

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

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SUBSCRIPTION, IN ADVANCE \$1.50
AT END OF YEAR 1.75
SIX MONTHS .75

ADVERTISING RATES:
Local advertising per line first insertion .10
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Display advertising—First insertion per inch .25
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Advertisements should reach this office not later than Tuesday to insure publication in the current issue.
All foreign advertisements must be paid for in advance of publication.



I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MAKING HISTORY.

There is no doubt but what a number of senators in Washington, D. C., are making history. These senators with the exception of one or two are political leaders of the republican party. They are men whom their party has honored with high office and are supposed to represent the majority opinion of their party in the halls of congress. But are they doing so? Rather are they not making history which will become a source of division and destruction to their party in the near future?

It is generally thought a large majority of the rank and file of the republican party favor the league of nations. They do not want war. They are no more ready to send their young men to the battlefield as cannon fodder than are their political opponents, the democrats. They are favorable to the league because they hope and expect that the league covenant is an effort on the part of the nations of the world to prevent the recurrence of wars in the future and they are anxious for the league plan to be tried. Therefore these senators who are endeavoring to cultivate a sentiment for their party which will defeat a trial of this first effort of the world to do away with war, are not representing the will of their party; they are misrepresenting what they have every reason to believe is the great desire of the men and women whose votes placed them in power.

While the constitutional provisions of the league is not just what any one nation would have, it is a compromise of the best conclusions which could be arrived at at the peace table after nearly six months of serious deliberations. No other result could be reached than that which President Wilson brought home from Paris in his pocket and which he submitted to the senate immediately thereafter.

Now it may be justly assumed that the peace congress represented as much or more of wisdom or statesmanship than can be found in the mental makeup of the Lodges, Borahs, Brandegee and others. For months these peace delegates consulted, argued and demanded that the particular features, desires, etc., which their nations wanted should be included in the league provisions. But they soon found that all such selfish demands must be abandoned if any league whatever was formed. For the first time in history the to-the-victor belongs-the-spoils idea was forced to give way to the principle

of world humanity and justice. World justice for the small as well as great nations was adopted with reluctance. But the desire that the future world should be exempt from the horror of wholesale slaughter of humanity in the future won out.

Now these senators who think they are humanitarians, who imagine they are broad minded, would defeat this greatest document of all time because they wilfully misconstrue the meaning and intent of certain provisions of the instrument.

Suppose these wilful senators succeed in their purpose of defeating this first attempt by the nations of the world to do away with future wars; are they not assuming a tremendous responsibility for the government of the United States?

The question is why are these men trying to defeat the league of nations? Do they want devastating wars to continue? Are they willing that their sons and the sons of their neighbors shall continue to be used as cannon fodder? Do they want the wealth of the world to continue to be absolutely wasted? This last great war has cost the nations of the world \$200,000,000,000 and 7,000,000 lives. Do they want like repetitions in the future?

The league experiment has not been tried out. Nobody knows just how the result will be, yet the world is willing and anxious to try it out. It will be made a success if success is possible. But Lodge, and Borah, and Brandegee, and Root and others, say we will not try out the experiment unless you try it according to our rules and methods. They assume to be wiser than all other men or are pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy.

Again let us suppose they succeed in defeating the covenant when they have reason to know that a majority of their party would have the experiment tried out. What kind of a report will they render at the republican national convention next year? What prospect is there for harmony when these men, who hold the destiny of their party in the hollow of their hands, commit the party to a policy to which a majority of it are opposed? A worse split than occurred in 1912 will result. The democrats cannot ask for better campaign thunder than these misrepresentative senators are now manufacturing. No matter whom their candidate may be he is sure of defeat.

The opposition to the league senators claim they have 35 senators who will vote against the ratification of the league, or so hamper it with amendments, restrictions, etc., that the whole business will be thrown over.

Whether the league is good or not; whether it will accomplish the hoped for purpose or not, the people want it tried out. They are not afraid of the dire results these partisan bias senators are predicting.

LET'S MAKE IT A SUCCESS.

In a little less than two months the Linn county fair will be on; to be exact September 16, 17 and 18 are the dates.

Now are we going to make the thirteenth annual fair a success? This is a question which should be agitating the mind of every man, woman, boy and girl in eastern Linn county, for everyone is getting benefit, direct or indirect, from the fairs given heretofore.

The first Linn county fair given in Scio was in 1906. At that time there was scarcely a full bred registered animal in eastern Linn county. The fair stalls were empty because the registered stuff was not there to fill them. Now there is a plenty of registered stock of all kinds worthy of exhibition if the people will bring it out. Razor back hogs then could

be found on every farm, while now nothing but registered or high grade stuff can be found.

A few days ago one of our citizens carried to market a wagon load of full blood Duroc Jersey pigs which at 8 months old weighed over 200 pounds each. Your razor back pig would not have weighed that amount at 12 months.

Fourteen years ago the average sheep fleece was from 4 to 5 pounds. Now the flock which does not shear 10 pounds per fleece is regarded as just ordinary.

