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Battery repairs are often the result of failure to use that service which Willard has established for the car owners of America in over seventeen hundred places.

There are two distinct sides to Willard Service: One is paid service—curing battery troubles by skill and thoroughness in handling repairs—doing the job in a workmanlike fashion so that it doesn't have to be done over.

The other side of Willard Service is prevention of battery trouble—and that you do not pay for. Registration of new batteries for special service, cards entitling any owner to testing and filling, good advice, informative literature and general helpfulness.

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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

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I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

SCIO, OREGON, SEPT. 30, 1920

FARMER HAD REAL THING

Peculiarly Mean Joke That is Said to Have Been Played on an Indiana Sheriff.

"Say, sheriff," said a voice over the telephone to the sheriff of a nearby Indiana county a few days ago, "this is like Stubbins. Well, Jim Stubbins, a neighbor of mine that I been havin' trouble with, is on his way to town right now with a load of 'white mule.' He's goin' by the Cornbread road and

if you hurry you and your men will have plenty of time to catch him before he reaches town.

"He's got the 'mule' all covered up with a canvas tarpaulin on the back of his wagon."

The sheriff swore in two deputies and went to the Cornbread road.

The officers saw approaching them in leisurely fashion a big farm wagon drawn by two horses that were driven by a man answering the description of Stubbins.

"Halt, in the name of the law!" ordered the sheriff. "Have you got a load of 'white mule'?"

"I sure have. I gotta admit it," replied the farmer who by this time sensed that somebody was being made the victim of a joke, "look for yerself, sheriff, under the cover there."

The sheriff raised the tarpaulin and gazed on the melancholy form of a real white mule which had passed away following an attack of colic and which even then was on its way to a reduction plant in the nearby city.—Indianapolis News.

FLOWERS THAT GIVE LIGHT

Fact Not Generally Known is That Many Common Plants Have a Distinct Luminosity.

Most people have seen the plant colloquially called the burning bush, and have struck a match and applied it to the feathery flowers and leaves in order to see the delicate flame run over the surface of the plant without affecting or hurting it! But it is not so well known that there are a number of flowers which throw off luminosity all their own, and among such plants are the common marigold, certain sorts of lilies and the oriental poppy, as well as that familiar and popular favorite the nasturtium.

It is related that on a warm summer evening in the year 1762 the clever daughter of the famous Swedish botanist, Linnaeus, noticed that some

nasturtiums in her father's garden were emitting tiny but distinct flashes of light; first one flower then another would throw out an evanescent beam. Though at first her assertion was received with doubt, other investigators soon proved it to be true, and it is now known that not only nasturtiums but many other flowers exhibit this luminosity. Camellias have been seen to glow with a moonlike radiance.

Historic Slice of Beef.
The energetic press service of the United States marine corps sends us a bulletin from Ann Arbor, Mich., with the following curious, if not important, information:

"A piece of beef cooked in 1805 is still being carefully preserved in a little silver pitcher by Edward B. Manwaring of this city. This is not being kept in anticipation of a further increase in the cost of beef, but is a genuine heirloom.

"Sergeant Joseph Hobbins of the British Royal Marines saved the piece of beef, which he was eating when assaulted with an ax by a cook on a French vessel which had been captured by Lord Nelson at Trafalgar. The cook missed his aim, but the sergeant got the beef. Sergeant Hobbins was the great-grandfather of Lieut. Col. Edward B. Manwaring of the United States marine corps."—From the Outlook.

Trade With Australia Grows.

Trading between this country and Australia is showing a healthy growth, according to figures supplied to the department of commerce by A. W. Ferrin, trade commissioner, who is at Melbourne. They cover imports and exports for the first quarter of the current year, and show the imports during that period to have been about \$27,775,000, against exports to this country of approximately \$16,250,000. February exports nearly equaled in value the totals for January and March, and in that month the outgoing

shipments exceeded the imports. In the same month, however, the value of the imports was less than half of the goods brought in during March.

Australia's Prickly Pear Pest.
Australia is suffering from a prickly pear pest, which takes advantage of the rivers as a means of spreading. Shoots break off from the parent plant growing along a stream and the part is carried downstream to found a new colony. Thousands of acres are being ruined yearly owing to the ravages of this plant and no means have been discovered of stopping its march. Rolling, spraying and poisons have proved ineffectual, and it is hoped that science may find some commercial use for the plant.

Hard to Get and Keep.
Years before he had always gone to Atlantic City to spend his summer vacation. But the other day in the lobby of the Marlton club, some one said to him: "Judge, it's about the time you always go to Atlantic City to spend the rest of the summer."

The judge replied: "But I don't think I'll be able to make it this year. The wife says: 'The maid has the hay fever, and we have just got to take her and go up in Michigan.'"

THE VALUE OF VALUABLES

Many Things Go to Make Up Consideration of the Real Worth of an Article.

Value in a commodity depends, according to certain standard economists, on utilities of time, place and events. An article is worth what its owner can get for it. What he can get for it depends on where it is, who wants it, for what purpose and the number of bidders.

The Manchester Guardian published an interview with Rykov, president of the supreme council of national economy in soviet Russia. Rykov indicated that some valuables were less valuable in these days than formerly, while others were more so. The Soviets, he said, would let go of their platinum slowly in trade with the outside world—slowly, that is, in comparison with their release of other articles.

"In platinum we have a world monopoly," said Rykov, "and consequently can afford to wait. Diamonds and gold, however—they can have as much as they want of such rubbish. Platinum is different and we are in no hurry to part with it. Diamonds and gold ornaments, the jewelry of the czars, we are ready to give to any king in Europe who fancies them if he can give us some less ornamental but more useful locomotives."

Similarly there is no doubt that not a few American manufacturers would willingly trade diamonds and gold and motor cars and electric runabouts for box cars—plain, old, railroad red box cars—ready on the sidetrack to haul factory output from point of production to point of consumption.—Chicago News.

NOT MUCH GOES TO WASTE

Machines That Make for Economy Are Now in General Use in Factories in America.

Recovery of valuable portions of materials formerly wasted is more and more a feature of American industrial economy. For many years there has been in use in many of the large engineering works a centrifugal separating machine which removes the oil from iron and steel turnings or borings and thus permits it to be used over again. This idea which underlies this machine has now been carried farther and applied to the removal of the dust and dirt which unavoidably collects in oil used in the lubricating systems of marine and other large engines. The new machine is very similar in form and operates on the same principle as the now well-known centrifugal cream separator. The foul oil is fed continuously into the machine through a strainer which catches any gross particles, precisely as milk is fed into the cream separator. The purified oil escapes continuously, while the dust and dirt collect on the inner surface of the separating drum. Provision is made by which the attendant can instantly tell when the machine is choked with the deposited impurities.

Roman Arch Revived.

Minneapolis, which, with its twin city, St. Paul, is now the largest city, except St. Louis, west of the Mississippi, and has the largest flour mills in the world, will soon also boast the longest concrete arch upon the footstool as part of a new bridge traversing the Father of Waters. The arch has a length of 400 feet. It consists of two separate arches, each 17 feet wide, which are 17 feet thick at the base and eight feet thick at the crown, with a rise of 88 feet.

The main arch is flanked at each end by two auxiliary arches, of which one has a length of 120 feet and the other 55; making the total extent of the structure 1,002 feet, abutments included.

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