

# THE SCIO TRIBUNE

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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.*

## THE TREATY AND LEAGUE DEAD

The treaty and league of nations is  
dead so far as the United States and  
the present U. S. senate are con-  
cerned. At least this is the dictum  
of Senator Lodge, the republican  
leader in the senate.

The work of the peace conference  
at Paris and Versailles must go for  
naught if the United States as a  
member nation is necessary to give  
it vitality. The United States, the  
leading democratic nation of the  
world—the inspiration which made  
the league of nations possible, re-  
fuses to "play ball."

Why? Simply because President  
Wilson did not select a peace dele-  
gation in accordance with the wish-  
es of Senator Lodge and his cohorts,  
nor take his orders from the senate  
before he went to Paris.

Perhaps President Wilson erred in  
not advising with Senator Lodge  
prior to his going abroad. But the  
president had reason to believe that  
Senator Lodge would favor a league  
to promote peace and comity be-  
tween nations, for he (Senator  
Lodge) in a public address had for-  
merly declared for the formation of  
such a league.

President Wilson and the nations  
of Europe had reason to believe that  
the United States congress and the  
people would joyfully welcome an  
effort to form a league of nations  
which would promote peace through-  
out the world.

American statesmen and humani-  
tarians have been preaching the doc-  
trine of peace and democracy for  
years. The United States has been  
looked upon as the leader in the  
science of self government and these  
European peoples, who had dethroned  
their kings, and are endeavoring  
to form democracies, expected the  
United States, as the leading democ-  
racy, would give them assistance  
in the war of advice at least, in the  
formation of their new governments.

The proposed league organic law  
or agreement is not perfect. Sev-  
eral of its features did not suit Pres-  
ident Wilson, but it was the best  
he could get. It was an effort in the  
right direction and provided for  
amendments whenever the nation  
members deemed them wise and nec-  
essary. Compromise of ideas of the  
peace delegates was necessary if  
any league whatever could result.  
The American delegates had to make  
concessions, as did the delegates of  
other nations, to give this great  
world movement a start.

Now the word must be sent over  
to these nations which would learn  
the ways of liberty that we refuse

to join them in the formation of a  
league to preserve peace and promote  
liberty unless they submit to our  
dictation or interpretations of the  
various sections of the league docu-  
ment.

The failure to ratify will furnish  
Germany a great source of gratifica-  
tion. She knows that without the  
ratification of the action of the Amer-  
ican delegates at Versailles the treaty  
there made will be of short  
duration. Just as soon as she can  
recover from the effects of the war  
cloud of one year ago she will wage  
another war to recover what she has  
lost. In fact Senator Lodge and  
his objecting associate senators have  
played Germany's hand to the finish.  
Had they been on Germany's pay  
roll they could not have done better.

However our country is to be  
heard from yet. A vast majority  
of the people favored ratification of  
the treaty and if next year's elec-  
tion shall be controlled by this re-  
fusal to ratify, their party must and  
will blame those senators who brot  
about the defeat of the treaty. Be-  
cause they did not nor do not like  
Wilson and his conduct of the treaty  
will be no excuse. The fact that  
these senators have blocked the  
treaty and have practically said to  
the boys who wore the khaki "Your  
work over there shall count for no-  
thing" will be remembered at the  
polls one year hence.

President Wilson will retire as all  
other presidents have. Yet he will  
have the satisfaction of knowing  
that he tried to accomplish the  
greatest work for humanity in the  
world's history and that his failure  
is due to political jealousy.

Possibly President Wilson and the  
opposition senators are both blam-  
able for the failure to ratify. Poss-  
ibly the president's illness pre-  
vented him from giving the senate  
his advice and interpretation of the  
temper of the nations over in Eu-  
rope. Could he have been able to  
watch the debates in the senate he  
might have been able to so explain  
matters during the pendency of the  
treaty that an agreement might have  
been reached.

