

Golden West Week

Oct. 18 to 23

Steel Cut, Full Weight Golden West Coffee

Specially Priced to Feature National Coffee Week

One Pound **35c**
Five Pounds **\$1.50**

Order This Delightful Fresh Roast Coffee of Your Dealer

Closset & Devers
The oldest and largest Coffee Roasters in the Northwest.



Get Your Golden West Coffee

—Regularly sells for 40 cents per pound, but which is selling at reduced prices this week—

Farmer's Exchange
One-pound can \$.35
Three-pound can \$1.00
Five-pound can \$1.50
Phone 370
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WESTERN LOAN AND BUILDING CO.

Assets **\$2,340,000.00**
Pays 8 per cent on savings
I. S. KAUFMAN & CO.
Local Treasurer

SOUTH COOS RIVER BOAT SERVICE

LAUNCH EXPRESS
Leaves Marshfield every day 8 a. m. Leaves head of river at 3:15 p. m.
STEAMER RAINBOW
Leaves head of river daily at 7 a. m. Leaves Marshfield at 2 p. m. For charter apply on board.
ROGERS & SMITH
Proprietors

WOOD!
Kindling wood, per load \$1.75 to \$2
Alder wood, 16 to 24 inches \$2 to \$2.50
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A regular state licensed undertaker will be in charge
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BUY YOUR GOLDEN WEST COFFEE FROM

GETTING'S CASH GROCERY

HEADQUARTERS FOR GOOD GROCERIES

"WE SAVE YOU MONEY"

BRING YOUR JOB PRINTING TO THE COOS BAY TIMES

GIFTS WITH A PERSONALITY

THOUGHTFUL people begin considering their Christmas gifts and the loved ones they want to remember long in advance.

They plan gifts that have their personality in them. Perhaps it is a picture, a bit of lace, a piece of embroidery, jewelry, some bead work, an odd bit of furnishings.

They make the gift in whole or in part, themselves. And now is the time to select the needed materials.

Suggestions such as you seek will be found from time to time in the columns of **The Coos Bay Times**

TIME'S MAGAZINE PAGE

ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS. A TABLE OF LOGARITHMS. A PAIR OF SHOESTRINGS.

Why the Delicate Filament Becomes Heated to Incandescence.

In the bulb of the ordinary electric lamp used chiefly for house light there is a thin filament of metal wound on what is called an arbor.

This filament is so prepared that it offers high resistance to the passage of the current of electricity, and because of this it is heated to incandescence when a current passes through it. All the air having been extracted from the bulb in its making, this prevents the metal from burning up, as it would do if oxygen were present.

Vegetable fiber was used for the filament of the first incandescent lamps. The next development was the cellulose process, which is still used in carbon and metalized lamps, although a number of processes are used now to improve the filament. The discovery that tungsten metal could be used for this filament in incandescent lamps was made as recently as 1900, and the first tungsten lamp was made in this country in 1907.

At first the tungsten filaments were composed of what was called tungsten paste that made an extremely fragile wire. The new process now used produces a strong wire under pressure, finer than the finest human hair. They run up to 5,000 candle power.—Boston Herald.

A SKELETON IN THE CLOSET

The Legend From Which the Well Known Saying Was Taken.

The origin of that singular and widely quoted saying, "A skeleton in the closet," which is found in almost every language in Europe, is found in one of those curious collections of stories that have come down from the middle ages. In one of these collections, compiled by an unknown hand about the middle of the tenth century, there is a story of a wealthy lady who, having a secret grief, confided it to a friend who was apparently a perfectly happy woman. She was the wife of a nobleman who lived in his castle in the south of France. She and her husband were outwardly on the most loving terms. Not a care cloud seemed to cast a shadow on her path.

After hearing the story of her afflicted friend the noble lady took her by the hand and led her to a secret chamber adjoining her bedroom, then opened the door of a closet and exposed a skeleton. "Know, my friend," she said, "no one is happy. Every day I am forced by my husband to kiss this grinning death head, which is that of a gentleman who was my husband's rival and whom I would have married had not my parents willed otherwise."

