

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

Entered at the postoffice at Scio,
Oregon as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, IN ADVANCE \$1.50
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ADVERTISING RATES:

Local advertising per line first insertion .10
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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.

A BURSTED BUBBLE.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson the Great, made his great speech in the great city of Portland last week. He himself imagines he annihilated the influence of President Wilson in his explanation of the league of nations before the people. But he is grossly mistaken in his conclusions.

Senator Johnson must think the people are fools and will accept his conclusions and explanations of the covenant of the league and that they cannot or do not read, do their own thinking or form their own conclusions.

Most people in Oregon thought that Hiram was a high minded statesman when he was governor of California. The Californians thought so or they would not have elected him to the United States senate. They, as well as the people of Oregon and the nation as well have been deceived. What we thought was first class merchantable wheat has proven to be mainly cheat and chaff. The bubble has bursted. Instead of proving himself to be the high minded statesman, he has proven himself to be but a cheap pettifogger, who does not hesitate to misconstrue and misrepresent in order to justify his conclusions.

Senator Johnson certainly knows that he positively misstates and misconstrues the text and meaning of the provisions of the league covenant. He knows that when he states that England, or the British empire, has six times the power of the United States in the conclusions of the league, that he is misstating the intent and meaning of the instrument.

But when he states that he is opposed to any league between nations the animus of his opposition becomes plain. He is in favor of the heretofore greed for territory and power that has maintained in European countries from the earliest dawn of civilization. He is in favor of war rather than peaceful arbitration of international disputes. He wants our young men to be used as cannon fodder and the expense and destruction of war to continue. He is not willing that this first attempt of the nations of the world to substitute arbitration for war shall succeed. Yet this misfit in American politics has the audacity to aspire to be president. Democrats will be glad if the republican party is insane enough to nominate him. If opposed by the traditional yellow dog he will be defeated.

The American people are a nation of thinkers. They cannot be fooled

by such stuff as Senator Johnson has been handing out to them. They want the league of nations ratified and such senators as are fighting ratification will find the avenues of private life alluring when their present terms of office expire.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Is the strike of organized labor against labor conditions such as the closed shop, increase of wages, shorter workdays, etc. of any permanent benefit to the laboring man? It is a debatable question. Admitting that organized labor has a just right to better its condition and to refuse to work if conditions are not satisfactory, in the end the striker finds himself in a worse financial condition than at the beginning of the strike.

Certainly, any man has the right to quit his job whenever he pleases providing he does not violate a contract with his employer, and there is no law which prevents any number of men from quitting their jobs in a body.

But no one man, nor any number of men have the right to say another man or men shall not replace he or them. No right thinking man, be he employer or employe, will dispute the legality or justice of these propositions. Yet these propositions as a rule, are violated whenever a strike is on. The striker will resort to any means to carry his purpose unless he is deterred by superior force.

There is another feature which the striker seems not to consider at all, and that is the consuming public, which is often compelled to suffer loss and inconvenience, and this third element will in the near future force its rights to be considered.

Now if the strike is one of the inalienable rights of the American citizen, it is a right of all classes. The farmer has as just right to engage in a strike as has the millworker, the longshoreman, the railroad worker or any other class of workers.

Let us suppose that farmers become as thoroughly organized as are our trade workers. Then when the farmers feel that they are unjustly treated in the sale of their products they call a strike and stop the production of food products for even one year. The result would be most distressing. It would bring about such suffering among these striking trade unions that revolution would result. The trades union people would quickly say: "You farmers should not strike because it brings suffering upon us and our families."

Now the average striker and his walking delegate do not consider that the consuming public has any rights whatever when he or they pull off a strike. Has not the farmer the same rights that the trades workers usurp?

In the end, compulsory arbitration seems the only alternative remedy. If the arbitration board shall be made up of fair minded men, fairly representative of each class, say one from the workers, one from employers and one from consumers, a fairly just verdict should be arrived at. Let this board be at all times ready to receive complaints and after due consideration render a decision that would be binding alike on employe and employer and in which the rights of the consuming public are duly considered, and a very much better condition would prevail for all concerned than is the cut throat policy which now maintains.

The duties of such a board would not be a light job by any means; yet the necessity for such is as great as is the tax commission or the industrial board.

The republican majority in the senate filibustered against prosperity last spring and is now filibustering against peace.

Sympathy With the President.

Again the whole country hangs in deepest sympathy and anxiety on the news from the president's bedside. Not since President McKinley's death have our citizens of all classes, parties, and conditions of life, been so deeply stirred by the daily and hourly reports of a president's condition.

Everyone of the 110,000,000 people under Old Glory feels the president's condition with the keenness of a domestic affliction and have the same anxious hope for his recovery. It is felt that his condition is the direct result of his overwhelming labors for his country: that he has broken himself down in trying to secure the best possible results, not only for the United States, but for humanity. Whatever we may think of those results, the intense energy, the mighty efforts and unselfishness of those efforts must appeal to every man and woman. President Wilson felt that a great opportunity was presented to him to bring about lasting peace between the nations of the earth. As a conscientious humanity loving man he went to the point of his strength to improve the opportunity. In consequence he is now prostrated on a bed of exceedingly dangerous illness.

