

THE PARK RANGER

His Work In Guarding Uncle Sam's National Reservations.

HE MUST BE A CLEVER SCOUT.

The Indian, Who is a Master of Woodcraft and Versed in All the Arts of Cunning and Caution, is the Model He is Supposed to Imitate.

"To be able to render the best service in patrolling the park ranger must be properly armed, mounted and clothed. He must feel that his weapons are superior to those in the hands of any outlaw to whom he may be opposed. His mount must be swifter and his clothing adequate to protect him against the rigors of the climate of his locality."

Thus spoke Colonel L. M. Brett, U. S. A., superintendent of the Yellowstone at a national parks conference. Colonel Brett is one of the most experienced Indian fighters in the national service.

"A park ranger about to start on his journey, in addition to his arms, horse and equipment, should have a piece of canvas which he can make a canvas shelter effective against any weather, rations ample for the journey, cooking utensils, fieldglasses, a map of his park and contiguous territory, compass, notebook and pencil, a first aid packet and telephone tester. As soon as he leaves the ranger station he becomes a scout who must oppose his wits and energy against those whose life is spent in the open among the wild animals and who have taken from these animals those characteristics that we know are possessed by the fox, the coyote, the timber wolf and the mountain lion. He who rides the trail in a perfunctory and aimless manner is but a joke to such men.

"To cope with such people he must learn from the Indian, who avails himself of every sign and indication that nature or wild life can give. The Indian never places himself upon the sky line until he is thoroughly satisfied that there is nothing within the range of vision to detect him. He will lie sometimes for an hour with his head against a bush, fieldglasses to his eyes, and scan the country, and then again scan it for any sign of human life or for any movement among the wild animals which indicates the stranger in their midst."

"The scout does not remain on the trail that has been beaten by somebody else—his enemy would not be there—but he is taking advantage of every inequality of the ground, of swale and the coulees, the branches of trees along the stream banks and the shady side of every ridge, observing carefully for indications of trails, fresh signs of horse or any imprint of the foot. His eye must be so trained that even the bending of the grass would tell him a story and would arouse his suspicion.

"He should never build a fire by daylight in the country where he has reason to believe the enemy may be lurking. At night, in some canyon or in some sheltered spot where the blaze can be seen but a few feet, he can build his small fire and cook his food for the evening and the next day. It is well for him to have enough food cooked ahead so that he can remain on the trail or in pursuit of an enemy for forty-eight hours without having to stop to cook.

"In his moments of leisure when resting he should make careful notes of all that he sees and anything out of the ordinary that he cannot understand should be carefully described so that he may present this to his superior officer on his return for interpretation. When he is called to points remote from his usual patrol route he should indicate such a journey on his map by use of his compass. He should be careful to note the condition of the animals and whenever possible to count those of the different species for the information of headquarters."

"Any indication of sickness among the animals is of the greatest impor-

tance and should be reported at once, because epidemics are almost as frequent among animals as among human beings. Interference in any way, shape or manner with the natural formations should be reported. Dead fish on the surface of the water is a dangerous symptom and would indicate fishing by use of explosives, and generally speaking any indication that nature or any of her creatures has been disturbed should be given the closest scrutiny and reported to the officer in charge.

"Men who will lend themselves conscientiously to this work are not common, and in their training it is of the greatest importance that their faculties of observation be cultivated to the extreme limit. These men must feel a pride in the work and strive to have their section the very best patrolled one within the park. We will not get a force sufficiently educated along the lines that I have indicated unless we all unite in systematic work and instruction, which cannot be too comprehensive nor too painstaking."

He Has One, Too.
"What do you think? Her husband has a valet to wait on him hand and foot!"
"That's nothing. So has mine."
"I didn't know that."
"He's had one ever since we've been married, and I'm it."—Detroit Free Press.

A bad beginning may be retrieved and a good ending achieved. No beginning, no ending!

Losses From Consumption.
The economic loss due to tuberculosis is stupendous. Some years ago I made a careful estimate and was astonished to find that, counting the earnings lost, the cost of medical attendance and nursing, special foods, institutional care and, above all, the capitalized value of the lives cut off in their prime (for tuberculosis kills at thirty or thirty-five), the total annual cost in this country alone from tuberculosis is over a billion dollars. This is merely the cold cash cost and takes no account of course, of sentimental or emotional losses from the death of loved ones.—Good Health.

Crabs in Conflict.
The most savage specimen of the crab species is found in Japan. As soon as he spies another of his kind he scrapes his claws together in rage, challenging him to combat. Not a moment is wasted in preliminaries. The sand flies as the warriors push each other hither and thither, until at last one of them stretches himself out in the throes of death, still feebly rubbing his claws in defiance of the foe.

Hard to Bear.
Mrs. de Style (fond of novels)—Did you do as I directed, and tell everybody who called that I was engaged?
Domestic—No one called, mum.
"What? Not one?"
"Not a soul!"
"Merely! Such heartless neglect is outrageous!"—New York Weekly.

