

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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

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Oregon as second class matter.

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

Local advertising per line first in-
sertion10
Each subsequent insertion per line05
Display advertising—First insertion
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Advertisements should reach this office
not later than Tuesday to insure publi-
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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.*

THE MAILED FIST.

Every true American citizen ap-
plauds the stern vigor with which
the government is taking hold of
two activities which are a menace
to the welfare of the government
itself and to the American people.
We allude to the arrest of some 500
members of a certain secret political
organization whose purpose is to
create unrest among the people,
leading up to the disruption of the
government; and to the manner in
which the coal strike is being handled.

"Self preservation is the first law
of nature," so it is said. It is as
true of the government as it is of
the individual, and to arrest and
prevent an assault upon the life of
the government in its incipency is a
duty we require of the executive
and judicial branches of the govern-
ment.

So when we read that the govern-
ment is moving in no uncertain man-
ner against this anarchistic secret
association we look at Old Glory
with increased respect. We feel
that the government will not hesitate
to protect itself in time of peace as
well as in war.

The arrest of the anarchists and
trouble breeders was made in some
20 or more cities simultaneously, in-
dicating that there is to be a whole-
sale house cleaning of bolshevism or
anarchists. A very large portion of
the 500 or more arrests were found
to be Russians, and we know that
that country has been the home of
anarchy for many years. But few
American citizens, or those who had
taken out citizenship papers, were
found in the bunch, but tons of liter-
ature preaching the destruction of
the present governmental system,
and material for making bombs
were found. Nearly half of the ar-
rests will be deported.

Let us hope this good work goes
on until every foreign viper is driv-
en out of the country. The only
place here for such cattle is behind
bars, and yet we do not want them
there for loyal Americans must bear
the burden of their support. It is
said that nearly all of those arrested
carry I. W. W. cards. If so, there
is no room in free America for I.
W. W.ism; the whole outfit should
be cleaned up while the government
is at it.

The coal strike is a different prob-
lem, though it would lead up to the
same result if permitted to continue
indefinitely.

The stoppage of the production of
coal, even to the limited amount
now being mined will bring about
direful results in a very short time.

Nearly one-half the trains on coal
burning railroads have been laid off.
Within a very short time all factor-
ies depending upon coal to create
power will be compelled to shut
down and the distribution of food
will become so difficult that thou-
sands of people, especially among the
poor in the cities, will die of star-
vation.

The government has decided, while
admitting the right of workmen to
strike, that the transmission of the
mails must not be interfered with.
Without coal to create steam the
mails would be seriously interfered
with. Also the coal miners are un-
der contract to continue the mining
of coal until the official closing of
the war, and that cannot be done
until the ratification of the treaty
and peace declared by proclamation
of the president.

The right of the organized labor
strike, while admitted by the govern-
ment and permitted by law, is of
doubtful wisdom. It is an effort to
accomplish by force what cannot be
secured by reason or persuasion.
And while a strike may occasionally
accomplish its purpose in whole or
in part the striker's pocket book
suffers in the end.

A strike by workers engaged in
the production of a necessity of life
will always be condemned by the
people. If this coal strike shall be
permitted to continue until all the
coal bins are empty and the manu-
facturing industries are forced to
close down, all sympathy which may
have existed for the coal miners will
be destroyed. People who are both
freezing and starving will never
think of the coal miner's wage nor
of the number of hours which con-
stitute his day. They will think only
of their own suffering.

Hence the government is wise in
moving quickly and with the mailed
fist. Even if the miners return to
work at once, before coal can be
mined and distributed there will be
suffering. The poor in the cities,
who can purchase but a small supply
at a time, are sure to feel the cold
and the pangs of hunger.

Let us suppose that all the flour
millers in the United States form a
strong and compact union and that
they refuse to grind except they are
paid a 60 per cent advance on flour.
Would not the government be justi-
fied in commanding them to grind,
and to put a soldier with fixed bay-
onet after every miller to see that
he did grind? Yet the millers would
be doing no more than the coal min-
ers are now doing. They say to
the public by their acts give us what
we demand or freeze. The millers
could say give us what we demand
or starve. There is as much reason
and justice in the one case as in the
other.

These coal miners, most of whom
are non English speaking foreigners
were not working for a starvation
wage. They were paid three or
four times the wage they could earn
in their home land. They were paid
so liberally that many of them would
work but half time.

The government's deporting courts
should look into the coal mining
towns for material for deportation.
The coal mine slacker is no better
than the military service slacker.
Each of them is an enemy to the
welfare of the government.

TIME TO ACT.

On the front page of this paper
we give some figures provided by
Dr. Prill relative to the cost of wa-
ter and light power by four differ-
ent projects. Our citizens must
select one of these plans or some
other, else the town will be without
both light and water two years
hence.

To put the town in darkness and
the people without lights means the
insurance rates will be more than
doubled, and instead of having all

of our dwellings and business houses
occupied the "To Rent" sign will be
too common to be pleasant to those
who will continue to live in a dead
town.

