

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.*

BRITISH JEALOUSY.

It cannot be denied that there is
a remnant of the oldtime jealousy
yet rankling in the average British
heart towards America and Ameri-
can institutions. They view with
alarm the tremendous strides Amer-
ica has made in the acquirement of
wealth, in the field of invention and
the almost limitless resources of the
United States. They see with mis-
giving the center of world finance
transferred from London to New
York, and which carries the fixing
of prices to a large degree. They
cannot forget that the then thirteen
British colonies bordering on the
Atlantic coast, numbering but 3,-
000,000 people, threw off the Brit-
ish yoke in 1776 and finally won
their independence from the British
crown. They cannot forget the in-
trepidity and superiority of the Amer-
ican over the British seaman. The
names of Jean Paul Jones, of Law-
rence, of Bainbridge, of Perry, and
others inspire both admiration and
jealousy. They cannot forget York-
town, New Orleans, and other bat-
tlefields where the proud British
soldiers were compelled to acknowl-
edge the supremacy of American
arms.

Oh! No. We see General Haig,
commander of the British army in
France and Belgium, make his re-
ports to his home government with-
out even mentioning American aid
even when some American battalions
were on his battle front and under
his direct command. The spirit of
the coward is still in the British
heart when he refuses to even recog-
nize that American troops helped
to drive the Huns back towards
Germany. Oh, no. To do so would
detract from the prowess of British
soldiers.

And in the field of diplomacy
British statesmen have ever shown a
desire to get the best end of the
bargain when in a controversy with
America. The British have never
shown the spirit of fair dealing and
have gloated in their hearts when
they got the better of the Yankees.

At the beginning of the Civil war
British statesmen showed plainly
where their sympathies leaned. Be-
fore the first battle was fought they
recognized the South as being in a
state of belligerency and fiery
speeches were made in parliament
which would have made a Southern
fire eater ashamed of himself. Near-
ly all of aristocracy and laboring
classes were strong partisans for the
South, while the great mass of the
middle class stood for the union of
all the states. Rebel bonds sold at

a higher figure in financial circles
than did those of the United States
government. They allowed rebel
privateers to be builded in their
harbors and cannon cast by their
factories to arm these piratical craft
with, and it is said many of these
craft, hostile to a friendly power,
were manned in part by British sea-
men.

'Twas not because England loved
the South so much as she desired
the dismemberment of the federal
government. She knew that British
interests were far safer with two
weak governments on this side of
the water than if it should remain
one strong government whose rights
must be respected.

Now, when England was being
tried to the utmost in supplying
men and money with which to pro-
secute the war she was compelled to
suffer the humiliation of asking
help from the United States when
her commander was so uncourteous
as to neglect to acknowledge Ameri-
can aid in his reports.

Well, we furnished the aid in men,
money, ships, food supplies, muni-
tions, etc. It was a fair example
of returning good for evil. We
have no jealousies against England.
We are willing to meet her upon a
fair field and without favor. We
know that our resources are so over-
whelmingly superior to hers that we
were patiently waiting for that su-
periority to be made manifest. The
war brought this matter to view al-
most instantly and England knows
she can never recover the position
of being the leading power of the
world. She must acknowledge that
her one time daughter has far out-
stripped her in the field of progress.

The people of the United States
can well afford to await a few years
longer for the jealous Britain to
carry her jealousies to the grave.
We can well afford to be magnani-
mous for we know that time will
force England to acknowledge our
national supremacy. But we would
much prefer that she do so willingly
and not await until the fact is
crowded down her throat.

Nations like families should be
harmonious in their dealings. They
should be fair in the field of diplo-
macy and commercially. We are
here on the earth and must live to-
gether and should be neighborly.
This will not be done unless we deal
fairly with each other. With the
league of nations in working order
let us hope the time is at hand when
the great family of nations on the
earth will move along without fric-
tion. Let us admire rather than be
jealous the progress of our sister
nations. Let us rejoice when all
nations without exception shall deal
fairly with each other and hasten the
time when the fatherhood of God
and brotherhood of man will rule
the purpose of all mankind.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE

Any one who will read President
Wilson's speech to the U. S. senate
without prejudice cannot help but
be inspired with the idea that the
president has been engaged for the
past six months and is now so en-
gaged in a work calculated to bene-
fit mankind throughout the world.
Nor has he failed to look out well
for the benefit of his own beloved
country for the future.

President Wilson felt when he
took his seat at the peace table in
Paris that because the United States
has had the longest and greatest ex-
perience in democratic government
other nations of the world looked to
this country to assume leadership
in the democratizing of the world.
Nor did the president hesitate to
assume this leadership with confi-
dence. He felt that a lifetime
spent under the influence of a gov-
ernment in which the people, not

kings, rule together with the deep
thought he has given to the science
of democratic government, fitted
him probably better than any other
man present for that leadership.

The president came home with the
treaty of peace and the constitution
of the league of nations in his pocket
and presented the same to the
senate for ratification last week.

The constitution of the league is
not just what President Wilson, the
senate or any of the signatory na-
tions would have, for the instrument
was the result of compromise among
the delegates. It was, so to speak,
a leap into an untried field. There
was no precedent for guidance. The
experiment was yet untried upon
such a large scale. Experience as
the world moves along must dictate
what if necessary amendments
should be made.