On the Moon.

The question "Could a man live on the moon?" has been put to an eminent astronomer, who replied: "I am afraid not. A man transplanted to the moon would find himself the lone inhabitant of a perfectly lifeless orb in which eternal silence reigned. He would have to manage without air, water or fire. He would not need to put windows in his house, for there is no wind, no rain, no dust, upon the moon. It has been truly and practically observed that the moon is apparently also 'doned to death, nourishing no inhabitants, producing nothing resembling trees, flowers or beautiful things of any kind—useless, in short, except as a mass of extinct volcanic rubbish, which drags the sea into tides and reflects the sunbeams in moonlight."

Baked Men.

Workers in porcelain factories are literally baked, but by some miracle they remain sufficiently undone to live. At least if they are not quite baked they endure a stronger heat than that which browns the Sunday strolls. The furnaces wherein porcelain is finished are kept at the fiercest heat used in any industry. A chain of workmen, their heads and bodies swathed in fire-proof garments, take the finished pieces from the fire one at a time and pass them to the cooling room. The man at the head of this chain—he who stands nearest the furnace—can only work in five minute shifts. In his intervals of rest he lies on a mattress, drinking glass after glass of ice water from the hands of a small boy.

Dean Swift's Complaint.

It is no new thing, this complaint which one hears of the high cost of living. Writing to Stella from London in the year 1710, Dean Swift remarks: "I lodge in Bury street, St. James, where I removed a week ago. I have the first floor, the dining room and bedchamber at 8 shillings a week; plaguy deep, but I spend nothing for eating, never go to a tavern and very seldom in a coach, yet, after all, it will be expensive."

Making Him Pay.

Lawyer (to kicking client)—Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine? Client—Yes. Lawyer—Very well. (To clerk) "William, add \$5 to Mr. Smith's bill for further advice."—Boston Transcript.

Opportunity Calls.

"Opportunity is at your door."
"What is it?" inquired the pessimistic citizen. "Opportunity to subscribe to some worthy cause, or a chance to invest?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How They Do It.

Steve—They say that waiters can always size a man up. Lillian—I suppose they measure him from tip to tip.—Judge.

Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it.

Its Use in Working Out Complex Mathematical Problems.

A logarithm is an exponent, and an exponent is a number showing how many times another number has been used in any multiplication. Ten times 10 equals 100. It was used twice, and its exponent is 2. Ten cubed equals 1,000, and its exponent is 3; while 10 to exponent 4 equals 10,000, and so on out toward infinity. But suppose that we wish to use 10, say 1 1/4 times or 1 1/2 times instead of twice. Then the exponent must be computed, and exponents thus computed are always printed in tables.

Thus, as I am now writing, the paper, as always, by day and by night, is very near a precious book, a table of logarithms for all numbers from 1 to 109,000, computed out to seven decimal places. To give examples of their use, suppose that you wish to multiply 8 by 11. Look in the table and you will find the logarithm of 8 to be .9030900, and the logarithm of 11 to be 1.0413927. Add these and the sum will be 1.9444827. Look along the column and it will be seen that this is the logarithm of 88.

Easy. But suppose you wish to multiply two strings of figures of from 5 to a dozen. In the great standard mathematical sciences, such as astronomy, physics and chemistry, the multiplication and division of immense numbers are required. Thus, let us square the number 31558140—that is, multiply it by itself, a tedious job. But this toil can be saved by the use of logarithms. Thus, the logarithm of 31558140 is 7.4991289, taken directly from the table. Then, to square any number multiply its logarithm by 2, and this logarithm multiplied by 2 equals 14.9982578. Now, by looking in the table, the number of which this is the logarithm is 99591696200051. Hours of work are performed in a few minutes.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

STONE MEASURE.

There is No Regular Unit, and It Fairly Reveals Its Variety.