But the Rubicon has been crossed.  
Senator Lodge and his co-objectors  
cannot recede from the position they  
have reached without stultifying  
themselves. There is no hope for  
the re submission of the treaty un-  
less it becomes known that enough  
of the republican senators will vote  
to ratify, which with the democratic  
senators would make up the neces-  
sary two-thirds. It would be both  
foolish and a waste of time.

Now, nevertheless we have called  
our soldiers home and discharged  
them, we are still in a state of war  
with Germany. In order to have  
peace and comity with that nation  
it will be necessary to negotiate a  
separate peace, for we have rejected  
the treaty made at Versailles and  
The Tribune predicts that Germany  
will be much more difficult to treat  
with now than she was one year  
ago. President Wilson will be wise  
to allow Senator Lodge to name the  
peace delegates. He can now say:  
"I did the best I could, now you try  
your hand and see if you can please  
yourself."

## THANKSGIVING

Today is feast and coming home  
day for the nation. It is looked for-  
ward to as no other day in the year.  
It is a family re-union. The grown  
up sons and daughters, who have  
homes of their own and are rearing  
the grandchildren, have come to ac-  
cept the day as one when they feel  
it a duty and a pleasure to assemble  
about the parental table and partake  
of the good things produced upon  
the farm.

The good cheer about these boun-  
tiful tables this year may be tinged  
with sorrow for the absent one  
whose sepulture is on the battlefields

of France, but with a year since the  
last hostile gun was fired there is a  
return to the former happy feeling  
at the Thanksgiving table. Such  
families have submitted to the inevi-  
table and are thankful that the  
Grim Reaper Death has not visited  
them more severely.

Thanksgiving day dates back to  
the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers  
on Plymouth Rock. One can easily  
understand when one year later they  
had provided themselves with com-  
fortable cabins and had produced  
the necessary vegetables to sustain  
life, when these vegetables were  
housed and protected against the  
frosts of winter that they were  
thankful. They had accomplished  
an almost impossible task, a task  
that would discourage all but the  
most hardy and self dependent. No  
wonder they enjoyed the fruits of  
their industry in the field and the  
prowess of their hunters in the for-  
ests. They had proved to the world  
that a few of the hardy and adven-  
turesome sons of Europe could exist  
on the bleak shores of Massachusetts  
dependent alone on their personal  
endeavor.

The turkey was then and is now  
the central dish on the Thanksgiving  
table and has since been recognized  
as a necessity for a truly Thanksgiv-  
ing feast, together with pumpkin  
pie. The turkey is a native of Amer-  
ica. All the Plymouth fathers had  
to do to provide this necessary of  
the feast was to go gunning in the  
forest. Of course, venison, bear  
meat and fowls of the air and water  
provided the meat ration in those  
early times.

Thanksgiving down to the Civil  
war was not a national holiday as  
now. Nor was the last Thursday in  
November the selected day until so  
proclaimed by the president. It is  
now a holiday in most if not all the  
states. During the Civil war Pres-  
ident Lincoln asked the people of  
the nation to assemble at their places  
of worship and give thanks for the  
victory of our soldiers in the field.

Thanksgiving day has grown to  
become a custom among the Ameri-  
can people. It is the homecoming  
day which perpetuates that love and  
respect for the old folks at home  
which should quicken the hearts of  
the younger American citizens. It  
is a day when indirectly true Ameri-  
canism is taught, because only a  
free people can celebrate Thanksgiv-  
ing in spirit and in truth.

## RESTORE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

When Oregon abolished capital  
punishment some years ago because  
of misguided sentimentalism, a ser-  
ious blunder was made and no doubt  
many people have lost their lives be-  
cause of that blunder.

Men and women who ruthlessly  
take the lives of their fellows do not  
fear life imprisonment in the peni-  
tentiary. They feel that the life  
sentence means but 15 years, and  
then they have the chances of escape  
or pardon by the governor. If they  
knew that they must suffer the death  
penalty swiftly and surely, they  
would think very seriously before  
staining their hands with blood.

