

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

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LEBANON OREGON

Sweet Home Items

Chas. Lyon is reported as doing nicely on the road to recovery from an operation for gall stones.

Mrs. W. R. Horner and children are visiting at the home of Mrs. Lyon this week.

A. M. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Lyon, returned home from Missouri Monday, bringing with him his daughter.

Hauser Brothers, of Salem, are visiting their sister, Mrs. I. E. Belinger this week.

George Hawk and family are visiting friends and relatives in and around Sweet Home.

John Bowser, of Illinois, is visiting his brother S. W. Bowser.

Quite a number of people have gathered at the summer resort in the mountains above here. Cascadia has become a famous resort in the summer. It is reported that the camp grounds are filling fast.

For Sale

A valuable farm—310 acres, six miles west of Lebanon. 190 acres in cultivation, balance oak grub pasture land. Fair house and barn, good small orchard, within one-half mile of railroad, on R. F. D. route. The farm has good natural drainage and is regarded as one of the best farms in that locality. All of the cultivated land has been seeded to clover. For price and terms write or see The Scio Tribune, Scio, Ore

A Common Curiosity
"Willie why weren't you in school yesterday afternoon?"
"Do you want to know that?"
"Of course."
"Oh, see, teacher. It's and ma kept me busy all evening—'explaining that'." Detroit Free Press

Inverse Eugenius
"They say that action and reaction are always equal."
"Yes, one of my ancestors worked himself to death, and I'm the result." Pittsburgh Dispatch

Wit of the Force.
The policeman had a gambler by the arm and was waiting for the patrol wagon to arrive.
"What are you doing?" asked a friend of the officer who happened to be passing.
"I am holding a card party," replied the cop.—Boston Transcript.

Improving the Backbone.
Although the following sounds like an Irish pun, it is credited to an American clergyman:
"Patriotism is the backbone of the United States," quoth the minister.
His congregation nodded a silent approval.
"And what we have to do is to train that backbone and bring it to the front."—Boston Herald.

NEW TYPE OF ALFALFA.

May Be Grown Successfully in Hard Pan Soils of the East.

That alfalfa may be grown successfully in the hard pan soils of the east is the conclusion reached by experts after study of climate, soil and conditions. "A particular type of seed for every soil and every climate" is one of the axioms of modern farming, and experts assert that many failures of alfalfa crops in the east have been because the seed used has been adapted neither to the climate nor the soil. A type of plant recently has been developed that will thrive in the east.

It is pointed out that the variations in alfalfa are shown in the general hardness of the plant, the root system, the place where the buds start out and the general ability of the plant to resist unfavorable conditions. Alfalfa is produced largely in the west and south-west under irrigation and under conditions which make it entirely possible for the grower to control the water content in the soil, thereby insuring the proper moisture condition necessary to the maturity of the seed. Much of the seed in the east comes from southern points and is not desirable.

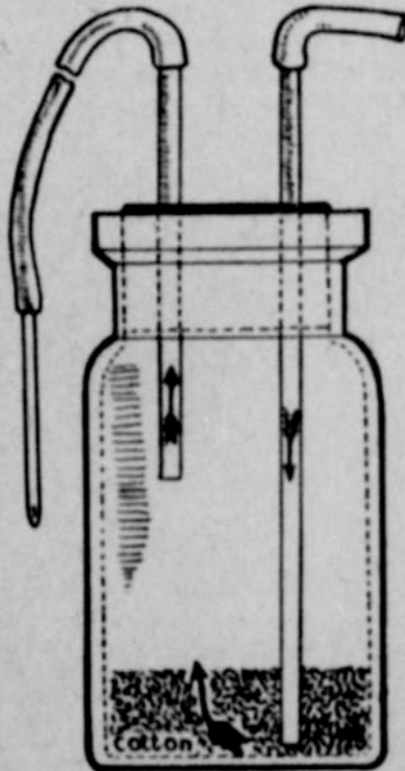
Observation has proved that the types of alfalfa plant which survived and grew under eastern conditions were those types with a spreading root system which could resist the soil conditions and the alternate freezing and thawing of eastern winters.

One authority says: "There is a tendency to a single tap root in all types of alfalfa. The difference between the various kinds is emphasized by a more or less striking difference in the root structure of the plant. The main consideration in choosing a type of alfalfa is that the root structure of the type selected should be adapted to the soil in which the seed is to be planted."

"After much experimentation the crown root formation was developed. This with its many side roots makes it exactly the kind of a plant to adapt itself to eastern soil and climatic conditions and has solved the problem of eastern winter kill."

Air Treatment For Milk Fever.

An efficient apparatus for giving the air cure for milk fever may be rigged up in a few minutes. Every man who keeps cows should have a milking tube always at hand. The only other things necessary are a wide mouthed bottle, two pieces of tubing, either glass or other material, an air pump of some kind, some absorbent cotton, some rubber tubing and a little carbolic acid. The sketch shows how the



apparatus is put together. The purpose is to thoroughly filter the air through the cotton, thus freeing it from all dust and germs. The carbolic acid is to be put into the bottom of the bottle, so as to partly saturate the cotton. Never use a milking tube for either milk fever or any other trouble without thoroughly cleaning and sterilizing it. Neglect of this precaution may lose you a cow. Pump the udder full enough so that it is just tense, but not strained with pressure. It will often be necessary to repeat the operation several times.—Mail and Breeze.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Look after worn spots on the lawn. Manure them well and spade deeply. Rake and sow grass seed.

Some of the schizanthus hybrids are striking flowers. They may be used as cut flowers and always attract attention.

Golden Bantam is one of the best early sweet corns. It is not quite so early as Peep o' Day, but is of better quality.

Set out a strawberry bed as soon as the soil can be worked and the plants secured. Senator Dunlap is a good variety.

