

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY BY
T. L. DÜGGER, 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
SIX MONTHS .75

ADVERTISING RATES:

Local advertising per line first insertion10
Each subsequent insertion per line05
Display advertising—First insertion per inch25
Each subsequent insertion15
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.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

The question of what shall be done with alien residents is one which the United States is up against and which is pressing for immediate solution. What shall we do with aliens which are here ostensibly to become citizens, but their secret purpose is to disrupt our government?

What shall we do with the Japanese who are surreptitiously gaining entrance to our land, who are acquiring land by purchase and who are bringing their picture brides here to raise children who cannot be denied citizenship because of their nativity?

These are questions which our congress must solve at once. We know the harmfulness which has resulted from the easy entrance of Germans to our land as well as those from Sweden, Norway and Russia, who have filed intention papers but recalled them when they were required as soldiers to fight Germany. We know how they tried to prevent enlistments and to stir up turmoil in order to hamper our government when raising armies to fight the battles of civilization. We don't want as citizens men and women who regard the ties that bind them to their home lands superior to the land of their adoption. We want none but 100 per cent Americans, no matter in what country they were born.

We do not want the Japanese because of their nativity. We do not want them because they cannot become assimilated to American laws, customs and our social system. Nor do we want them to bring picture brides from Japan to produce families who will have every right of the American citizen.

In the matter of the German, we have found him a good and industrious citizen, generally obedient to law so long as we do not become involved in a dispute with Germany. If this dispute lends to war as that which was closed one year ago, he is first and last and all the time a German sympathizer and aider whenever possible. From these so called German-Americans we must except such as came to America about the middle of the last century. They came to America to escape German oppression and in many cases German prisons. These and their descendants are true blue Americans, not one of whom could be listed as a slacker when we declared war upon German aggression. They know what German militarism and overlordship means and when they learn-

ed what American liberty meant they were willing to fight to the death for it, even to fighting the fatherland if necessary to maintain it.

But recent German immigration is of a different mold. They have been taught to believe that the German government was superior to all others and that in time German ideals would rule the world. In fact the recent teuton is a German propagandist pure and simple. To him the oath of allegiance to the United States is but a scrap of paper, to be broken whenever it becomes to Germany's interest. For this reason we have but slight welcome for the German immigrant of today, and especially those who were sent to their home land at the beginning of the great war. We have no use for them.

If Japanese and Chinese were refused labor, were refused the right to own or rent property here, that feature of foreign immigration would take care of itself. They would not stay where they could not obtain employment.

Yet these Japs and Chinese are less objectionable than the Russian nihilist, the German radical socialist, etc., who come here simply to make trouble. If such people should be required to give bond that they would become law abiding American citizens, the bonds to be released when they have proven they have fully renounced the government from whence they came and had become loyal Americans, they would do much to remove such stringent requirements.

The United States has reached the point where the objectionable foreign immigrant is not needed. American citizenship should be made less easy to obtain. The foreigner should be required to speak the English language and read English newspapers before he becomes an American citizen. Indeed the time is almost here when newspapers, other than those printed in English, should be prohibited. If such was the law the spreading of propaganda detrimental to the American government would become almost impossible. This is our government and it is our duty to protect American institutions, and we are justified in making it as difficult as possible to spread Germanism, bolshevism, nihilism, and all kindred cults.

This is a government for America and of American ideals. If these foreigners do not like our laws and our methods they are at perfect liberty to return to their homelands, or go elsewhere. We have no use for unwilling or unwelcome citizens.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Abstractly, municipal, county, state, or national ownership of public utilities looks enticing. Without due consideration we conclude that public ownership will save the profit which the private owner of such utility will exact, for the private owner will not operate an utility without a profit. He reduces overhead expense to the lowest possible point for by so doing he increases his profit. Extra hours on the part of the private owner, the same as with the farmer, are not considered.

Now if we could hire a manager and other employes who would work as faithfully and energetically for the public as he will for the private owner all would be serene and the public would get service at the cost of private operation, less the profit the private owner exacts.

Unfortunately, when the average man or woman is elected to public office either by votes of the people, by the civil service route or by appointment, he or she, for some reason, concludes that the smallest amount of service compatible with retaining the job is the proper course to pursue. The question of earning

the salary paid is not considered. For this reason the overhead expense of operating a public utility is much larger when owned by the public than when owned and operated by the private party. Indeed, this increase in overhead expense often exceeds what the private owner and operator considers a fair profit.

