

Railroad Time Table

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains

Woodburn-Springfield Branch

WEST SCIO
North 7:50 a.m.
South 5:41 p.m.

Corvallis & Eastern

MUNKERS
To Albany 12:25 p.m.
From Albany 9:22 a.m.

Motor to Mill City 19:05 a.m.
" from " 4:21 p.m.

§ Daily except Sunday
Auto bus leaves Scio postoffice

7:10 a.m. & 5:00 p.m. for West Scio
8:15 a.m. & 1:30 p.m. for Munkers

Federated Church

SCIO, OREGON
Sunday School 10 a.m.
Preaching 11 a.m.

Christian Endeavor 6:30 to 7:30 p.m.
Song Service 7:30 to 8:00 p.m.

Prayer Meeting, Thursday 7:30 p.m.
Brother Meikeljohn, Leader.

H. B. Her, Pastor

Local Market Report

Wheat per bushel	\$ 1.50
Oats " "	.59
Bran per ton	34.00
Wheat chop per ton	50.00
Oat chop " "	40.00
Barley Chop " "	30.00
Flour per sack	2.30
Eggs per dozen	.26
Butter fat per lb.	.48
Chickens, hens per lb.	.18
" " spring " "	.30
" " roosters " "	.07
Turkeys " "	.19
Geese " "	.12
Ducks " "	.14
Beef " "	.08
Veal " "	.12
Hogs, live per hundred lb.	13.50
Hogs, dressed " "	.16
Mutton " "	11.00

For your reading for 1917, consult The Tribune. We can give you bargain day rates for all of the leading daily and weekly newspapers and magazines.

SLEPT ON THE MARCH.

Tired Soldiers Who Actually Walked While They Slumbered.

In an article, "Sleep For the Sleepless," in the World's Work the author quotes an eminent surgeon who made a study of sleep in the French army as follows:

"In the retreat from Mons to the Marne we had an extraordinary human experiment in which several hundred thousand men secured little sleep during nine days and in addition made forced marches and fought one of the greatest battles in history.

"How, then, did these men survive nine days apparently without opportunity for sleep? They did an extraordinary thing—they slept while they marched! Sheer fatigue slowed down their pace to a rate that would permit them to sleep while walking. When they halted they fell asleep. They slept in water and on rough grounds when suffering the pangs of hunger and thirst and even when severely wounded. They cared not for capture, not even for death. If only they could sleep.

"The unvaried testimony of the soldiers was that every one at times slept on the march. They passed through villages asleep. When sleep deepened they were awakened by comrades. They slept in water, on stones, in brush or in the middle of the road as if they had suddenly fallen in death. With the ever oncoming lines of the enemy no man was safe who dropped out of the ranks, for no matter on what pretext he fell out sleep conquered him. Asleep many were captured. That the artillery men slept on horseback was evidenced by the fact that every man lost his cap."

LOOK OUT OF YOUR WINDOW.

Mayhap You Are Missing a Wonderful Moving Picture Show.

Houses are so common, people are so common, and windows are so common! How rare it is for any one to realize how important it is to stand up and look out of a window! Have you, for example, ever looked out of every window in your house? If not try it and see what a new idea you will get of the universe.

Just looking out of one window is a wonderful thing to do. We do it sometimes when there is a big storm raging, and what a sensation we get! Clouds burst, the rain washes down in torrents. We think maybe the world is coming to an end. Out of the window, even in placid weather, there is always a great sight. We have a reserved seat to the greatest show now going on. About everything is happening out there that there is! Streams of universal knowledge flow in upon us through that window. All our senses become revitalized.

Out of every window there is almost always a tree in sight somewhere, even in the city. Take note of that tree, with its roots deep in the soil and its branches spreading out into the air. That tree will connect you up with Mother Earth. Then there is always the sky, leading you into unknown depths of thought and feeling, and there are always people passing—world comrades! It is the greatest moving picture show in the world—Life.

Teamwork on a Battleship.

