

# 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 \$1.75  
SIX MONTHS 1.00

## ADVERTISING RATES:

Local advertising per line first insertion .10  
Each subsequent insertion per line .05  
Display advertising—First insertion per inch .25  
Each subsequent insertion .15  
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.*

SCIO, OREGON, APRIL 21, 1921

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Tribune had nothing to say about the president's message last week because we had not had time to fully digest it. This week, however, this paper does not hesitate to express an opinion.

President Harding was, evidently, trying to appease all elements of his party, in that every faction could glean comfort. But when you sift the message, what did he say?

In one place he gave a death blow to the Versailles treaty; yet in another indicates that this treaty might have points worthy of consideration. So Johnson and his crowd gleaned comfort in that the president casts the treaty into the scrap heap, while the friends of the Versailles pact have hopes that the treaty, with modifications, will be ratified.

So President Harding's foreign policy is still in the air. We don't know what the future is to be, but if we are to have a voice in world politics we must accept some of the responsibilities, and we can do this best by a willingness to join other nations in the league, or in an association of nations.

## NOW FOR A HIGH TARIFF.

The republican party has ever favored a protective tariff policy. That is to say that party has favored the policy of the American consumer paying a higher price for his goods. Ostensibly the republican party favors a high tariff in order to put more money into the federal treasury. Such statements, however, are not true, for a high duty on importations simply results in fewer importations.

But it does do this: It puts more money into the pockets of manufacturers at the expense of the American consumer. America, and especially the United States, is the best market in the world. We consume more goods per capita than any other nation. Hence foreign nations figure very largely on the American market, and with a moderate duty rate will ship large quantities of their manufactured products to this country. With cheaper labor than we have they can manufacture cheaper than we can, and this is the ostensible reason for a high tariff in theory.

But it does not work out in accord with this theory. As soon as a tariff law becomes effective the American manufacturer marks up the price of his product to consume the increase of price the tariff makes possible. The result is the American consumer pays more for his goods and the government gets, perhaps, less from duties on imports.

Theoretically, competition between American manufacturers should be the price regulator. But in these days of organization and gentlemen's agreement, competition does not regulate prices.

The old exploded campaign assertion that a high tariff means higher wages, is no longer advanced. The American manufacturer pays no higher wages than the labor market compels him to pay, and oftentimes he secures the cheaper European labor. Then if his warehouses get too full he ships to foreign lands where he has to compete with the world, else shuts down his plant until consumption has consumed his surplus and his employes may go hang so far as he cares.

Our manufacturer buys his raw product where he can buy cheapest. He cannot be blamed for that. But when he buys Australian wool because it can be bought for less than it can be produced in America, while he demands and gets protection in the way of a high tariff, does not look exactly fair.

The American consumer might be willing to pay a high price for his goods if the government reaped any benefit from an extreme higher tariff. But when he sees he is taxed higher prices just to enrich manufacturers, he has just cause to kick.

If our government derives any benefit from duties on imports, foreign made goods must be imported. Hence a tariff which will provide the largest revenue is the proper idea. But when a high protective tariff is on, less importations result under normal conditions, yet the price is higher to the American consumer.

No wonder manufacturing concerns are willing to contribute liberally to that party which, if successful, will give them high protection. But the American consumer, who consumes the goods, will have something to say. The doctrine of taxing the many for the benefit of the few is not good Americanism.

Congress is right to levy higher duties, providing that such levy produces more revenue, but it is wrong to place the duty so high that goods will not be imported. A lobby of domestic manufacturers is not a safe adviser for the American consumer.

## WHY IS IT?

It is said Scio people, too many of them, go to Albany, Salem, Crabtree and other places to do much of their trading. They must have a reason for doing so. If so, it is up to our Scio merchants to find out what this reason is and endeavor to have them trade in Scio.

Scio merchants, it is true, do not keep on hand some goods the people require, and hence the people are forced to go where they are kept.

But for the goods in general demand and which are kept by Scio merchants, ought to supply the home demand. Let us be loyal to our home merchants. And our home merchants should make it an object for the people to be loyal as well.

Now all this trade that goes elsewhere is cash trade. The time customer trades at home and sometimes such customers are not the best ones. But he or she who pays cash is welcome in any store and the wise merchant will try to attract such custom to his store. They do at the stores in Albany and elsewhere, and why not here?

The more money we keep at home the more prosperous our community will be.

## Under the Yoke.

Every person in the United States paid \$1.24 to the federal government in taxes in 1796. The per capita cost of government increased to \$8.41 in 1907. And in 1920 approaches \$50 for every man, woman and child in the country.

It is a staggering increase in public burdens to load on a population that has not kept pace with the mounting tax levies. It is a heavy charge to be placed against the income of a family head. It is a crushing burden on the business and prosperity of the country.