Deeply as all citizens must feel on this momentous illness the veterans of the Civil war and their widows can rightfully claim a deeper and a stronger sympathy born of that highest of emotions, gratitude. They are indebted to President Wilson for many acts of favor. He has readily signed their pension bills; he has given them favorable rates to their meetings, and many other practical favors which they highly appreciate. Therefore, every Civil war veteran and every widow sends up most earnest prayers for the president's speedy and quick recovery to his old time vigor and activity.—National Tribune.

If the Farmers Should Strike.

A rift between labor unions and the farmers broadens. The cause is that the unions incline more and more to reduce the hours of labor, while the necessities of the farmer's calling compel him to work from sunup to sundown. There is also a conflict of interest, for the farmer is what the labor men call a capitalist, having money invested in land, live stock and implements.

Farmers have discovered a grievance against urban labor, because the latter tries to force down the price of that which farmers produce—food and raw materials for clothing—but forces up the price of that which the farmer consumes by demands for higher wages and shorter workdays. The effect is both to reduce the wages of the farmer's labor and to reduce the income on his capital. Being both capitalist and workman, the farmer gets hurt both ways. As an employer he is also hit, for high wages in cities force him to pay more for farm labor.

In Russia when the bolsheviks ceased to produce that which the farmer wanted to buy and tried to pay for his grain in worthless paper money, he refused to sell grain and refused to produce more than enough for his own needs. The bolsheviks broke the deadlock by seizing the grain and killing the farmer. As the law is still supreme in America and would prevent such drastic measures, it is possible that the American farmer might take a leaf out of the Russian farmer's book by striking against selling food to the cities until labor worked in the factories for the hours the farmer considered a full day. He might have to dispense with some articles bought in the city, but he could live on his produce, which is more than the city workman could do. An interesting and highly critical situation would result.—Oregonian.

Arent the speed fiends going 45 and 50 miles an hour on the public highway from Astoria to Portland, as mentioned in the Portland Sunday papers, aren't the speed cops a little remiss in their duties? State law places the maximum speed for autos at 30 miles an hour. Officials should play no favorites.

President Wilson is recovering slowly. His physicians will probably not permit him to resume the full duties of his office for a month. The president is 63 years old and cannot recover from a breakdown from overwork as quickly as he could 30 years ago.

There are two catalogues of duties the republican congress can perform if it is in doubt as to what the public wants—the recommendations of the president and some of the measures that were promised to the soldiers.

The several republican "investigating" committees have returned to Washington from their travels and, having reported to the partisan newspapers, will doubtless begin to turn in their expense accounts.

Senator Penrose makes it plain that it is much easier for republicans to promise legislation before election than it is to enact laws after the people have trusted them to keep their word.

The Scio Tribune \$1.50 the year.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by order of the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, duly made and entered of record this 29th day of September, 1919, has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Orville A. Crawford, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present them, with the proper vouchers, to said administratrix at her residence at Lebanon, in Linn County, Oregon, within six (6) months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1919. HELEN V. CRAWFORD, Administratrix.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Linn. Jennie McRae, Plaintiff, vs. Maude E. Small and Harry Sloper, Defendants. To Maude E. Small and Harry Sloper, the above named defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff in the above entitled court now on file with the clerk of said court on or before the 18th day of October, 1919, being the date prescribed in the order made by the court for the publication of this summons upon you, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as herein required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in her complaint on file in said cause, to-wit: For a decree correcting the deed made on the 4th day of January, 1902, by Thomas C. Sloper and Lucinda Sloper, his wife, to John A. McRae, to the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Section 21 Tp. 9, S. R. 2, east of the Willamette meridian, Linn county, Oregon; thence west 8 chains; thence south 14 chains; thence east 14 chains; thence north 16 chains and 85 links; thence east 3 chains; thence north 17 chains and 78 links; thence west 9 chains; thence south to the place of beginning, containing 48 acres, more or less; so as to read as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 9 S., R. 2 East of the Willamette meridian, Oregon; running thence west 8 chains; thence south 14 chains; thence east 14 chains; thence north 16 degrees 45 minutes east 16.85 chains; thence east 3 chains; thence north 17.78 chains to the south line of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 21; thence east 13.46 chains to the west line of the southeast quarter of said section 21; thence south to the place of beginning, containing 48 acres, more or less, and declaring the plaintiff to be the owner in fee simple of said lands last described, and for such other and further order as to the court may seem just and equitable.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable W. R. Bilyeu, judge of the county court of Linn county, State of Oregon, duly made in open court and entered of record on the 29th day of August, 1919.

Date of first publication: September 4, 1919.

Date of last publication: October 16, 1919.

WEATHERFORD & WYATT, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Post Office Address: Albany, Oregon.

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Often require glasses without knowing it.

Did you have the children's eyes examined before they started work? If not, bring them here today and know to a certainty whether their eyes were focused exactly alike.

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