

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Linn, Department No. 2.

Stowell Dawson
Plaintiff
vs.
Edna Dawson
Defendant

SUMMONS

To EDNA DAWSON, 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, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: On or before the 25th day of January, 1917, and you are notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit: For a decree of this honorable court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further order as to the Court may seem just and equitable in the premises.

This Summons is published by virtue of an order made and of record in the above entitled cause and court, by the Honorable D. B. McKnight, County Judge of Linn County, Oregon, which said order is dated December 7, 1916, and provides that said Summons be published for six consecutive weeks in the Seio Tribune, printed and published at Seio, Oregon, and you are further notified that the date of the first publication thereof is Thursday, December 14, 1916.

Weatherford & Weatherford
and E. F. Bailey
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn

Ruth Gleak Ford
Plaintiff
vs.
Earl Ford
Defendant

SUMMONS

To EARL FORD, 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, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as is hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:

For a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for a divorce, and that plaintiff be given the care, custody and control of the minor child Barbara Ford, and for such other and further order as to the Court may seem just and proper.

This Summons is published by virtue of an order made by Wm. Galloway, Judge of the Circuit Court of Linn County, Oregon, duly made and entered of record in the above entitled court and cause on the 18th day of December, 1916, which order specifies that Summons shall be published for six consecutive weeks in the Seio Tribune; that the date of the first publication shall be December 21, 1916, and the date of the last publication shall be February 1, 1917.

Weatherford & Weatherford
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BEING PRESIDENT.

The Strain and Isolation That Come With the Office.

UNDER GUARD ALL THE TIME.

When the Chief Executive is in the White House the Regular Police Are on Watch, and When He Goes Abroad Secret Service Men Shadow Him.

It is a fierce fight that beats upon the White House—quite as fierce as any that beats upon a throne. Until he is relieved from it a president never realizes the unconscious strain that he has to undergo. The joyousness that comes after he has laid down the burden and the contrast between the life succeeding that in the White House and the life passed in it reveal to him the nature of what he has gone through.

Of course it is pleasant to be treated with consideration by every one; it is human nature for the incumbent to enjoy the respect that is rendered to the office. But there is an isolation for the president that it is impossible to avoid. He is the only person in the government service who has that kind of isolation. Few see him except by special appointment. The office separates him from society. There is no neighborly dropping in; there is a curtain between him and that body of men with whom he was accustomed to associate.

It is not true that that keeps him from knowing what is going on or that it saves him from feeling the shafts of criticism. The suggestion that he hears only the kindly view of what he does from his cabinet and from those who are near to him does not cover the whole ground. He has candid friends, and he reads the newspapers.

From congressmen and from visitors who frequently turn their steps to Washington the president hears the news from all over the country. He sees the newspaper men every few days, and unless he is always using them to give the public his view of pending questions he can learn much from them. If he is open to information at all he can exercise very excellent judgment as to the state of the public pulse.

It is pleasant to dispense the hospitality of the White House, because you know that most of your guests will remember all their lives all the circumstances of their visit. The government is generous with the president in salary and in paying his expenses of living. He can save a substantial sum each year and still not be niggardly in his hospitality.

Three presidents of the United States have been assassinated, and congress in consequence has thought it wise to enjoin upon the chief of the secret service of the treasury department the duty of guarding the president against assault. Three or more experienced men are assigned to that duty, and they attend him wherever he goes.

Of course when he is in the White House the regular District policemen, who watch the approaches, make the presence of the secret service men unnecessary. Whenever the president goes abroad, however, the secret service men are expected to be in his immediate neighborhood—in the vehicle in which he is riding or in another that follows; whenever he makes a railway journey they are in his private car.

These secret service men become

very skillful in detecting the presence of persons who are demented and who in their excitement may become dangerous. Of course if a man wished to kill the president and sacrifice his own life for it the secret service precautions might not prevent him from carrying out his purpose, but there is greater danger from demented persons than from deliberate murderers. My own impression is that if there had been as great precaution taken when President McKinley was at the exposition in Buffalo as is taken today that tragedy would not have occurred.

The assassin in that case had his hand in his pocket, where he had concealed a revolver wrapped in a handkerchief. If it had happened today a secret service man would have seized the assassin's hand in his pocket, found the revolver and arrested him long before the man had reached a point where he could carry out his purpose. Although I recognize the necessity of such precautions, I am bound to say that they are often irksome to the president. The secret service men are as considerate as possible and are well trained men, who mind their business, but that constant dogging of the president's steps arouses in him the unconscious feeling of being under surveillance and guard himself rather than of being protected.

An impression has gone abroad that the president may not leave the country. There is no law that prevents his doing so, and there is no provision in the constitution that he would violate in leaving the national jurisdiction. There is a constitutional direction that the vice president shall act for the president in case he is disabled. If he went abroad in such a way as to prevent his directing affairs he might well be held to have disabled himself, and the vice president might act for him in his absence.—William Howard Taft in Youth's Companion.

ABOUT EXTRAVAGANCE.

Nature Sets an Example, and Many Poor Mortals Follow It.

Extravagance is a relative term usually misapplied. If a man is worth a hundred million it would not be considered extravagant for him to spend a hundred thousand dollars on goldfish. If he wanted to. If a family of ten people living on \$1,000 a year should get their pictures taken that would be extravagance.