The money collected for 1921 is three times as much as the total expenditures of the United States government under 15 presidents from the inauguration of Washington to the opening of the Civil war. It is considerably more than the value of all the gold coined by government mints from 1792 to 1908. It equals the entire direct cost of the Civil war.

While the population of the state was increasing in the neighborhood of 25 per cent, taxes were mounting 200 or 300 per cent. The ratio of the increase in taxable wealth and taxation has recently been about 20 to 100.

The reason for mounting taxes is over-government. Offices are multiplied, duties are divided, boards and commissions are created, and created, and the hand of government is continually placed in new and often unnecessary fields. Whereas there was formerly one government employe to 1300 people, we are now drifting toward an employe for every 100 of population.

When are we to call a halt? When are we to return to Jefferson's "simple government economically administered?"—Oregon Journal.

Blue laws against baseball, theatres, movies, dancing, skating, smoking, etc., are being enforced in South Dakota and some American cities. One thing about this movement, it will give employment to more officials, make more people dissatisfied with our government, and raise taxes to the confiscation point.

That every earner may begin saving at home, special savings securities have been issued by the U. S. treasury department. These securities—from the 25-cent thrift stamp to the \$1000 certificate—are the best in the world. Talk with the postmaster about them.

Economy, like charity, should begin at home. It is easy enough to straddle a neighbor's fence and talk long and vigorously about plans and programs that if followed out by the "other fellow" would improve conditions, but the real job is for individuals themselves to begin a program of economy and thrift at home.

Don't attempt to grow a garden under or near large trees that will not only shade the crops, but in addition draw most of the moisture and plant food from the soil.

# THE SCIO STATE BANK

W. A. Ewing, President. A. E. Randall, Vice Pres.  
E. D. Myers, Cashier

Start a bank account today and provide for your future. You will find a checking account very convenient for your business transactions. We pay interest on time deposits.

## DR. FICQ DENTIST

Office Hours:  
9 to 12 A. M. 1:30 to 5 P. M.

## 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 per cent interest. Write us for booklet.

OWEN BEAM, Agent.  
133 Lyon St  
Albany, Oregon

## MUNKERS and WEST SCIO STAGE

John B. Couey, Prop.

Phone 6-515

STAGE MEETS ALL TRAINS

—Leaves Hotel Scio—  
at 7:30 a. m. and 4:45 p. m. for West Scio,  
and 7:45 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. for Munkers

## FEDERATED CHURCH

SCIO, OREGON

Sunday School 10 A. M.  
Church 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.  
Christian Endeavor 7 P. M.

All cordially invited.

H. B. ILLER, Pastor

DR. A. G. PRILL  
Physician and Surgeon

Calls Attended  
Day or Night

SCIO ORE.

## CHIROPRACTOR

DR. R. H. HARRIS

X-RAY

Cusick Bank - Albany, Oregon

## WANTED

Hay Grain Potatoes  
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

M. G. REED

Office—Albany State Bank  
ALBANY, ORE.

## Morrison & Lowe UNDERTAKERS

Calls Attended to Promptly  
Day or Night

SCIO OREGON

## All Kinds of Hauling

Short and Long Distance  
at Reasonable Rates

SAM STOLLER

Expressman

## J. F. WESELY

DEALER IN

## Fancy & Staple Groceries

Garden and Field Seeds  
China and Glassware

All sold at live and let live prices

Roll Films developed, pictures printed and enlargements made from your films. All work turned out promptly.

Give us a trial.

J. F. WESELY

Scio, Oregon

## Now is the Time to Purchase Your FARM LIGHT & POWER OUTFIT

Ask these well known men why they purchased our plant:  
I. H. Copeland, Crabtree; Wm. Volkman, Crabtree; Walter Blackburn, Scio; George Schlerth, Crabtree; O. B. Keebler, Lebanon; Walter Poland, Shedd. And many others.

Paul Automatic Water Systems

Perfection Milking Machines (Nature's Milker)

Anker Holth Cream Separators. The Only Self Balanced Bowl

Electric Wiring by Licensed and Bonded Men—Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

THE ELECTRIC STORE, Inc.

827 W. First st. Phone 20. ALBANY. Old P. O. Building

## SCIO GARAGE

Has the Hood, Racine, Ajax Tires and Tubes  
The Shell, Monogram and Monomobile Oils  
The Detroit Batteries - Battery Service Station

ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK

Electrical Work a Specialty

W. L. COBB, Proprietor.

IT IS SOUND BUSINESS  
FOR YOU TO BUY

## SOUND TIRES

BECAUSE

They have adequate Strength for the heaviest service

They have that Traction which holds the road at speed in any weather

They have Mileage amply sufficient to render you 100% service

They are hand-built, although sold at the price of machine-made tires

Every dollar you invest in them is an addition to western wealth, it comes back to you

IN QUALITY, IN PRICE IN SERVICE, THEY ARE

## Sound All Around

They are made in Tacoma and sold in Scio by

W. L. COBB & SON,  
THE SCIO GARAGE