Arbor day is a good time to get the school children interested in cleaning

up the schoolyard and planting it with shrubs and trees.

If nursery stock is received in a dry condition thoroughly wet the plants and either heel them in or put them in a cool, moist cellar for a few days.

A good lawn is secured by sowing a thoroughly well prepared rich soil with forty-two pounds of pure Kentucky blue grass, five pounds of solid redtop and three pounds of white clover per acre. Sow as soon as the land can be well prepared. Rake the seed in well and roll lightly.—Le Roy Cady, Associate Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Farm and Garden

THE FARMER AND THE CROW.

Virtues of the Bird Are Beginning to Be Recognized.
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

None of our native birds so much concerns the average farmer of the eastern states as the common crow. Many of our present criticisms of this bird, as its pulling sprouting corn, feeding on ripening ears, damaging fruits of various kinds, destroying poultry and wild birds and disseminating diseases of live stock, were common complaints in the days of the early colonists. Many of the virtues of the crow, now quite generally recognized,



THE COMMON CROW

also have been matters of record for many years. In recent times, however, scientific study of these problems, including the examination of the stomachs of hundreds of crows secured in every month of the year and under a variety of conditions, has enabled us to render a much fairer verdict than was formerly possible.

The crow is practically omnivorous. During spring and early summer any form of insect life seems to make a desirable item in its diet, and in winter when hard pressed nothing in the animal or vegetable kingdoms which contains a morsel of nutriment is overlooked.

The insect food of the crow, which comprises about a fifth of its yearly sustenance, does much to atone for its misdeeds. Grasshoppers, May beetles and their larvae (white grubs), caterpillars, weevils and wireworms stand out prominently. In 1,103 stomachs examined these highly injurious forms comprised over 80 per cent of the insect food. Grasshoppers are naturally taken in greatest abundance late in the season, September being the month of largest consumption, when they form about a fifth of the total food. May beetles and white grubs are eaten in every month except January, but occur most prominently in May. In June caterpillars are a favorite food, and weevils of various kinds are taken in varying quantities throughout summer and fall. About half of the remaining 20 per cent of insect food is composed of beneficial ground beetles, ladybirds, predaceous bugs and parasitic wasps, and related forms, the rest consisting of neutral or injurious forms. Numerous instances are on record where fields badly infested with white grubs or grasshoppers have been favorite resorts of crows, whose voracity has resulted in a material suppression of the pest. When the amount of food required to sustain the individual crow is considered, the work of these birds appears all the more important. Single stomachs containing upward of fifty grasshoppers are not uncommon. Thus in its choice of insect food the crow is rendering an important service to the farmer.

In the other animal food of the crow are several items of the utmost economic importance. Spiders are taken in considerable numbers in May and June, but the yearly total is a little over 1 per cent of the food. In early spring crickets are eagerly sought, and

other aquatic food as fish and mollusks lend variety to the crow's bill of fare the year around. In the consumption of toads, salamanders, frogs and some snakes, which together compose a little over 2 per cent of the yearly food, the crow is doubtless doing harm. Small rodents occurred in the stomachs collected nearly every month, but it is often difficult to determine whether small mammals found in birds' stomachs were taken alive or found dead.

Mangels as a Stock Feed.

The mangel crop is a heavy yielder, and it is considered to be one of the most satisfactory of the root crops for cattle, says the Iowa Homestead. Horses do not like mangels very well, and even if they did the crop is too watery to use in large quantities. Of course it can hardly be said that this crop can be made to take the place of corn in the central west, and under ordinary conditions mangels can be used only in supplementary quantities for cows, young cattle and even for fattening steers. There is considerable labor involved in handling the crop, and for that reason we would advise no man to grow a large area.

Merchant Ships' Flags.

The British mercantile flag is known familiarly as the red ensign. Strictly speaking, no inland person has any right to fly the red ensign ashore, the only flag permissible being the plain union jack, which the ordinary citizen often flies upside down. The red ensign has its official status from the edicts of two queens, Queen Anne in 1707 and Queen Victoria in 1864. The merchantmen of the colonies generally use the red ensign also, but by permission of the admiralty may add the badge of the colony "in the fly." Some nations have special mercantile marine flags, but not all. The United States flag, for instance, is the stars and stripes for all occasions.

The German mercantile flag of black, white and red dates only from 1867 and symbolizes the union between the Hohenzollern black and white and the red and white of the Hanseatic league. The Russian mercantile flag, introduced by Peter the Great, was originally the Dutch flag, familiar to him from his studies in Holland, reversed. Later the arrangement of the three colors was varied.—London Globe.

Took a Recess.

"I was in mourning for my husband a whole year, from the 5th of March to the 5th of May."
"But excuse me—that's fourteen months!"
"Yes. But in the carnival season I stopped for two months."—Meggen-dorfer Blaetter.

Giving Him a Tip.

Effie's Brother: Do you love my sister Effie? Effie's Steady Company: Why, Willie, that is a queer question. Why do you want to know? Effie's Brother: She said last night she would give a dollar to know, and I'd like to scoop it in.—Puck.

Early Rising Recipe.

A man recently drank some yeast in mistake for buttermilk. He rose three hours earlier than usual the next morning. New Orleans Picayune.

A man must either imitate the vicious or hate them. Montaigne

Wonderful, Wonderful!



Mrs. Asker—Has Van Dusen many family bedrooms?

Asker—A few. He has the stylographic pen his great-grandfather signed the Declaration of Independence with and the safety razor presented to him by Lafayette.—New York Globe.



"What do you mean, sir, poking your umbrella in my eye?"
"I assure you, sir, you are mistaken."
"How can I be mistaken?"
"Yes, you are. This is not my umbrella. I've just borrowed it from a friend."—Pittsburgh Press.

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