

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT
of the State of Oregon, in and for
the County of Coos**

Geo. R. Hancock, Plaintiff, vs Violet Hancock, Defendant.
Summons
To Violet Hancock, the above named defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON

You are hereby notified that you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within six weeks from the 28th day of December, 1915, and if you fail so to appear and answer on or before the first day of February, 1916, that date being the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication, the plaintiff, for want thereof will take judgment and decree against you for the relief demanded in this complaint, a succinct statement of which is as follows: That the marriage heretofore existing between you and the plaintiff may be dissolved; that the plaintiff be given the future care and custody of the parties' minor children, namely, Vera Hancock, and Howard Hancock, and the defendant be given the future care and custody of the minor child Wain Hancock.

Service of this summons is made by publication thereof, in pursuance of and order made by Hon. John S. Coke, Circuit Judge of the State of Oregon for Coos County, dated the 20th day of December, 1915, directing that service thereof be made by publication in the Bandon Recorder, a weekly newspaper published in Bandon, Coos County, Oregon, once a week for a period of six weeks, commencing with the issue of December 28th, 1915 and ending with the issue of February 1st, 1916.

CHATBURN & GARDNER
Plaintiff's Attorneys

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C. Y. LOWE, Bandon

(Continued from page 1)

ly convinced of the correctness of his opinion, but who finds that the remaining jurors take an opposite view and who yields to the weight of opinion.

"I am so thoroughly convinced however that this law is absolutely unjust, absurd and unsuited to modern conditions that I feel justified in postponing its execution until the people have had an opportunity to vote on it at the general election in November, this year. This law has remained dormant for 72 years. During that time the state has succeeded in struggling along fairly well, and it seems to me that neither the morals nor the health of any citizen is going to be materially affected by allowing to sleep seven or eight months longer.

"To allow it to be enforced now, and possibly, if not probably, repealed in November, would result in considerable confusion. Most cigar stores, groceries, bootblack stands, fruit stands and other places of business, and places of innocent amusement, such as baseball and football grounds, are conducted under leases or other agreements on the assumption that they can transact business on Sunday. Many people would practically have to give up their business, and enough people are out of employment at present, without unnecessarily adding to their number.

"I rely on the assurance of the defendant that the appeal from the federal bench to the supreme court of the United States is taken in good faith. A decision will probably not be rendered by that court before November. I shall therefore, continue the final disposition of the demurrer to this

complaint until next November, until the people can vote as to whether they wish to abide by this archaic law passed 72 years ago."

Judge Gantenbein's decision of course has no hearing on the suit of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company in the federal courts to restrain the enforcement in 25 counties of the state of the Sunday closing law.

The decision is not subject to appeal, as it is not a final order. The district attorney cannot bring suit to force Judge Gantenbein to decide the demurrer before next November. It is impossible to mandamus a court to do a judicial act. Had Judge Gantenbein either overruled or sustained the demurrer either side might have appealed to the supreme court. As it is the decision practically grants to Mr. Kellaher his plea for a permanent restraining order.

More than 20,000 people have signed the petitions for the repeal of the Sunday closing law, Mr. Kellaher said this morning. An initiative measure for the repeal of the ancient blue law will be placed upon the ballot at the election next November.

The present attack on the Sunday closing law was begun by Dan Kellaher on October 19, 1915. On that day he was accused by A. W. Akerhielm and H. C. Roberts, who, it later developed were agents of Robert G. Duncan secretary of the Retail Grocers' association of keeping open his grocery store on Grand avenue.

Kellaher acted as his own attorney before District Judge Dayton. On October 27, he was convicted and fined \$25.00. Kellaher at once gave notice of appeal. On November 6 Judge Gantenbein reversed Judge Dayton freeing Kellaher.

In the meantime Kellaher had filed his suit for an injunction against the law Judge Gaten then the presiding judge, signed a temporary restraining order October 28. On November 17 Kellaher confessed a demurrer to his suit, and Judge Gantenbein ordered an amended complaint to which the district attorney again demurred. Meantime the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company had filed its suit in the federal court, so Judge Gantenbein decided to allow the temporary injunction to remain in force until the federal decision on the case. The demurrer was argued yesterday. The federal decision was returned by Judge Wolverton last Monday.

No decree has yet been entered in the Brunswick-Balke-Collender case. Judge Wolverton is one of two on account of the death of his father-in-law District Attorney Evans and Mr. Hume are unable to agree on the form of a decree.

The Clemenceau Case at the Grand last Friday night attracted a large crowd and they were treated to some splendid pictures. The character of Iza was not an attractive one but it must be admitted that the part was drawn true to nature. She carried her affections lightly and disposed of them to suit the whim of the moment. A realistic duel and a few glimpses of high life were among the features of a strong program.

