

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY BY
T. L. DUGGER, EDITOR AND PROP.

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All foreign advertisements must be
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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 NATAL DAY.

One hundred and forty three years
ago tomorrow a number of leading
colonial citizens were assembled at
Independence hall in the city of
Philadelphia. They constituted what
is popularly known as the "Conti-
nental Congress.

On that day these intrepid and
fearless congressmen signed and
promulgated to the world the most
remarkable and important document
to mankind the world had then
known, and the most remarkable up
to this time and will be so in the
future unless the document signed
at Versailles, France, last Saturday,
June 28, transcends it in importance.

Our Declaration of Independence
proclaimed liberty not only to the
then American colonies but to the
entire world of mankind; for all
semblance of kinglycraft disappeared
from the western world many years
ago and now bids fair to drive her-
editary kings from European thrones
within the next few years.

This is the result of the work of
our revolutionary sires on July 4,
1776, and which was so eagerly and
patriotically proclaimed to the world
by the old bellman from the nearby
church town.

Little did our intrepid forefathers
think when they signed that immor-
tal document from the pen of Tho-
mas Jefferson that they were signing
the Magna Charta to human liberty
throughout the world. But they
did. The seed then planted, water-
ed by the blood of many battlefields
has flourished. It has overcome
every obstacle and has been so ab-
sorbed by the minds of mankind
throughout the world that every
nation will soon if not now become
a nation "of the people, (ruled) by
the people, for the people."

When the Declaration of Inde-
pendence was signed each one of
the then thirteen colonies constituted
a separate and distinct government.
There was no central power to bring
about harmony of action among
them and to prevent them from
warring with each other; and it soon
developed when the revolutionary
war had been won that a closer union
between them was necessary for
their own safety against foreign
powers as well as peace among
themselves. The union which had
existed from the signing of the De-
claration of Independence was loosely
drawn; necessity had brought them
together to resist the common ene-
my, but such union proved inade-

quate in peace time to overcome the
differences among themselves.

Hence the federal constitution
was evolved to bring about a more
perfect union. This constitution
was in every way a league of these
separate nations. It has nobly
served its purpose. These original
thirteen and the thereafter adopted
states have acted in perfect harmony
when our national rights have been
assailed in resisting attacks from
foreign powers; and with the excep-
tion of the war over slavery has
prevented internecine wars.

The government established in
Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, has
proven the world exemplar. Lovers
of liberty in all other nations have
pointed to the United States as the
most progressive and prosperous na-
tion on the face of the globe. As a
matter of fact our national example
has caused every monarch in the old
world to tremble on his throne.

Our rapid accumulation of wealth
and success in the field of science
and invention, and best of all the
development of human liberty have
made them all sit up and take notice.
It has caused all nations ruled by
kingcraft to be jealous of our prog-
ress and to be willing at all times
through diplomacy to block our
progress. Common interest in the
king business caused a sort of union
of sympathy among them. They
knew that when the common people
of their respective nations fully un-
derstood the meaning of American
liberty their thrones would topple.

That day seems now to have ar-
rived. No doubt it has been hast-
ened by the great war and every
nation which was signed up for at
Versailles last Saturday feels that
a larger liberty will be accorded the
people and that the spirit of democ-
racy has been greatly enhanced.
This means not only greater liberty
for the people but that they will be
educated to the understanding of
the meaning of liberty.

Let us hope that the league of
nations there formed will result as
happily for all the signatory nations
as has the league of colonial states
formulated by our revolutionary
fathers.

As a matter of course European
nations expect to learn the lessons
of liberty largely from the United
States. They see in this country, a
progress which never could have
been secured under a monarchical
dynasty. They see the main imple-
ments used in the horribly destruc-
tive war are of American invention.
They see in American troops an in-
domitable spirit and an understand-
ing of the war game which added
the necessary straw to win the war
for the allies. They see and know
that American food has saved them
from starvation and that American
money has saved Europe from finan-
cial collapse.

Then why should these nations
not look to America for lessons not
only of liberty but of progress in
every field? We have demonstrated
our success in every way, all due to
the fact that the Declaration of in-
dependence taught men to think and
to enjoy human liberty in its largest
sense.

THE SENTENCE.

Grim is the reckoning. No sen-
tence more terrible was ever passed
upon a nation than that to which
the German delegates assented over
their written signatures at Versailles
Saturday.

In Europe Germany is to restore
Alsace-Lorraine to France; parts of
upper Silesia, Posen and West Prus-
sia to Poland; a portion of Schleswig
to Denmark, and a fragment of
Rhenish Prussia to Belgium.

The Saar river basin, with its rich
coal mines, goes to France under in-
ternational control for 15 years, af-
ter which its people will decide by
vote whether to join France or Ger-

many. The German port of Danzig
is internationalized and access to it
granted to Poland.

Luxemburg is detached from the
German customs union and all Ger-
man colonies outside of Europe are
to be renounced, which means that
besides the 47,000 square miles of
territory lost in Europe Germany
gives up more than 1,000,000 square
miles in Africa, Asia and the Pacific
with populations totaling 12,000,000.

Within two months Germany is to
reduce her army to a maximum of
100,000, all volunteers, and her navy
is limited to six small battleships,
six light cruisers and 12 torpedo
boats.