Registered cows could not be found when our fair began because there were none. Now nearly everybody has one or more registered cows for they have found that it pays.

This change for the better is mainly due to the fair. It has brought the farmer in touch with registered animals and has generated a desire on his part to own one or more of them. The farmer is finding out that a \$100 cow pays a profit above her keep while the \$50 cow scarcely pays for her keep.

Another feature of the fair is that it is educating farmers, their wives, boys and girls to know the appearance and value of the pure bred animal, poultry and farm products and they are not content unless they can produce as good stuff as their neighbors. In order to demonstrate if your stuff is as good or better than that of your neighbor, fit it and bring it out to the fair where it will be passed upon by competent judges. Whether you get a premium or not you will learn enough to pay for your trouble.

The state of Oregon furnishes our fair something over \$1600 to be paid out in premiums only. None of it must be paid in purses for racing. It is for the farmers, their wives, boys and girls. Don't you think you had better try and get some of this money?

The fair was never organized to be a money maker. If it breaks even the management is well satisfied. While a few people are paid for their services the many give their services free. Why? Just to promote the general good of the community. Therefore don't you think it your duty to prepare something for exhibition and thus do your part?

We cannot make the fair a success unless people are interested and will take a part in the success; and the more people are interested the bigger will be the success. Therefore do your part; don't be a slacker.

NEW ZEALAND'S EXAMPLE.

The palm for prompt action in providing for returned soldiers plainly belongs to New Zealand, as is shown by an interesting statement made by Premier Massey dealing with the plans of the government for settlement on the land. Altho the armistice was not signed until last November, actual settlement has been going on for two years. The number of men provided for has not been large, since all but a few were continued in the service, but those who were invalided home and were physically fit for agriculture are already established to the number of about 1500. The number of acres acquired by the government for settlement purposes up to March 31 was 473,000.

New Zealand makes definite provision that soldier settlers shall not sell their holdings for a period of ten years from initial occupation. This has been done to forestall speculation, but where death or other serious cause intervene, the land boards have power to permit exceptions to the rule. The government also has set aside several blocks of unimproved lands upon which returned soldiers will be employed in

making them ready for settlement. After improvements have been made the soldier will have first opportunity to purchase for actual settlement, on easy terms, accompanied by a loan sufficient to make a start.

The plan is, in many respects, similar to that now pending for soldier settlement in the United States. The striking point of dissimilarity is its stage of completion. Minister Massey's statement that "the good prices prevailing for farm produce already are helping many soldier settlers to get well established" seems to furnish food for thought. It might be a good plan for congress to appoint a commission to discover the secret of the New Zealand way.

The camping season is on. The greatest possible care should be taken by campers not to build large fires and to see that any they do build are thoroughly extinguished before they leave them. Also to avoid throwing cigar or cigarette ends about. Fire is a very dangerous thing in the forest. A big bonfire in front of the tent at night is a pretty sight, but a little twig red hot and carried on the wind may start a forest fire.

"Vacation Land" for Everybody

Americans everywhere are invited to make use of the "ideal vacation land" that exists in the national forests. Most of the great woodlands are in the Western states, but some are in the East, so that no section of the country is too distant to share in their benefits. The forest service of the U. S. department of agriculture is endeavoring to bring about a full public realization of what the forests offer.

"You will encounter no 'Keep Out' signs on the forests," says one of several booklets issued by the forest service. "They are not fenced against the public, but invite your presence and use. The only signs you will find are those which point you on your way or ask your co-operation in preserving the beauty and value of these free recreation grounds and their resources. Firearms are not barred and hunting and fishing are restricted only by the requirements of the state game laws."

"You are welcome to all the necessary firewood and to forage for your saddle and pack animals; and, so far as possible, the grazing of commercial stock is regulated in such a way as to save an accessible supply for campers' use. You may camp where you like and stay as long as you please. The forest service only asks that you look to the proper sanitation of the camp and that you be careful with fire."

Information on the forests will be furnished to all who apply to the forest supervisors, the district foresters, or to the forest service at Washington, D. C.

Temporary organization of the Oregon State Association of Farm Loan Associations was effected at a meeting of two score of farmers from different parts of the state at Eugene. It is the intention of those interested in the movement to make it a permanent organization and to hold regular meetings at regular intervals.

Executors Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed executor and executrix of the last will and testament of W. R. Ray, deceased, by the county court of Linn county, Oregon. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same properly verified as by law required, at either residence of the undersigned in Linn county, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

Dated and first publication hereof is July 24, 1919.
Mary Edith McKnight, Executrix.
Benjamin Lewis Ray, Executor.
C. C. Bryant, Attorney.

E. A. WEDDLE

BARBER

Successor to Morris Bros.

Agent Albany Steam Laundry

Agent Albany Cleaning Works

SCIO, OREGON

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.

DR. R. J. NICOL

Graduate and Licensed

VETERINARIAN

Cattle Tested for Tuberculosis

Office phone Main 525; Residence phone Main 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.

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

RURAL CREDIT LOANS

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% percent interest. Write us for booklet.

OWEN BEAM, Agent.

133 Lyon St

Albany, Oregon