The problem of naval expansion would not be so hard were it not for the fact that every ship needs such a great number in its crew, because the greater the number of men that must work together as "a team" the greater the difficulty of accomplishing the "teamwork" and the longer the time required. In a ship, especially in a large ship like a battleship or battle cruiser, most of the men work together in large groups, such as turret crews, 100 men sometimes composing a turret crew. Nevertheless the ship and all the men it floats are bound together by invisible cords that make a ship a unit, and the major effect of the training and of the drills of all kinds is to make the whole a living organism.—Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske in World's Work.

Waterloo.

Sir Walter Scott once said that the loss of the battle of Waterloo threw half Britain into mourning, yet the casualties of England and her allies were only 22,428, which included the wounded and missing. The French are supposed to have lost 31,000 or 32,000, as many of the exhausted men were trampled on by the troops of Blucher, but owing to Napoleon's exile to St. Helena no accurate record could be made.

Asking Too Much.

George is employed in his father's clothing emporium. On his return from lunch a few days ago his father called him into the office and said: "While you were at lunch your tailor called to collect a bill. I am surprised and pained, sir, to learn that you are in arrears. Isn't it possible for you to live on your salary?"

"Certainly it is, sir," replied George coolly, "but you don't expect me to support my creditors too?"—Exchange.

Santiam Farm News

(Continued from page 1)

experiment raising 100 white leghorn chicks from an incubator by putting them with hens. She paid \$10 for 100 chicks when hatched.

The old man understands there were several Scio boys went to Albany Friday to enlist in the army. All but one's knees began to tremble then a slight palpitation of the heart and their heads began to swim with a sick stomach for a future home in Scio. The old man was intending to enlist, but they seemed to object as he has only one eye. So he proposes to go to the blacksmith shop and have a glass eye put in so he can see as good as new and then he will enlist at once.

Mr. Jones, or Coryallis, came over Tuesday to see G. A. Griffin and Jas. Craft as to the sale of some fine registered Durham cattle for breeding.

Anyone wishing a fine farm of 126 acres with two good barns, fair house, every foot fine farming land, no grubs or brush, near town, school and churches, fair spring, on the public road and will make an ideal farm when a rustler gets it, call at the Santiam farm and you will be shown the farm.

If you want a set of good kitchen cutlery of six or seven pieces, get The Tribune three subscribers and we will make you a present of the set.

Dr. T. K. Sanderson

DENTIST

Phone 27-7

SCIO OREGON

WHY CLOTHES WEAR OUT.

Little Balls of Fluff Found Around the House Give the Answer.

The microscope has answered that long puzzling question of why clothes wear out. By the aid of this instrument that uncovers mysteries of the world hidden to the unaided human eye, it is revealed that when cloth is handled some fibers are rubbed off, which in time become visible and objectionable. The formation of this fluff is not unlike the growth of snowballs that boys roll. Under the microscope, especially with reflected light, these balls of fluff are wonderfully beautiful, gleaming with a brilliancy that cannot be captured by a photograph.

"We speak, and speak correctly, of 'wearing a suit of clothes' when we have in mind only the use of the clothes," a scientific writer explains. "but the garments are literally worn away. We might also speak of 'wearing' bedclothes, because the fibers of the bed linen are worn away in much the same manner as a carpenter wears away the surface of wood when he sandpapers it.

"Drafts and other air currents waft these fibers to and fro until they collect in small clusters of fluff. The 'bits and canties' that have begun to attract others to them gather more and more until a large proportion of the aerial flotsam has been transformed into what the housekeeper calls 'little rolls of dust' that she finds under the bed and in the corners. These are fibers that friction has removed from the bed linen and from one's clothing."—St. Louis Republic.

A Domestic Sacrifice.

If husband becomes angry on Monday and tells wife she can't buy a certain thing the poor woman knows she must do without it until Tuesday.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Yellowstone Park.

Yellowstone park measures fifty-four miles from east to west and sixty-two miles from north to south.

If you do not like a man, try to find out whether you are the reason or whether he is.

Her Sort.

Alice—What kind of girl has Jack engaged himself to? Rose—Oh, she's the sort of woman you never dare ask to luncheon for fear she'll stay to dinner.—Exchange.

Grief can take care of itself, but to get the full value of a joy you must have somebody to divide it with.—Mark Twain.

TAUGHT BY A WORM.