She may have not one dirigible,
submarine and no aircraft of any
kind after October 1.

All munition factories except such
as are authorized by the allied coun-
cil of the League of Nations, must
close within three months.

The defenses of Helgoland are to
be demolished and the Kiel canal
opened to all nations.

No German fortifications are to
be permitted within 50 kilometers
of the Rhine on the east side and
any military operations within that
area will be considered an act of
war.

In the treaty, Germany acknowl-
edges full liability for all the war
losses and damages inflicted upon
her antagonists, and agrees to pay
a total to be determined by an allied
commission.

For every ton of shipping sunk
lawlessly by her dive warfare, Ger-
many is to deliver a ton. All Ger-
man ships above 1600 tons are to be
surrendered at once on this claim.
German shipyards must build and
deliver 200,000 tons of shipping a
year until the transaction is com-
plete.

In signing, the German delegates
said:

"We are signing without mental
reservation. What we are signing
will be carried out. The German
people will use every means to meet
the terms. Germany will make every
effort to prove herself worthy to
enter the League of Nations."

This is the humble pledge of a
people in the face of the supreme
fact that by the peace terms Ger-
many is made powerless. The foul
growth of Prussianism has been up-
rooted and the place of its nurture
sown with salt. The sentence is up-
on a people on whose debt the an-
nual interest is six thousand million
dollars a year, amounting to \$100
annually for every man, woman and
child in Germany.

Yet considering the blood and
tears shed, weighing the hideous
cost and meaning of the war, who
will say that in any single item the
judgment of the court of civilization
exceeds justice, or that in any single
detail it goes beyond restitution,
reparation and guarantees?—Port-
land Journal.

Army Equipment to Be Used on Roads.

Washington—The war department
has ordered to be returned from
France a large quantity of engineer-
ing equipment for distribution thru
the bureau of public roads to the
states for use in construction and
maintenance of highways.

Apportionment will be on the basis
of the allotments in the federal aid
road act in the same way that 20,
000 army motor trucks are now be-
ing distributed for road building
purposes in the states.

The equipment includes about
1500 caterpillar tractors; about 400
road rollers, steam and gas driven;
a large number of concrete mixers
and road graders, elevating graders,
rock crushers, industrial locomotives,
industrial railway track, dump-
cars, steam shovels, hoisting engines
and smaller equipment.

Such use of equipment no longer

needed by the army will facilitate
highway construction and stimulate
employment of labor, in the opinion
of Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

Canning Industry Growing.

Fruit, vegetable, fish and meat
canning is developing into one of
the greatest industries in the West.
We have the land, the rivers and
the ocean necessary to furnish the
raw material and the world is wait-
ing for the canned product. Is it
any wonder canneries and preserv-
ing plants are going up in all sec-
tions of the country?

Recalling the happenings of 1912,
when they "fought, bled and died"
for the purification of the G. O. P.,
the progressive republicans must
feel like climbing up on their feet
and emitting three rousing cheers
every time they reflect on the lead-
ership of Penrose, Lodge and Smoot
in the senate and Mondell in the
house. Of the Chicago republican
convention in 1912, Representative
Mondell declared that it "acted hon-
estly and in a spirit of fairness, in
harmony with party history, for the
best interests of the party and the
American people."

More than \$220,000,000 has been
loaned to farmers by the federal
farm land banks at a low rate of in-
terest and on long terms. Prior to
the passage of the farm loan act,
farmers paid from 8 to 15 per cent
for short term loans. Yet republi-
can hostility to anything accomplish-
ed by democrats is so intense that a
republican congressman would ex-
empt the farm loan bonds from tax-
ation, destroy the system and restore
the farmers to the clutches of the
mortgage bankers.

If radical labor leaders in the
Coeur d'Alenes should succeed in
forcing a strike they will have dealt
labor and the state a severe blow.
The mines have made great sacri-
fices in order to operate and have
paid higher wages than prices of
metal justified, but they recognized
the fact that living costs had not
dropped hence wages could not be
cut to correspond with the drop in
metal prices. Agitators who start
trouble in the mines of any Western
state at this time can only cause loss
to labor. No strike can be success-
ful if public sentiment is against it,
and the public is aware of the facts
in regard to metal mining today.

The only serious effort ever made
to end war has been given the en-
dorsement of 32 nations. It is gen-
erally conceded that the league of
nations has little chance of success
without the participation of the
United States. That participation
must be with the approval of the
senate. Is it within the bounds of
possibility that the hostility of a few
republicans, inspired by partisanship
to one man, the president, is going
to defeat the plan to end war?

The school lunch offers a good op-
portunity to teach something useful
regarding the selection and prepara-
tion of foods and of the simpler
principles of nutrition, particularly
in cases where the lunch is prepared
in the school, a practice which seems
to be increasing in popularity.

Abusing the president apparently
is regarded by some republicans in
congress as a fair substitute for per-
forming their duty. What do the
people think?

Eleven registered pure bred beef
bulls have been purchased by the
First National Bank of Bend for its
customers. The bank has a slogan
"Better bulls, bucks and boars mean
bigger bank balances."

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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

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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.

G. J. BRYANT

ATTORNEY AT LAW

201-2 New First National Bank Bldg.

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