S. P. Co. employs 5000 people in Oregon paying them \$4,750,000 annually and \$1,200,000 taxes or 12 per cent of the taxes collected by the counties through which its line runs.

Since our own Government seems to be unable to protect American mails in transit to foreign countries, we should perhaps be glad that one of these countries has the courage to protect our mails for us.

British cruiser having overhauled, searched and taken from Swedish ships American mail matter intended for Sweden, that brave little country has promptly retaliated by stopping British mails, in transit across Sweden to Russia. Sweden has also notified England that British mails will be held up until American mails are given free voyage to Sweden.

It is humiliating to think that the searights of a nation of 100,000,000 population have to be maintained by a nation of 5,000,000 population. But we are getting used to humiliation at the hands of the British Admiralty. And we suppose that we ought to be thankful that the Swedish government affords our postal communications the protection which our own Department of State has thus far been unable to secure, even with a formal protest.

Take it all in all, we certainly have cut a contemptible figure in the world under the pusillanimous and partisan foreign policy of the present administration.—San Francisco Examiner.

**Reorder
Ruminations**



A little cool for the daily dip into the briny.

If you haven't had the grip you are too abnormally healthy for your own good.

The delay of an occasional day in the receipt of mail and the 3 months of continuous rain, gives some of our old timers that comfortable, home-like feeling.

In these days of installations and annual meetings the man or woman who hasn't some functional honor may well have cause to feel lonely.

We might suggest offering the visiting hardware men the keys of the city except for the fact that as they have been here a few times before they probably have a complete set of their own.

The decision of Judge Gantenbein as announced in another column is probably one of the most remarkable documents ever handed down from the bench. The judge admits that the law is constitutional but nevertheless announces that he does not approve of it and therefore abrogates it for the period of time elapsing between now and the election of next November. In nowhere but the United States could such an assumption of power by a judge be possible. A dictator, in a Latin republic, on the crest of a successful revolution might by proclamation assume the powers of the legislative function and under stress of marshal law a rebellious people might be treated to some such form of one man law.

But we doubt if under normal conditions there is a country, elsewhere in the world where a judge, inferior or superior could in the exercise of his personal opinion lay down legislation for the regulation of the people of a commonwealth.

Wouldn't it be a jolt to his judicial self-esteem if the people of Oregon at the coming election, should decide not to interfere with the law at this time? Personally we believe the law will stand a whole lot better chance of repeal at the hands of the legislature than of the people.

With the law approved by the people it would take a brave legislature to override their decision.

To have read their heated defense in Congress of the German-American when that hyphenated person was attacked in the course of debate one would have suspected that Congressmen Cooper and Stafford of Wisconsin had Teutonic blood in their Yankee frames. The explanation is that they represent districts that have more German-Americans to the square inch than any other similar area in the country. Their speeches will make effective campaign literature by and by. And, at that, they have as thrifty, prosperous and intelligent a constituency as any in the country.

Captain John Johnson has been boating on the Coquille for twenty-five years and probably is as familiar with the bar as any man living. But most captains have to be shown. Getting bar experience is like riding the goat in a fraternal society. All of the captains have to be initiated. At first the common tendency is to rely on individual judgement. The tug people are usually willing to give the new man a little experience. Therefore when the new officer expresses doubt over the decision to wait for another tide—if the trip is not downright dangerous, it is made. Usually when the rough bar has been crossed or the vessel bumped once or twice good and hard the officer begins to realize that it is the part of wisdom to play safe.

These are the days when the New Year resolution begins to grow wobbly.

Eugene is planning a celebration to commemorate the opening of the railroad to Coos Bay and of course will not wait until the road is regularly open to traffic. There will probably be time for three or four more celebrations before the iron horse is hitched up for the full circuit.

Those people who like to hear the old songs sung and who like to reread the book which they enjoyed long ago would have liked the program at the Grand last Thursday evening. Probably all of the older school of actors of the last two decades, have, at some time in their careers appeared in "Jim the Penman". Southern, Booth, Mansfield, Sol Smith Russel, Joseph Jefferson all have had some part in it. The story of a man whose talent for chirography was his ruin has lost none of its interest, and surely no presentation was ever better staged than this last presentation by the Paramount people. Let us have more

like it.

**The KITCHEN
CUPBOARD**

TWO DELICIOUS DISHES.

LUNCHEON MENU.
Macaroni Loaf.
Salad. Biscuits.
Marshmallow. Teal Tea.

