

SWEET HOME NEWS SECTION

Sweet Home Items

Some rain of late, especially of nights and Sundays.

A. L. Weddle is reported as improving very rapidly this week, although at times his wounds are a little painful.

Miss E. M. Carr, of Portland, is making her home in this city with Dr. and Mrs. Luther.

The literary meeting at the high school building, last Friday evening, was well attended and the program was enjoyed by all.

H. R. Slavens has torn down his old barn that stood on his residence property and is going to move the restaurant building of last year, to the place vacated by the barn.

Alex Powers of the First National bank and Mr. Kirkpatrick of Lebanon, were Sweet Home visitors last Sunday.

The Sweet Home band boys have received their new uniforms and made their first appearance in them Sunday.

George Slavens, of Crawfordsville spent Saturday and Sunday the

guest of his brother, Henry. Mr. Slavens came over in his Ford car.

Telephone line No. 23 held a meeting last Saturday at which time the members signed a constitution and bylaws, and organized in a business like manner.

C. O. Rice of Holley, was in Sweet Home on business last week, as was also R. E. Warner, of Crawfordsville.

Holley Items

James Banks has sold his farm to a man in Lebanon, taking property in that city in part payment. He will give possession immediately and will move to Holly for a short time.

Frank Leist had his home burned a few nights ago, caused by a defective flue. Mr. Leist was awakened by the smoke. But few things were saved from the burning building. He had just finished painting and making some repairs. He has no family to be turned out of a home.

Spring flowers are in full bloom, the grass is growing rapidly and stock is improving in flesh.

Murray Barrett.

If you want any of the daily papers, The Tribune will get them for you at Bargain Day rates, providing you pay for The Tribune one year in advance.

The Thrice-a-Week Edition of the New York World

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly. No Other Newspaper in the World Gives So Much News at So Low a Price.

The year 1914 has been the most extraordinary in the history of modern times. It has witnessed the outbreak of the great European war, a struggle so titanic that it makes all others look small.

You live in momentous times and you should not miss any of the tremendous events that are occurring. No other newspaper will inform you with the promptness and cheapness of the Thrice-a-Week Edition of the New York World. Moreover, a year's subscription will take you far into our next presidential campaign.

The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only \$1 per year and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and The Scio Tribune together for \$1.90. The regular price is \$2.25.

Hungry Hill Items

Miss Ella Smith has been visiting her brother near Lebanon for the past two weeks.

A new fence along the front side of the Masonic cemetery has greatly improved the looks of the same.

Mrs. Ila Eastburn and sister, Miss Kattie Brock, of Aumsville, have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. G. L. Sutherland.

G. A. Griffin is last but not the least to have the mumps.

A pie social is to be given at Crabtree on March 27, the proceeds to go for the benefit of the baseball team. Music will be furnished by the Hungry Hill orchestra.

Miss Blanch has entirely recovered from the mumps and has returned to Scio.

Hungry Hill Booster.

Items From the Crabtree Valley

Regardless of the prospects of extremely high prices of wheat and oats this fall, a large acreage will be seeded to clover and corn.

William Chastain, Jules and Rome McKinney spent Sunday evening with Rex Peery and Claud Compton. William furnished the music on his banjo and Mr. Compton delivered a few vocal selections which were greatly appreciated by his audience.

A. T. Powell took dinner Sunday with R. E. Peery. They discussed the mining situation and Mr. Powell hopes to visit the Crown mines next month when the work of opening them up will begin.

A very good time is reported at the dance at the Bohemian hall last Saturday night. Fourteen pies were sold at an average price of about 60 cents.

It is reported that road work will begin April 1 on the road leading east from the Grange hall, and that \$3500 will be expended in the eastern part of this district. This will make good roads to Crabtree and unless the bottomless mudholes are done away with in the road to Scio, Crabtree will be the gainer of most of the trade of this section.

The wood drive passed rapidly down the creek and is now being loaded on cars at the railroad crossing.

Wm. Stoddard is having his seedling apple trees grafted with better fruit.

Goat shearing will start in a few days and it is expected a high price will be secured for mohair.

Sam Shank delivered a load of fat hogs at West Scio this week, receiving \$6.35 per hundred weight. Too cheap at the price of grain just now.