The thing to do is to act and to
act now. Let some plan be fixed
upon in the immediate future and
proceed to execute it within the
next 12 months.

The Tribune is well aware that
the present light service is not sat-
isfactory. For near two months
every year we have poor lights or
none at all unless we employ auxil-
iary power, which eats up the prof-
its of the system earned during the
other ten months. High water puts
us in darkness as well. Yet for all
this we would not do without the
lights if they should cost double
what they do now.

Manager Thoms of the Scio Mill-
ing Co. states that he is a full month
behind with his orders for flour and
that he will have to operate the mill
24 hours the day and seven days the
week until he catches up. Should
the creek get low, as a continued
frosty spell would, bring about, we
will be in darkness at least a part of
the time this winter. He construes
the contract for powder made with
the city, that power is to be supplied
only when it will not interfere with
operation of the mill.

So let us get together on this
power for light and water question.
We must have the power, and it
would be a great satisfaction to have
a 24-hour instead of a night service
as we now have. A get together
meeting might be held so that the
matter could be discussed as a sort
of preliminary step to a city election
to fix the matter.

The main thing is to move now so
that we will have plenty of time for
deliberation. We want to move
rightly. We may be selecting a
power plan which will supply lights
for Scio and vicinity for the next
hundred years.

Any plan we may adopt will re-
quire a large amount of money and
a bond issue seems the only wise
plan. What we do, let it be perma-
nent. To put in an inferior power
in order to save a few dollars will
be foolish and wasteful economy.

So rapidly has the state highway
commission developed and carried out
its road program that it has matched
the federal money available up to
July 1, 1920. This necessitates a slow-
ing down on new projects for six or
seven months, but does not mean that
work will slacken, as enough con-
tracts have been let and projects
approved to keep the road work ac-
tive beyond the time when new fed-
eral money will be ready for Oregon.

Application to open for entry and sale
Carey act lands in the Antelope unit
of the Jordan valley irrigation project
was received by the state desert land
board. The application states that all
of the land in the unit has been re-
claimed, the ditches have been com-
pleted and the reservoir is adequate
to store sufficient water for irri-
gation of the entire tract. This is the
first unit of the Jordan valley project
to be opened. The project is located
in Malheur county.

Notice of District Road Meeting

Pursuant to a petition signed by a
legal number of resident freehold-
ers, taxpayers and legal voters of
Road District 16, of Linn County,
Oregon, notice is hereby given that
a meeting of the legal voters of Road
District No. 16, of Linn County, Ore-
gon, will be held at the hour of
One o'clock, P. M., on the 22d day
of November, 1919, at the I. O.
O. F. hall at Scio, Oregon, in said
road district, to determine whether
or not said road district shall vote a
special tax of \$2000 upon all the tax-
able property within said road dis-
trict for the improvement of the
roads therein as follows, to-wit,
grading, graveling, draining and
repairing said roads.

By order of the County Court of
Linn County, Oregon.

Dated this 4th day of November,
1919.
W. R. BILYEU,
County Judge
T. J. BUTLER,
County Commissioner
D. H. PIERCE,
County Commissioner
Posted this 4th day of November,
1919, by W. A. GILKEY, appointed
by the court.

Notice of District Road Meeting

Pursuant to a petition signed by a
legal number of resident freeholders,
taxpayers and legal voters of Road
District No. 15 of Linn County, Ore-
gon, notice is hereby given that a meeting
of the legal voters of Road District No. 15
of Linn County, Oregon, will be held at
the hour of one o'clock P. M. on the
28th day of November, 1919, at the Scio
City Hall, Scio, Oregon, in said road
district, to determine whether or not
said road district shall vote a special
tax of \$2000 upon all the taxable prop-
erty within said road district for the
improvement of the roads therein as
follows, to-wit, grading, graveling,
draining and repairing said roads.

By order of the County Court of Linn
County, Oregon.
Dated this 8th day of November, 1919.
W. R. Bilyeu, County Judge.
T. J. Butler, County Commissioner.
D. H. Pierce, County Commissioner.
Attest: R. M. Russell, County Clerk.
Posted this 8th day of Nov., 1919, by
Geo. M. Bilyeu, appointed by the court.

Notice of Final Settlement

Notice is hereby given that the un-
dersigned, executor of the last will and
testament and estate of E. C. Rodgers
deceased, has filed with the county
clerk of Linn County, Oregon, his final
account in said estate and the County
Court has appointed Monday, the first
day of December, 1919, in the county
court room in the court house in the city
of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, as the
time and place for hearing said final
account, the objections thereto, if any
there be, and for the final settlement
of said estate.
Dated this 17th day of October, A. D.
1919. GEORGE E. RODGERS,
L. M. Curi, Executor.
Attorney for Executor. 10 5t



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and 1:15 p m for Munkers

C. C. BRYANT ATTORNEY AT LAW

201-2 New First National Bank Bldg.
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OWEN BEAM, Agent.

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FRED T. BILYEU Scio, Oregon