President Wilson is the chief ex-
ecutive of what may be termed 48
separate governments, guided and
governed by a constitution formu-
lated at a time when there was no
precedent for guidance. These other
nations saw that this our federal
constitution had stood the test of
time, had proven that it would
stand when assaulted by the great-
est rebellion of history and under
which the United States had made
the most wonderful progress of any
nation in the world and surely had
had an experience in democratic
government which made it the safest
guide of all nations, and therefore
they, the peace delegates, looked
upon President Wilson as the most
competent representative there as-
sembled to point the way.

Can the United States senate re-
fuse to ratify this result of the
thought of the most profound states-
men of the world? Surely not.

The same spirit of bolshevism
which is now keeping Europe in
turmoil seems to animate a half
dozen or more of our senators. They
seem determined to rule or ruin in
the making of this league of nations.
They are unwilling to even try to
see how it would work out under
the provision it declares. If after
trying the league we find it not con-
ducive to the interests of the U. S.
we can withdraw therefrom honor-
ably by giving a two years notice.

President Wilson by his declared
willingness to appear before Mr.
Lodge's committee of foreign rela-
tions to explain and be questioned,
shows his honesty of purpose and
great desire for ratification. But
these Bolshevik senators do not care
for any information from the presi-
dent. They give the league coven-
ant an interpretation foreign to its
meaning. They have set up a man
of straw with the hope that they can
persuade one third of the senators
to knock him down.

But when the fact becomes known
that a vast majority of the rank and
file of the republican party want the
treaty and league ratified these wil-
ful senators may change their opin-
ions. They may no longer be ready
to commit political suicide.

Our \$25,000,000,000 national deb-
t is looked upon by many clear think-
ers as additional asset of capital; for
instance, if a business man has \$25,
000 in property he hesitates to mort-
gage it to start a business. But if
he has \$2500 or \$25,000 in nationa-
war bonds he can use them as a basis
of capital almost as readily as so
much cash. Considered as a whole
the war debt will be found to stim-
ulate industries as soon as we can
escape the enormous war taxes.
The debt in the form of liberty and
victory loan bonds is an expansion
of capital or credit on a large scale.

Some republican senators evident-
ly would like to talk the league on-
wards to death, as they did the
various appropriation bills in their fil-
ibuster last winter, but it can't be
done.

Extravagance in expenditures in
public affairs is almost a crime un-
der conditions in which the world
finds itself today. War taxes, ex-
pansion of all salaries, higher cost
of all branches of public service,
double cost of all equipments and
supplies compel economy. Yet one
sees motor vehicles employed in
public work driven about unneces-
sarily or left standing for long pe-
riods with their engines idling. The
war period has bred habits of waste-
ful extravagance in all walks of life
and especially in the ranks of public
service who should set better ex-
ample. The disposition is to swell
all kinds of public appropriations
and thus multiply public burdens
and fan the flames of civic discontent.

With our country emerging from
war times into peace conditions,
turning slowly to normal wages and
prices, agitation is out of place. The
professionals who make a living
shaking things up industrially or
politically are not appreciated and
find their services not wanted by
any large number of people. Labor
organizations are setting the seal of
condemnation on extremists and no
encouragement is offered advocates
of a social order based on sabotage
and assassination. The Winnipeg
strike which was to spread over all
North America in the interest of
"one big union," petered out and
sympathy strikes did not respond.

The special session of the Mexican
congress to deal with the oil situa-
tion was doubtless devised to hold
up the oil industry. It may even
have been encouraged by specula-
tors in our country on a wild raid
of profits on oil stocks and markets.
The Mexican plea that alien oil pro-
ducers must come under Mexican
government license, is only a pre-
text. American holdings in Mexico
are principally on leases, and lands
bought from private land owners,
and almost none are operating on
lands leased or bought from the
Mexican government.

After having lived in darkness
for more than a century the good
people of the Southern States are at
last to be led into the light. Chair-
man Will Hays, of the republican
national committee, has decided that
the South has remained democratic
simply because the proper effort
has not been made to convert it to
republicanism. Being the most
astute chairman the republican party
has ever had, Mr. Hays will be the
evangelist to bring the sinners to
repentance.

If the republicans in the house of
representatives are practicing econ-
omy when they cut millions from
appropriations for the army and
navy, what are republicans in the
senate doing when they help demo-
crats to restore these millions? Per-
haps the answer is that republican
representatives are doing what their
party wants, while the republicans
in the senate are grudgingly doing
what the people demand.

Senator Knox would have a league
of nations if he were permitted to
write its constitution. Under the
one he would write every nation
would maintain as great an army
and navy as it could raise money for
and the armament burden which
caused the world war would be con-
tinued.

"Prices of commodities will go
higher rather than drop lower," is
the prediction made by Ben Selling
of Portland, in advising the dock
commission to build needed struc-
tures soon rather than wait until
prices are higher and labor costs
heavier.

Has it been carefully observed
that no one has yet taken Senator
Borah's dare to quit the republican
party?

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