This Lowly Creature Suggested the First Submarine Tunnel.

The first great under water tunnel was built beneath the Thames at London by Sir Mark Isambard Brunel. Brunel was one of the most prolific inventors of his time, and he was a pioneer in many lines, but the Thames tunnel is his greatest memorial.

It was a worm which suggested to Brunel the possibility of a tunnel under the Thames. While passing through a dockyard he noticed a piece of ship timber perforated by a destructive worm—the Teredo Navalis. Brunel studied the worm's mode of operation in boring into the wood, and this suggested to his mind the construction of a cast iron shield which should bore like an auger by means of strong hydraulic screws, and as rapidly as the earth was cut away bricklayers should be at hand to replace it with an arch.

The work on the Thames tunnel commenced in 1825, and after many vicissitudes and accidents it was completed in 1843, when Brunel was knighted by Queen Victoria. Brunel was also the first to make shoes by machinery, and he devised machines for knitting, nail-making, ruling paper and making wooden boxes. In his youth Brunel spent several years in America, designed and built a theater in New York and planned fortifications for the city.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

SHUTTING UP THE SHOP.

No Brightly Lighted Show Windows at Night in South America.

It is rather surprising to the foreigner visiting South American countries for the first time to find most of the best and prettiest shops almost hermetically sealed at night. If the building is of the older style of construction the heavy shutters are closed and locked by iron bars; if a more modern building the flexible sliding doors and windows are completely drawn, and the passer-by can see nothing within the shop.

All is darkness save the light of the street lamps. No brilliantly lighted windows help to add cheer and brightness to the street.

In European and American cities the average merchant is willing to spend money freely for nightly display of his wares and merchandise. He realizes and appreciates the publicity. The evening crowds upon our streets are highly entertained and even instructed by window displays of the busy streets.

Herein lies the difference, for, as a rule, the South American streets, busy and attractive during the day, are quite the reverse at night. Even in some of the larger cities the old custom of hermetically sealing the shop at night prevails.—Baltimore American.

Suspended Animation.

As we descend in the scale of animal life we find that what kills the higher animals does not injure the lower. Cut a polyp in two and you have two living polyps instead of one dead polyp. Break off a lobster's claw and another will grow. You may, it has been said, freeze a fly, but you cannot freeze it to death. There are infusoria called "wheel animalcules." These rotifers have many curious qualities, among which is that of suspending animation for an indefinite period without ceasing to live. Colonies of rotifers may be desiccated and rendered apparently lifeless, and in this condition they may be kept for months and years and possibly centuries. A single drop of water will restore them to life, and the wheel bearers will instantly resume their functional activity precisely at the point where it was broken off.

Sure Enough.

"Yes, sir," said the station master, "Safety first has spread all over this country. And nobody that comes to Beaver Hill will ever get in no accidents fer want o' warnin' signs about. Jest look at that now!"

The stranger gazed appreciatively at the sign nailed on a nearby telegraph post. Its stern message was:

"It is dangerous to walk or stand on these tracks while a train is passing."—Everybody's Magazine.

Free With Their Gold.

While gold is now the standard of value throughout the world, in the days of old Greece gold and silver were commonly used in the decoration of buildings, when Phidias and the rest of the great sculptors awayed the art of that country.

Paraphrase.

"I thought she exhibited verve and aplomb," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "Did you?" replied her hostess. "Josiah said she had nerve, but was a peach."—Chicago Herald.

Shoe on the Other Foot.

He—Then perhaps you are afraid that I cannot support a wife. She—Not in the least. But I think that a wife might find you insupportable.—Boston Transcript.

It is never hard to do the right thing; it is in deciding to do it that the tug comes.—Anonymous.

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

In 1917

Practically a Daily at the price of a Weekly. No other newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price.

The value and need of a newspaper in the household was never greater than at the present time. The great war in Europe is now half-way into its third year, and whether peace be at hand or yet be far off, it and the events to follow it are sure to be of absorbing interest for many a month to come. These are world-shaking affairs, in which the United States, willing or unwilling, is compelled to take part. No intelligent person can ignore such issues. The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD and THE SCIO TRIBUNE together for one year for only \$2.15.

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