Owing to the variety of uses to which stone is put, there is no regular unit of measurement employed by the quarrymen, the stone being sold by the cubic yard, cubic foot, ton, cord, perch, rod, square foot, square yard, square, etc. Building and monumental stone, especially the dressed product, is usually sold by the cubic foot or the cubic yard, although this unit varies with the class of stone and with the locality; a large quantity of rough stone is sold by the perch, cord or ton.

Lip Reading Detectives.

In a Vienna school for the deaf and dumb, where lip reading is taught, a course has been established for the special purpose of teaching the art to detectives. The possibilities of lip reading, says the author of the account in the Volta Review, have been exaggerated. But they are sufficient to cause authorities to think the instruction of detectives worth while. When a detective becomes proficient, he is able to learn something of the conversation between people who are visible, but out of earshot. The article says that at from 50 to 100 feet it is possible for an expert to get the general run of a conversation. Some reading has been done with glasses at a distance of 125 feet. Instruction and practice in the art must be very thorough if the detective is to use it to real advantage in his work.

Transforming Clothesline Posts.

A suburban resident grew tired of the wooden clothesline posts in his back yard. He incised them in chicken wire netting and planted sprouts of honeysuckle around the posts. He then nailed a little bird house to the top of each. In a short time the honeysuckle had completely covered the unsightly posts and a pair of bluebirds built a nest in one of the houses. Many of this man's neighbors took up the idea, and honeysuckle vines and bird houses now make the clothesline posts of his locality a pride to their owners.—House and Garden.

Her Other Half.

Society Dame—Oh, doctor, I'm so sorely troubled with ennui. Doctor—H'm! Why don't you interest yourself in finding out how the other half lives? Society Dame—Gracious! Why, I'm not looking for a divorce.—Chicago News.

Time Something Started.

"Have you noticed the clock?" he asked at the hour of midnight.
"Yes, I have," she replied, with a yawn.
"It hasn't been going for three hours."
"Neither have you."—Yonkers Statesman.

Deserved Tribute.

"You see, we have done everything possible to preserve Plymouth Rock."
"And I don't blame ye. New England owes a heap to that breed of hen."—Kansas City Journal.

Some Mothers Teach Their Babies to Talk—and Then Expect Them to Keep Still.

Some mothers teach their babies to talk—and then expect them to keep still.—Indianapolis Star.

The Matter of Length and How to Tie a Bowknot That Will Hold.

A shoestring is "six-fourths" long when one does not specify the length required. "Six-fourths of what?" is likely to be the question put by the layman.

When a man buys a new pair of shoes the strings in them are just long enough. When he buys the next pair of shoestrings they are too long. The strings that come with the shoes are four-fourths long, the next pair will be six-fourths unless the purchaser asks for and can get four-fourths.

These lengths have to do with men's high shoes. There is not the same trouble in the case of low shoes. Some shoestrings will wear a long time, but they will become brown. Others will not wear so long, but will retain their original blackness. The strong strings that turn brown are of linen or very strong cotton. The others are of mixed fibers that hold their color.

Many people prefer the less durable shoestring, not only because it holds its color, but because being of a less hard fiber it stays tied better than the other. A few of the millions of shoestring wearers know how to tie a bowknot that won't come untied. The method can be explained without a diagram.

Instead of tacking the bow once over before drawing the knot tight, tuck it twice over. A fiddle string used for a shoestring would not come untied if the knot were made in that way. This knot can be untied in the same way as the other, by pulling at the ends.—Philadelphia Record.

QUEER CONTEST OF STRENGTH BETWEEN A BIRD AND A BIVALVE.

At first thought it is hard to imagine how a clam could endanger the life of a bird. That such a strange circumstance is not impossible is shown by the following incident:

A settler on one of the small islands near Vancouver was returning to his home by way of a bench of hard sand when he beheld an unusually large flock of seagulls gathered in a compact mass and beating with beaks and wings upon the sand. Evidently they were attacking some enemy. Overhead dozens of gulls wheeled and screamed in evident excitement.