Notice for Publication

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR COUNTY OF LINN

Hilda M. Cavett Plaintiff vs S. C. Cavett Defendant

To S. C. CAVETT, the above named defendant, In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff, in the above entitled court, now on file with the Clerk of said Court, on or before the 10th day of April, 1915, and you are notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint is hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant and for a decree giving plaintiff the care, custody and control of the minor child, Mildred H. Cavett, and for a decree requiring the defendant to pay to plaintiff the sum of Thirty Dollars (\$30) per month for the care and maintenance of their minor child during the minority of said child and for plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein to be taxed.

This Summons is published by order of Hon. Wm. Galloway, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Linn, which said order was made and filed the 19th day of February, 1915, that the date of the first publication of this Summons is the 25th day of February, 1915, and the date of the last publication is the 1st day of April, 1915.

Weatherford & Weatherford Attorneys for Plaintiff

PAYROLL OF CIVILIZATION MET BY FARMER

WANTS NO "DEADHEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer is the paymaster of industry and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a slight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is as certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of himself and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around \$12,000,000,000, and it is safe to estimate that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toil he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates \$12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, \$1,252,000,000; manufacturers, \$4,365,000,000; mining, \$655,000,000; banks, \$200,000,000; mercantile \$2,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for \$1,692,000,000, to pay off the employes of the railroads; the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately \$2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at \$920,000,000; the wheat crop, which is worth \$610,000,000, and the oat crop, that is worth \$440,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants, etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his help he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are, therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmers for subsistence to retrench in their expenditures and to cut off all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employes.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or permitted by the managements of the concerns, is wholly immaterial. We want all waste labor and extravagance, of whatever character, cut out.

ARMY AND NAVY TERMS.

Origin of Some of the Titles and Expressions in Use.

Here are the origins of some of the terms used in the army and navy: "Captain" is derived from the Latin "capit," meaning a head, "colonel" comes from the Italian "colonna," a column, the "compagna colonella" having been the first company of an infantry regiment, the little column which the "colonel" led. The title "lieutenant" comes from a word signifying "holding the place"—e. g., a lieutenant colonel is a sort of understudy for a colonel, a lieutenant looks after a company in the absence of the captain, and so on. The titles of "lance sergeant" and "lance corporal" originated in the fact that in the old days the holders of those ranks carried a lance instead of a halberd, round the head of which was twisted a slow match. Their duties were to go round the ranks with these torchlike lances and give fire to the matchlock men just before a battle took place.

The word "dragoon" was first used of a regiment of mounted infantry, so called from the "dragons," or short muskets, with which they were armed; the well known cavalry call of "Boot and saddle" is really a corruption of the old French signal, "Doute selle," or "Put on your saddles." "Admiral" comes from the Arabic "Emir of bugh," meaning "Lord of the sea"; "commander" comes from the Italian "comandatore"; "mate" is from the Icelandic and means an equal, and the term "giving quarter" is believed to have originated in the agreement which existed in the old fighting days, that the ransom of a foot soldier should be one-quarter of his pay for one year.—Pearson's Weekly.

FLOATING ISLANDS.

Japan Has a Lake of Them, and They Sometimes Capsize.

In Yamagata, Japan, is a small lake called the Lake of the Floating Islands, discovered about the year 1330, which has from that time attracted the attention of many poets and literary men. A report on the mysterious movements of these islands, drawn up by a party under Professor S. Kusakabe, is published in the science reports of the Tohoku Imperial university.

The floating islands, which at times number no fewer than sixty, are found to be continually changing their positions, moving first one way and then the other. In the first series of observations wooden floats were placed in the lake, showing the distribution of the various currents. Subsequently a model of the lake was constructed, and it was found possible closely to reproduce the various movements of the surface. When both water and wind currents were taken into account the actual behavior of the islands was found to be quite in accordance with theory and experiment.

The islands originate from masses of vegetable debris, which are first carried to the surface by bubbles of gas; then reeds commence to grow from seed on them. Sometimes the mass becomes topheavy and overturns, and reeds grow on the other side, until the island has grown sufficiently large in extent to secure stability.



Brown—Why can't you see the joke? I nearly split my sides when I first heard that story.
Smith—So did I—Philadelphia Press.

A Desirable Acquaintance.



Mr. Winkaght—is that Brown Wiggins? I wouldn't know him.
Old Wiggins—Yes, you would know him is one of our richest citizens now—Washington Star.

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