Extravagance, however, is not exactly buying something you cannot afford. What you cannot afford now you may later, and the very fact that you have bought it may have been the cause of your future prosperity. Extravagance is an exceeding of the speed limit. But who shall say what this is?

One of the chief difficulties in defining extravagance is the general assumption that it is something wicked. Yet extravagance is often necessary. The sun is extravagant—the greatest heat prodigal. So is nature. So is a river. Rain clouds are horrible examples of extravagance. They pour out all their possessions without regard to what they get in return and then fade away. How like some people that is, and what a glorious time they have doing it! Think of spending a million raindrops a minute, knowing it will break you, and not caring!

The chief fault of extravagance, whatever it may be, is not so much in the results it brings about, which may be good or bad, as in the time it wastes. It is immoral because it takes away from our capacity for indulging in the real joys of life.

It isn't the money you spend; it is the time you take to spend it that causes the damage.—Life.

Climate and Food.
In the arctic regions human food is almost exclusively animal, because that is the only sort which is available in quantity. In the tropics, where vegetable food is abundant and animal foods readily decay, plant products are and always have been of very great importance in the diet. In temperate regions all kinds of food may be secured, and it seems reasonable to suppose that all kinds have always been eaten as they are today.

Bright Outlook.
"How is the attendance at your college this year?"
"Splendid," replied the athletic sophomore. "We are getting scores of new fellows this year who don't weigh an ounce under 180 pounds."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

In a Sense.
"Do you get room and board in the same house?"
"Well, I have a room and frequently get bored by the other lodgers."—Boston Transcript.

Goethe's Apology.
Goethe once apologized to a friend for writing a long letter because he had no time to write a short one.

Her Old Habit.
Medium—Ah, I hear the knocking of your late wife! Patron—That so? Who's she knockin' now?—Puck.

How apt men are to hate those they injure!—Fielding.

PUSHBALLS ARE COSTLY.

If They Were Cheaper the Game Might Be More Popular.

If some one could invent a pushball that could be made at a reasonable cost the game would be more popular. The enormous cost of pushballs has made it possible for only a very few to own them, and they have been rented out at a high price to those wanting to use them. The pushball is six feet in diameter and costs \$300.

The outside covering of a pushball is made of cowhide leather. This covering is composed of twenty strips, which are sewed together by hand. Each of these strips is between nine and ten feet long, or half the circumference of the ball. The strips are widest in the middle, tapering uniformly to points at either end, the poles of the ball, where they are further secured by leather caps sewed over them.

To get the leather needed for a pushball it is necessary to cut up five or six hides, which makes the cost of the cover very high. It takes two men the better part of a week, moreover, to sew this material together.

The bladder for the ball is made of the best rubber, which is cut into strips and cemented together in such shape that when inflated it will form a globe fitting the leather covering, which is practically indestructible. The very best rubber bladders may give out in two or three years, and a new bladder costs \$150. A large cylinder foot pump suitable for inflating this mighty ball costs \$10.

The game originated in America. The first pushball was made in Newton, Mass., in 1894. This ball had a covering of leather shaped on a wooden form built for the purpose. Four big hides were required. These were cut to form six zones, which were put together with belting hooks. The bladder was made of rubber cloth cut in sections and cemented together. The materials for this ball cost about \$175.

The game is played on a field with a goal at each end, each team trying to push the ball through the opponents' goal. It is sometimes used to get baseball teams in condition during the early days. The game is played in Europe, both in England and on the continent.

One of the most spectacular and thrilling variants of the game is that played by horsemen in the west. It requires two teams of mounted players, whose object also is to drive the ball through the goal of the opposing side. It is pushed by the horses, which must be as well trained as polo ponies to maneuver it dexterously, and the game calls for great expertness in the riders. Cowboy saddles and dress are the correct outfit for this game.—St. Nicholas.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK.

They Crowd the Natives Off Broadway and Into the Side Streets.

It has often been remarked by visitors from Denver and other scientific investigators that New York's Broadway is apparently patronized by people from all over the world except the native residents of New York. And it is probably true that Seattle knows its way about the Rialto at least as well as does East Seventy-second street, and the cabarets along the great white way see more money from Des Moines than from Amsterdam avenue.

The fact of the matter is that the out of town visitor, descending upon the metropolis trained to the minute, with the express intention and determination of taking in Broadway, succeeds largely in crowding the native off the walk.

Hence it has come about that other New York streets which never attain more than a local fame have become pleasure grounds for the real New Yorker, who leaves the streets and the restaurants of world reputation to the hordes of the invader. Such a street, for instance, is One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, often called by its frequenters the "uptown Broadway." One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street lies in the apartment house section, about in the middle of the long, narrow city that is modern New York. From here to the Battery is a long ride on the express trains, and from here to the limits of New York, up beyond the Bronx, is a longer ride by local. The dweller in this section rarely takes either of these rides. He goes down to the office in the morning and in the evening returns to his own little side street. If he craves amusement he strolls down One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.—New York Letter in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Large Power Easily Controlled.
In some cases a 1,000 ton or 1,500 ton press may be controlled by one finger upon the clutch lever, so that the ram will rise one-eighth of an inch or so at a time. More often, however, a press is set so that the ram will always stop at the top of its stroke, and the control of this condition is usually made by a foot treadle, although sometimes with a handle also or with a handle alone. Generally such presses are arranged for continuous running. This is often practicable with long, slow strokes.—Oberlin Smith in Engineering Magazine.

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