The settler was almost upon the fighting birds before they burst apart and flew, chattering, toward the clouds. One, however, lay flapping upon the ground, and the man saw that a monster clam held the gull's beak in a vise-like grip. It was too heavy for the bird to fly away with, and for all the gull's frantic struggles it could not loosen the clam's tenacious grip.

With his hunting knife the man pried open the shells and freed the captive. The gull was exhausted from its desperate efforts and at first could only stagger like a drunken sailor toward the water. Finally, however, it flew away and soon returned in the van of a cloud of gulls come to inspect the enemy that had trapped one of their tribe.—St. Andrews Beacon.

ENGLAND STILL HAS THE FASTEST TRAINS

Transportation Kept Up On Time In Spite of Many War-time Economies Observed

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.—In spite of wartime economies and alterations in railway time tables, England still has the fastest trains, the longest non-stop runs, and the lowest fares in the world, according to the Daily Chronicle.

The fastest train "for a fair distance," it is explained, is the morning express from London to Bristol, which makes this run of 119 1/2 miles daily in 126 minutes. A special test trip over this route was made several years ago in exactly 84 minutes.

The longest non-stop run is by the Cornish Express, London to Exeter, 174 miles in 180 minutes. The cheapest fare is the round trip excursion rate between London and Skegness, which offers a 262 mile trip for 75 cents, or about 1-4 cents per mile.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for Coos County:

Sadie Bair, Plaintiff, vs. Dale Bair, defendant.

To Dale Bair, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon. You are required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you herein on or before the 20th day of October, 1915.

If you should fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court herein for the relief demanded in her complaint, a succinct statement of which is:

That she be granted a decree of divorce from you;
That she be permitted to assume the name of "Sadie Louden."
Service of this summons is made by publication pursuant to an order made by Hon. G. F. Skipworth, Circuit Judge of Coos County, Oregon, directing publication hereof in the Coos Bay Times once each week for the period of Six Weeks beginning on the 8th day of September, 1915.

Graves and McInturf,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
First publication Sept. 8, 1915;
last publication Oct. 20, 1915.

BUILDERS TO MEET AT SAN FRANCISCO

Big Gathering Next Week Will Be First of the Kind Ever Held in Country

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20.—More than 50,000 builders, representing every department of construction work from excavating to roofing and all the lines of business dependent upon building operations, are coming to this city to take part in American Builders Week, October 18 to 23. From the opening day to the last, the celebration of the achievements of the modern builders will continue without interruption.

It will be the first gathering of its kind ever held and builders are coming from the Atlantic coast, from the states to the south, from the Northwest and middle west to take part in the mammoth demonstration. Special trains will begin to arrive on October 17 bringing delegations from all parts of the country and nearly every visiting builder has reserved hotel accommodations for the entire week.

PREVENT PEERAGES FROM EXTINCTION

Title is to Pass to Nearest Male Relative in Case All Sons Are Dead

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Means are to be adopted to prevent peerages from becoming extinct in cases where the only male heir has given his life to his country. In the ordinary course, succession to a peerage is limited to direct male descendants of the last or of a former holder of the title, daughters being excluded. But by "special remainder", as the provision is called, the nearest of other male relatives will now be given the title.

There are now at least 200 heirs to peerages in the army and navy, and a number have already fallen. Among the dead are Lord Wendover, the sole heir of the Marquis of Lincolnshire, Captain Briggs, who was the only son and heir of Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary, and the Hon. Claude Morsey-Thompson, the sole heir of Knaresborough. Lord Ribblesdale is among those who have lost an only son in action but he has grandsons by his daughters.

Titles are allowed to descend by the male line by special remainder in a number of existing cases, notably in the case of Lord Roberts, whose only male heir was killed in the Boer War. Of course, there are no lack of direct male heirs of former title holders in case of the historic peerages, but the recently bestowed titles lack this advantage.

Lord Kitchener's heir is, by special remainder, his elder brother, Col. H. E. C. Kitchener. Lord Strathcona's title passed to his daughter, the Baroness Strathcona.

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