

# 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  
AT END OF YEAR 1.75  
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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.*

## WILL KILL THE TREATY.

Indications now are that the U. S. senate will so load down the treaty with reservations that the league of nations provisions will be valueless and it is doubtful if the other signatory nations will accept the United States as a member nation with the conditions imposed.

Some senators who are opposed to the league, seeing that they could not get the treaty rejected outright, will gladly assist in overloading it with reservations that neither President Wilson nor the other member nations will accept it. Indeed, that is the purpose of Lodge, Borah, Poindexter and their crowd.

It is extremely unfortunate that this first effort of the world nations to adopt democracy as a ruling principle shall be defeated by the leading democratic nation of the world just because they wish to belittle President Wilson and gain a political advantage. They do not seem to think they are voting to continue war between nations when they defeat this first attempt to settle international disputes by the peaceful means of arbitration. They are not willing to even try if the league will even partly do away with war. Nor do any of these objectors offer any plan whatever to replace the proposed league. President Wilson was the main instigator of the league and that is sufficient to invoke the opposition of these bolshevik senators. They do not seem to realize that in defeating the league they are playing Germany's hand to a finish. It is a pity that these same opposers of the league cannot be placed in the forefront battle line in the next war we have with a foreign foe.

There is just one good thing which has developed in the treaty fight. The senate for the first time has adopted the cloture rule. Hereafter no measure may be talked to death, as has too often been the case in the past.

The republican party and some four or five democrats will have a heavy political load to carry in the elections of next year; for if the treaty is defeated it is sure to be an issue in the campaign. No senator, if nominated for president, can be elected. There are too many republicans who desire the league who will not support a candidate who aided in its defeat. Most American citizens favor progress in a political way as well as along other lines. They are not reactionaries, nor will they support a reactionary candidate for president.

## THE AMERICAN SPIRIT AROUSED

Though "slow to anger and of great kindness," the whole American nation has been aroused to intense indignation by the wanton murder at Centralia of four veterans of the war by a band of revolutionists. From end to end of the country a demand has gone up that there shall be no more trifling with the I. W. W. or any other organization which seeks to tear down the American government. Mere membership in them is now denounced as treason and leadership merits the death penalty.

The men who fired the fatal shots at Centralia had evidently concluded that the time was ripe for an open attack by the forces of communism on the forces of Americanism, and they aimed the first blow at those whom they instinctively most hate—the men who had fought for the Stars and Stripes. In one sense they were right. The time was ripe for a dramatic demonstration of the deadly consequences which would follow further tolerance of sedition and treason—such a demonstration as would arrest the attention of the whole nation and as would end the hesitation and mild measures with which all authorities from president down have grappled with the internal enemy. A demand comes from all quarters that no more "soft blows" shall be struck such as Roosevelt abhorred, but that the law strike hard, swiftly, constantly and unerringly, in full confidence that the people support those who strike down, but that they will punish any who pander to the traitors.

The American people needed the shock of such a crime to arouse their too latent patriotism. How latent is that sentiment was shown by the silence with which the people witnessed the Armistice day parade and by the neglect to uncover their heads in respect for the flag. They have enjoyed the blessings of freedom undisturbed so long as to take them as a matter of course, to value them lightly and to magnify the defects in them. The people forget that these flaws are but slight by comparison with the horrible misrule from which the peoples of central and eastern Europe have suffered, and are the result of their own faults of character and conduct. Reproofs like that of Mayor Baker for failure to display loyalty are well deserved, but can have little effect in the absence of actual realization that our institutions are in danger. When the kaiser threatened our liberty, patriotism flamed up and the flame burned brightly while the danger lasted, but it died down when confidence of safety revived. It burns thus fitfully because actual danger from without has been remote and because we have not conceived the possibility of danger from within. If our country had been trampled from end to end by a brutal invader, that fire would burn so fiercely as to consume the dross of selfishness in us and the enemy with it.