Another feature. The private owner and operator must conform to certain requirements of the law in the equipment and operation of his plant. This is not required when the utility is owned by the public. Also, the user will tolerate an inferior service from the publicly operated utility which he would not tolerate from the private owner and operator. This is due to the fact that the user is one of the public, and as such is part owner of the utility, and to find fault or blame for such inferior operation is to a certain extent finding fault with himself.

The fact is when a man or woman is employed by the public in whatever capacity it may be, personal responsibility largely ceases. He or she is working for the public and the public must foot the bills. Carelessness in caring for tools, wasting of time, etc., has become the rule with the public servant.

On the other hand the private owner and operator holds his employe personally responsible to the fullest possible extent. He knows what each employe should accomplish in a stated time and if there is failure he wants to know the reason and the employe knows he must make good in order to hold the job. The public employe generally goes about his job leisurely. If a tool is lost or not taken care of properly he concerns himself but little about it. Economy of expense is lost sight of.

In the final analysis the public itself is to blame when the publicly operated utility is not a success. Too often it is the case that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. If an employe is seen to be wasteful or negligent, you as one of the public will not report the same to the proper public manager. Oh! no. You will say it is the duty of this manager to find out these things for himself; he is paid to do so and you simply give such employe the smile of encouragement.

Private operation of public utilities under strict public supervision is likely to be the final solution of this problem, for unless each individual of the public constitutes himself a sort of smelling committee,

ready to report shortcomings of the public employe we are likely to have inefficiency in the conduct of public affairs.

For this reason, doing the least amount of work possible when employed by the public, socialism can never become a winner. When you destroy the incentive of private gain which seems wanting to the public employe, you destroy efficiency. There must be an incentive to generate personal endeavor. The private owner has this incentive because he wants to increase his business. He wants his customers to be pleased for it means a continuance of patronage. The public employe has not the incentive; it is a matter of indifference to him; he simply works to hold his job, increase his pay and shorten the hours of labor.

H. C. L. is generally understood to mean high cost of living, but if you employ labor in these days the initials may be interpreted high cost of labor with equal propriety. And yet they say there are thousands of men and women in Portland hunting jobs.

Convict a man of horse stealing and he is sent to the penitentiary for one or more years. Convicted of stealing an automobile, worth several horses, and a small fine or a few months in jail (which are then remitted or paroled) is the sentence. Our laws need fixing in some way.

WOOD WANTED

Contracts for wood, according to specifications, are now open. Approximately 2000 cords of fir for 1920 delivery at the condensery and 3 or 4 cars oak f. o. b. shipping station. All parties desiring contracts please apply at the company's office not later than Jan. 1, 1920. 15 2t HENNINGSEN PRODUCE CO.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the state of Oregon 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 present them, duly verified, with the proper vouchers, within six (6) months from the date of this notice, to said administratrix at her residence near Scio, in Linn county, Oregon, or to her attorneys, 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 Administratrix. 15 5t



Frequently people get spectacles or eyeglasses which exactly fit and then continue to wear them for years without having their eyes examined to see if there is any change. Spectacles or eyeglasses for old sight require changing about every 18 months.

E. E. Meade
Optometrist.
ALBANY, OREG.

H. C. ROLOFF AUCTIONEER

Public sales a specialty. Get the man that can get you the money—Rolloff can. Phone 4 bus. 684. LEBANON, ORE. Phone 1 res. 817. Lock Box 305. Write or phone me at my expense for dates.

Sale dates arranged for at Scio Tribune office

MUNKERS and WEST SCIO STAGE

Walter Bilyeu, Prop.
Phone 6-515

STAGE MEETS ALL TRAINS
—Leaves Scio Postoffice—
at 7:30 a m and 4:45 p m for West Scio
and 1:15 p m for Munkers

C. C. BRYANT

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

Scio Meat Market HOLECHEK BROS.

We want to treat the people right and will welcome old and new customers, selling first-class meat at the most reasonable prices.

We buy Veal, Hogs and Hides, paying good prices.

Give Us a Call

Mortgage Loans Negotiated Notary Public

H. B. CHESS

Attorney at Law

Office on Sherman St Lebanon, Ore.

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

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 1/2 per cent interest. Write us for booklet.

OWEN BEAM, Agent.

133 Lyon St
Albany, Oregon

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The simplicity of the Ford car, its stability in construction, the famous heat treated Vanadium steel with its marvelous strength and flexibility, the low cost of operation and maintenance, its ease in operation, all have made the Ford car the great favorite in every land in the world. It's the one car that always satisfies and serves. A utility beyond question that all can afford. We will be pleased to have your order. Don't delay because the demand is heavy all the time. We have almost everything in motor car accessories, sell the genuine Ford Parts, and assure the best in mechanical repair work.

FRED T. BILYEU,
Scio, Oregon