In Society.
"Well, I am forty-five years old today."
"My dear lady, years mean nothing to a beautiful woman."
"I know. Still, I guess I'll have to really move out of the younger set."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She Certainly Was.
Her eyes were not exactly straight, and some one commented upon it and asked Smith if he had noticed it.
"Noticed it, man?" he replied. "Why, she is so crossed that recently when I sat next to her at a dinner she ate off my plate!"—Exchange.

Bamboo Trees.
The bamboo tree does not blossom until its thirtieth year, when it produces seed profusely and then dies. A famine was prevented in India in 1812 by the sudden flowering of the trees, when 50,000 people gathered the seed for food.

The path of success in business is invariably the path of common sense.—Samuel Smiles.

CULTIVATE JUDGMENT.

Its Possession is What Makes a Man Successful in Business.

It was one of the intellectual shocks of my young manhood to discover that an analytical chemist could often get only \$50 a month. I had long looked with awe upon the accurate percentages and detailed reports of the analytical chemist. This water contains 2.341 grains of such and such substance per gallon. I wondered at the marvelous man who could get out such fine results, and to learn that he at times gets but \$50 a month was a shock.

The explanation is this. The chemical analysis of ordinary specimens is a technical process of a perfectly definite character. If a work is definite and therefore capable of being reduced to clear cut instructions the pay that it commands is not likely to be high, even though the work itself is complicated. It requires good memory and painstaking obedience to instructions. Many persons have these qualities. The scarce attribute is judgment, that indefinable quality capable of meeting a new situation and handling it with common sense or gumption, to put it in a homely term.

Judgment is indefinite. We cannot lay out instructions in advance to tell the manager how to meet situations. To buy good raw material he must learn to know the raw materials, and many of the tests he applies are too fine for words to reduce to instructions. He must decide for indefinite reasons that now is a good time to enlarge or retrench; that here is a good place to open up business; that now is a good time to buy or to run low on stock; that this man needs to be hired; that this man needs to be fired.

It is in the making of decisions that successful management lies. And most of these decisions are beyond rule. They are indefinite. They are judgment.—Engineering Magazine.

SHE WAS SYMPATHETIC.

But Her Attempt to Be Chatty Brought an Embarrassing Moment.
This is an extract from a letter written by a woman who is willing to share a good joke, even if the laugh is at her own expense:

"It was a damp, windy day—the sort of day that turns straight, straggly blond hair like mine into a mass of strings and ends that stick out about the face and neck with frightful effect. I was downtown on a shopping expedition that was exceptionally trying, and I knew I looked so bad that I carefully avoided all chance of glances into mirrors, for I was sure I could not, under the circumstances, improve my appearance much. Recklessly I entered a tearoom with a friend whom I happened to meet.

"As I placed my shopping bag on the floor near the table at which we were to sit, another bag, exactly like my own, was put beside it. Quite naturally my glance followed the hand and arm up to the face of my neighbor, and as I met her look I said to myself, 'She has hair just like mine—sticking out in every direction—and she looks even worse than I do, poor thing!'"
"Naturally, my heart went out to her in a great wave of sympathy. We smiled simultaneously as our troubled eyes met, and I said aloud and quite distinctly, 'If we are not careful we shall get our shopping bags mixed!'"
"The moment the words were out of my mouth I wished very earnestly that the floor would mercifully open and let me through. It did not require the subdued sneaker from the nearby tables to awaken me to the realization that I had been addressing the image of myself in the mirror of which the entire side of the shop was formed. Do you get the picture?"—Youth's Companion.

A Natural Inquiry.
Helen was a very inquisitive child who greatly annoyed her father each evening with endless questions while he tried to read the newspaper. One evening, among other things, she demanded, "Papa, what do you do at the store all day?"
Exasperated at her persistence he answered briefly, "Oh, nothing!"
Helen was silent a moment, and then asked, "But how do you know when you are done?"—Harper's Magazine.

How Do You Make a Circle?
The intelligence of people may be gauged by asking them to make a circle on paper with a pencil and nothing in which direction the hand is moved. The good student in a mathematical class draws circles from left to right. The inferiority of the softer sex as well as the male dunces is shown by their drawing from right to left. Asylum patients do the same.—London Family Doctor.

Had Followed Directions.
"Now," said the nervous old lady to the druggist, "are you sure you have that medicine mixed right?"
"No, ma'am," said the conscientious apothecary. "I wouldn't go as far as that, but I've mixed it the way the doctor ordered it."—Chicago News.

Snubbed.
"Yes; we pay spot cash for everything."
"Ah, I often speak to my husband about the time when we had to!"—Puck.

A Long Sidewalk.
The annual product of bricks in the United States is 25,000,000,000. This is enough to lay a five-foot sidewalk eight times around the world.