Revival of that fire in presence of the internal danger proves that it still burns. Removal of certain false impressions and habits of thought is necessary to make it burn more brightly. Sympathy with the underdog is so strong in the American character that we are too prone to accept at its face value anything that is said or done in the name of labor. That name has been perverted to the uses of treason, which, if successful would subject us to the worst tyranny—that of such vile creatures as those who shot down four brave, unarmed men at Centralia. The comrades of these men were so brave that with bare hands they pursued the armed assassins, and the latter were so cowardly that, though armed, they cowered and cringed before their pursuers. That contrast illustrates the character of the men who

uphold this republic and the character of those who would rule if the conspiracy for its overthrow should succeed. It should remove from the mind of every American any lingering belief that the I. W. W. serves the cause of labor, and should stir honest workmen to fierce repudiation of the I. W. W. as the champion of labor.

There also prevails an impression that the difference between the radicals and their opponents is simply one of economic theory, of rival methods of controlling industry, as readily adapted to this as to any other country. In truth the radicalism which is now sought to be imposed on this country by terrorism seeks destruction of all that makes up what we know as America. As put in practice in Russia, it confiscates property of the poor as well as the rich; it forces workmen to work for twelve hours a day and shoots them when they strike; it appropriates all food to be used as a means of keeping the people in submission, feasting the officials and soldiers and starving those who are suspected of hostility; it rules by torture and massacre; it "nationalizes" women, making them slaves to the lust of any man, and holds marriage in contempt, it takes children from their parents and, half starved, takes them to schools of communism; it loots and defiles churches, and mutilates or murders the clergy. This is the "economic theory" of the I. W. W. put in practice.

There is no room in America for any such theory. It is the reaction from tyranny such as this country never knew, even when the colonies rose in rebellion. Bourbon despotism in France produced the reign of terror, Romanoff despotism in Russia produced bolshevism, but there has been and is nothing in this country to cause such a violent, hideous reaction. The doctrines of the reds are a foreign importation, which cannot take root in American minds. Their chief votaries are aliens who are still ruled by motives born of their experience in their native lands, and some Americans naturally inclined toward extremes or ready to fish in troubled waters for their own profit. They attract Germans who seize any opportunity to serve their country by making trouble for its enemies.

If Americans will get these facts clear in their minds, they will support with all their hearts all the efforts of the government, national, state and city, and of the American Legion to stamp out treason and sedition. They will tolerate no half measures. They will not be content with wholesale arrests, but will demand that all the guilty be actually punished or deported. Having been awakened, patriotism must keep awake and must constantly spur on the authorities to purge the country utterly of its internal enemies.—Oregonian.

## FOOTBALL.

About this time of the year one wonders what is the purpose of our colleges and high schools—whether they are organized and supported at great expense for educational purposes or to teach the game of football.

Football has been developed from the old fashioned game wherein the ball was on the ground all the time and to be kicked to the goal, into a highly organized game wherein kicking is but a small function of the game. The players are placed in the best possible physical condition by special feeding, regular hours, etc. In fact, the trainer is an autocrat whose word is law. Discipline is developed to a very high degree and the players become but human machines. The players, like race horses or prize fighters, must be placed in the best possible condi-

tion in order to withstand the terrific strain of the game.

As an evidence of what can be accomplished by physical training and team work, football seems to serve the purpose well. But when we read of the casualty list that attends each game we wonder if a less dangerous sport would not serve to bring out what can be accomplished by physical training as well.

A match game is never played without one or more casualties. Broken bones are so common that they attract very little attention. The fact that a surgeon must always be present to render first aid, just the same as at the battle front, is evidence that the players expect that physical injuries will occur. Such injuries are the rule on the football field rather than the exception. It is not so with any other school sport. The order is reversed. Physical injury is the exception, not the rule. A large number of young men carry the effect through life of injuries received on the football field, and fatalities are not uncommon.

As a matter of fact the casualty list resulting from one of our big football games, in point of percentage, rivals such lists as are given out after a great battle. Under the present condition of civilization among men and nations force seems the finality in contests whether friendly or otherwise. Football is a manifestation of this force to the nth degree. As such it is to be commended, though it is the most brutal of any of our sports.

In college life the football team is somewhat of an advertising feature. A successful team will be a success.—(Continued on page 4.)

## Notice of District Road Meeting

Pursuant to a petition signed by a legal number of resident freeholders, 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, Oregon, 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 taxable property within said road district for the improvement of the roads therein as follows, to-wit, grading, gravelling, 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, Oregon, 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 property within said road district for the improvement of the roads therein as follows, to-wit, grading, gravelling, 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 undersigned, 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. CURT,  
Executor.  
Attorney for Executor. 10 54



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