Tomato Marshmallow.
COOK and strain ripe tomatoes. If canned tomatoes are used they must be drained, cooled and strained. Make a sirup of one-half cupful of the strained tomato and one cupful of sugar. Cook to 250 degree Fahrenheit. Pour this moistened with a quarter cupful of water. Stir, add one cupful of water and cook to 210 degrees. Remove from the fire and add three tablespoonfuls of gelatin dissolved in one cupful of water. Mix and strain. With a wooden paddle beat until it becomes foamy and white then gradually add the beaten whites of two eggs and continue beating until it is stringy and almost set. Stir over one tablespoonful of cornstarch and pour on a marble slab or large plate which has been dusted with pulverized sugar. Let dry for twelve hours and cut in squares. If they are to be eaten plain, roll in pulverized sugar, or they may be dipped in melted chocolate.

Macaroni Loaf.
Three-quarters cupful macaroni, one cupful cream or milk, four level teaspoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of red or green peppers chopped, one cupful grated cheese, one teaspoonful of onion juice, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, three eggs, one table spoonful salt. Cook macaroni in usual way. Scald cream, add to this one cupful breadcrumbs, butter, salt, peppers, cheese, parsley, onion juice, beaten eggs and macaroni. Line a quart baking dish with buttered paper, pour in the mixture, set pan on many folds of paper in pan of water, place in moderate oven and bake from half to three quarters of an hour. Turn out on deep platter and serve with tomato sauce. Sauce: Two teaspoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful salt (scant), one cupful stewed and strained tomatoes, slice of onion, one-half teaspoonful capers, three cloves. Brown butter and flour separate, then combine, add salt and pepper. Cook tomatoes with slice of onion, then remove onion, add tomatoes slowly to flour and butter, cook thoroughly and add capers and cloves, if these may be omitted. Pour over loaf and serve very hot. This seems a lot of trouble, but it pays, for it is delicious and just as good next day for luncheon as any meat dish.

Anna Thompson

Washington D. C.—Food prices in the United States during 1914 were higher than at any time during the last thirty-seven years with the exception of the years, 1882 when they were 4 per cent higher than 1914

prices; 1883 when they were on the same level, and in 1912, when they were 1 per cent higher. The bureau of labor statistics in its annual bulletin just issued on wholesale prices of commodities reviewing the years from 1860 to 1914 discloses that in the fifty-five years food prices were highest in 1864 when they were 76 per cent more than 1914 prices, and lowest in 1896, when they were 40 per cent below.

In the years of the civil war and during a dozen years or more afterward prices of all commodities were the highest since 1860, when the first attempt was made at keeping a record of wholesale prices. In 1864 prices of most commodities reached their highest point. Lowest prices were recorded in the years from 1894 to 1898.

The effect of the European war on wholesale prices in the United States is not fully disclosed in the report, as prices for only the first five months of the war are recorded. Comparison of civil war prices with those prevailing in this country during the European war therefore is not possible. The Spanish-American war apparently had little effect on wholesale prices, as they remained on about the same level as they had been in the period immediately preceding it.

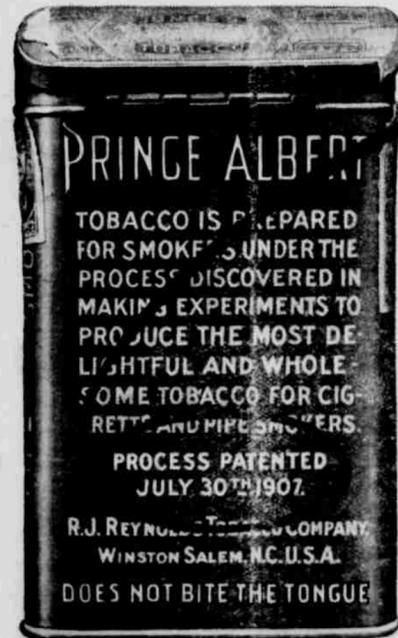
Farm products prices in 1914 were higher than they had been in the last forty-four years. As with food prices their highest point was reached in 1864, when 85 per cent more than in 1914, and lowest in 1896 when 56 per cent below.

Clothes and clothing were lower in 1914 than during the previous year and were higher than at any time since 1884, when they were on the same level except in 1907, 1910 and 1913. Their highest prices were in 1864 when 254 per cent more than 1914, and lowest in 1896 and 1897 when 25 per cent lower.

Fuel and lighting prices were 5 per cent lower in 1914 than in 1913, but were 32 per cent higher than the lowest point reached in 1894, and 120 per cent below the highest point, reached in 1865.



Coming John Barrymore the great Comedian in "The Dictator" a great Comedy in five parts. A Lasky Paramount film that will be shown at the Grand Theater next Sunday Jan. 16. If you enjoy clean high class comedy such as John Barrymore is capable of putting over. Don't fail to see this funny feature next Sunday.



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