There are men in the penitentiary  
now sent there for murder, who  
would have been deterred from the  
crime if the gallows had stared them  
in the face when contemplating the  
crime. Johnson, the fiend who  
ruthlessly slew his benefactress, said  
he would not have committed the  
crime if the death penalty had not  
been taken from the statutes. The  
murder of two representative citi-  
zens of the state last Friday might  
not have occurred if the young men  
now in the toils of the law knew  
that the death penalty would be sure  
and certain.

The claim that innocent men and  
women are executed, is an argu-  
ment that those who oppose the

death penalty advance. It can be  
answered by the truthful statement  
that thousands of innocent men,  
women and children are murdered  
because the murderer knows that a  
sentence to the penitentiary for life  
is the worst punishment that will  
be visited upon him.

All law abiding citizens deplore  
mob violence; yet the fact that the  
murderer will be punished with a  
life penalty only, to be supported at  
public expense, is what so enrages  
people that they take the law into  
their own hands.

In the early fifties San Francisco  
was so overrun with criminals that  
the law loving citizens organized a  
vigilance committee. A few public  
hanging made the town peaceful  
and quiet. Portland, nevertheless  
the police and peace officers seem to  
be vigilant, has nearly reached the  
stage when a little of the San Fran-  
cisco remedy would be good medi-  
cine. Crime has become so ramp-  
ant down there that the peaceful  
citizen is unsafe especially at night.  
Mob law, when civil law becomes  
impotent, while deplored, becomes  
necessary, providing the mob is com-  
posed of law loving citizens.

## WHO IS THE DICTATOR?

President Wilson says he will ac-  
cept reservations which will not nul-  
lify the provisions of the treaty and  
covenant. Senator Lodge thinks he  
has the whip hand; tells the friends  
of the treaty and covenant "You  
can take it or leave it," meaning  
that the document must be ratified  
with his reservations or not at all.  
His reservations in effect nullify the  
treaty. Who is the dictator?

## Report of the Condition of THE SCIO STATE BANK

At Scio, in the State of Oregon, at the  
close of business November 17, 1919

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$178,777.27
Overdrafts, secured and un- secured	240.59
Bonds and warrants and U. S. Treas. Cert.	49,332.90
Banking house	
Furniture and fixtures	
Cash and due from approved reserve banks	85,067.12
Checks and other cash items	382.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$313,790.47</b>
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits, less expen- ses and taxes paid	5,072.21
Individual deposits subject to check	244,818.14
Demand certificates of deposit	3,882.65
Cashier checks outstanding	6,770.07
Time and savings deposits	32,691.00
Reserved for interest and taxes	256.40
Letters of credit	
Other liabilities	300.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$313,790.47</b>

State of Oregon, }  
County of Linn } ss

I, E. D. Myers, cashier of the above  
named bank, do solemnly swear that  
the above statement is true to the best  
of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. MYERS, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 23d day of November, 1919.  
R. Shelton, Notary Public  
My commission expires Feb. 14, 1921  
Correct attest:  
W. A. Ewing, A. E. Randall, Directors.

## Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the un-  
designated has been duly appointed by  
the County Court of the state of Ore-  
gon for Linn county, administratrix of  
the estate of Amil E. Posvar, deceased,  
and has qualified.

All persons having claims against  
said estate are hereby required to pre-  
sent them, duly verified, with the pro-  
per vouchers, within six (6) months  
from the date of this notice, to said ad-  
ministratrix at her residence near Scio,  
in Linn county, Oregon, or to her at-  
torneys, Hill & Marks, Cusick bank  
building, Albany, Oregon.

Dated and first published this 27th  
day of November, 1919.

MARIE F. POSVAR,  
Administratrix of said estate.  
Hill & Marks, Attorneys for Admin-  
istratrix. 15 St



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at 7:30 a m and 4:45 p m for West Scio  
and 1:15 p m for Munkers

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**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
201-2 New First National Bank Bldg.  
ALBANY OREGON

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Abstracts Obtained, Examined  
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