed out, should not be made.

The voter has his election pamphlet; he should study it and decide these questions in his own mind before he goes into the voting booth.

Treaty, Plus League, Equals Peace.

Reports from all parts of the globe indicate that most people outside of the dominions of the central powers are satisfied with the terms of peace imposed upon Germany. Those who for one reason or another find fault with particulars of the treaty are nevertheless glad of a settlement that will permit the world to turn back to the work and ways of progress.

There is just one shadow across the path of the future—just one doubt in all the throng of humanity's hopes. If the nations which have suffered from four years' reign of brutality and bloodshed are not firmly bound to preserve the peace for which the Paris conference has prepared only the formula in the form of the German plenipotentiaries, there can be no assurance of permanent "peace on earth" nor yet of good will.

The league of nations must be established and empowered to enforce peace not only between Germany and her former enemies, but thru out all the continents—now and hereafter. The treaty is to international law and concord what the statute is to the individual community—a mere aggregation of words which in themselves have no force or effect. To give the statute or the treaty application there must be a policeman or an agency of some sort to prevent and punish infractions.

The league then is the necessary correlative of the treaty. The latter is likely to be respected and obeyed in all its provisions only to the extent that the former is capable of compelling observance. In turn the league's effectiveness to that end will be in proportion to its acceptance, in all its restrictions, prescriptions and obligations, by the nations of the world. The greater the number and power of the nations which adhere to the league, the greater its strength and usefulness in behalf of peace and against war.

The United States could not shirk a part in the great war. As a participant in the war we became a participant in the peace about to be concluded. As a party to the treaty we must be and remain a party to the league, because it is not enough

to terminate the world's greatest and bloodiest conflict; we must also take measures to preclude another. We owe that to ourselves above all, but to the rest of the world, too.

Those senators and others who talk of separating the treaty and the league are proposing to divorce law from enforcement. Treaties in themselves do not and cannot preserve peace. Belgium gives testimony to that truth. They are simply compacts which the stronger party may break almost at will against the weaker. Put behind a treaty the might of many nations and which one will have the hardihood to violate it?

The Paris conference of 27 nations has given us a treaty. A league of 40 or 50 nations will guarantee lasting peace.—Washington, D. C.

County Money for the Fair.

The county court seems indisposed or is dilatory in making an appropriation for the Linn County Fair. As this appropriation has been made annually for many years, the fair board has come to depend upon it as an asset. It has been used as expense money and the fair board has contracted expense bills, expecting to pay them from this appropriation. Should the court refuse the usual \$600 for the fair, it may result in breaking it down and closing out a function which has been of immense value to the stockmen of Linn county.

To appropriate \$2000 for Albany's Fourth of July celebration, a function beneficial only to Albany business men and sentiment, and refuse a measly \$600 to the fair, a function which is working for the permanent benefit of this section of the state, does not show up creditably for the court. It does not show that the court is disposed to be fair to all sections of the county. The Tribune does not know that the court has refused to make this appropriation.

Certain people in Albany have been trying for years to break down the Linn County Fair; we wonder if the court is being influenced by this crowd?

Ladybugs on Job.

Ladybug, ladybug, fly away home; the aphid is there and the vetch will burn. Ladybugs are not on diplomatic terms with the members of the aphid family and thereby hangs a tale. Ladybugs do not like cold weather and the aphid does, and thereby hangs the moral of this tale.

Last spring was cool, too cool for rapid multiplication of Madam Ladybug's family, but not too cool for aphid propagation, and therefore there was no vetch crop in Linn county. The aphid is a green plant lice that kills vetch as fast as it is planted unless ladybugs or surplus flies do their cannibal stunt and protect the farmers.

So farmers were discouraged with vetch; and despite the counsel of O. A. C. experts decided not to plant any vetch this year. Now there are only a few hundred acres of vetch in the county, the crops are fine and prices will be way up due to the lack of supply.

County Agent Smith says the ladybugs are just thick on vetch thru out the county and the yield will be big. The spring has been mild and the ladybugs and surplus flies have kept pace with the rapid multiplying aphid and have completely destroyed him in this section.

Sprays and drugs were used extensively by the farmers last year to stamp out the aphid, but the vetch crop was stamped out instead and most of the fields were not even cut.—Albany Herald.

Mr. Sonne, bank examiner, paid the Scio State Bank his semi-annual call Monday.

THE SCIO STATE BANK

W. A. Ewing, President
A. E. Randall, Vice Pres.
E. D. Myers, Cashier

Start a bank account today and provide for your future. You will find a checking account very convenient for your business transactions. We pay 4% interest on time deposits.

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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.

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 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

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