Good Reason.
"Why live in the past? Why not forget it?"
"The bill collectors won't let me."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

News of World's Greatest War Day by Day

SWISS INDUSTRIES NEEDING MATERIAL

Lack of Coal from Germany Has Caused Some Factories to Close Down

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]
BASEL, Switzerland, Dec. 10.—Swiss industries have to grapple with increased difficulties arising from the most part from the want of raw material and the cessation of coal imports from Germany.

In northern and eastern Switzerland a number of works, notably weaving sheds, are idle in spite of ample orders. On the other hand the St. Gall lace industry, the largest and most important of its kind, is doing very well.

Over fifty Swiss manufacturing firms receive no coal from Germany, that country having put them on her black list because of real or imaginary delivery of war material to her enemies. It was hoped that the Swiss Import Trust's operations would diminish the general anxiety with which the winter is looked forward to, but people are disappointed with their progress, though everything is being done to put the Trust on a practical basis. In any case it cannot be expected to work on business lines for several weeks yet and even then is not likely to overcome all difficulties.

ONE LOCALITY PROSPERS DURING THE WAR TIMES

District Where Embroidery is Made is Doing a Good Business With Switzerland

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]
ZURICH, Switzerland, Dec. 10.—While Austrian trade and industry generally are suffering great depression from the war, the little mountainous crownland of Vorarlberg, on the borders of Switzerland is in a most prosperous condition.

In Vorarlberg are scores of small embroidery factories now crowded with orders from Swiss agents, who can get the work done thirty per cent cheaper there than in their own country, because the Austrian crown, usually roughly equivalent to a franc in value, is now worth only seventy centimes in Swiss money. And meanwhile thousands of Swiss workers are out of employment.

Valenciennes, the center of the French embroidery industry, is occupied by the Germans, the Planen in Saxony, the chief center of Germany's embroidery trade can no longer export any wares. Consequently Switzerland's embroidery exports are rising by leaps and bounds, in spite of the general depression everywhere resulting from the war. Last year the total exports of embroideries amounted to this year they will probably reach forty millions. The bulk of the goods are going to the United States and to Great Britain. The Swiss trader is profiting both ways; in cheaper labor and comparative freedom from competition.

gon should undertake to be the pioneer state of the Union in effecting certain reforms in university government, which are at present under discussion in all higher institutions but which have as yet been actually tried. He expressed the belief that the University of Oregon, on account of the open-mindedness of the people of the state and their freedom from undue reverence for precedent, is in a position to demonstrate the desirability and success of a reorganization along the lines of the best modern thought on the subject.

FRENCH THINK FORD ADVERTISING

Desire for Publicity and Open Road to Money Making Seen Behind Pilgrimage

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]
PARIS, Dec. 10.—Henry Ford's peace mission is laughed to scorn here in both official and unofficial quarters, where it is regarded as the most ridiculous episode of the war.

The Government is adhering to a policy of peace after victory, which means after the expulsion of the Germans from French soil, including Alsace Lorraine. It utterly disregards the Ford expedition and is not in the least likely to move a hand to further it.

Baron d'Estornelles de Constant, Yes Guyot, Jean Pinot and other prominent men refused to be quoted on what they described a stupid farce, though all agreed with the leading expert on foreign affairs, Alfred Fitzmaurice, who writes in the "Figaro" to-day: "Ford will never reach our trenches. If he did his reception by our soldiers would lack amenity. Beneath the whole affair is the desire of the money-maker for notoriety and more business. Finding the sale of his automobiles declining, Ford plans to transform his plant so as to make agricultural implements. Peace is indispensable for the success of such a business, so Ford wants to make peace himself."

ENGLAND'S WAR COSTS ENORMOUS AMOUNT

Half British Population Now Engaged Making Munitions for Soldiers on Line

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]
OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 10.—Half the population of England is engaged in producing war munitions to aid the 3,000,000 men in the fighting lines in a war which is costing Great Britain \$1,000,000 an hour, the Hon. R. H. Brand, financial agent of David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, told business men at a luncheon here today. Those present included the Duke of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

National economy will win the war, the speaker said, and he urged Canadians to practice rigid economy in order to provide aid to Great Britain. He expressed appreciation of Canada's decision to make financial advances to England and promised that all such loans would be repaid.

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS WILL BE DISCUSSED

Subject of Oregon Institution Will Be Taken Up at Portland Gathering

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 10.—The university of Oregon, its present and future, will be the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Oregon Civic League which will be held at the Multnomah Hotel Saturday. The recent survey of the University by the United States Bureau of Education will be analyzed and the question whether its recommendations can be put into immediate effect in Oregon will be taken up.

President P. L. Campbell will explain the purposes of the University authorities in requesting a survey of the institution, and set forth the conclusions and recommendations of the survey in their wider aspects. Dr. S. P. Capen, on behalf of the government, recommended that Ore-

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