

Liberty Theatre

July 15 to July 21

Our Sincere Intent Always for Your Delight

SUNDAY AND MONDAY

Harold Lloyd in
"DR. JACK"

Five reels of laughter—For you, for everybody—he prescribes smiles, giggles, laughs, roars and howls. All kinds of joy for all kinds of patients. One solid hour of throbbing merriment and mirth. A real bluey blue smasher and gloomy gloom killer. Come and get the laugh of your life. And

Sunshine Sammy in "THE PICKANINNY"
Pat Sullivan's "FELIX"
Admission 20c and 40c

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Booth Tarkington's Masterpiece
"THE FLIRT"

It will live forever! "The Flirt" is such a story as Booth Tarkington has always loved to write—full of dramatic situations—irresistible humor—and just enough pathos now and then to arouse the softer emotions. No one knows American life as Tarkington knows it; no one can depict it more graphically.

Everybody is advised to see "The Flirt" with its splendid cast and excellent production. You will remember it long after you have forgotten all others. And
INTERNATIONAL NEWS TOPICS OF THE DAY
Aesop's Fables—"THE CHEATING CHEATER"
Admission 10c and 35c

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

Zane Grey's

"THE MYSTERIOUS RIDER"

With an All-star Cast including Claire Adams, Robert McKim, Carl Gantvoort and Frank Hayes
A virile red-blooded Western in true Zane Grey style. A good old-fashioned romance of the West, backed up with cowboys and the big outdoors. And

Charles Murray in
"A SOCIAL ERROR"
Foot after foot of laughter stirring situations.
Admission 10c and 35c

SATURDAY

Hot Gibson in

"THE GENTLEMAN FROM AMERICA"

The excruciating appeal of a dumb-bell American doughboy blundering through Europe and butting his way into more trouble than all the rest of the A. E. F.

And "IN THE DAYS OF BUFFALO BILL"

Chap. 14. Severe fighting between Indians and railroad construction gang. U. P. pushed to Cheyenne, as Buffalo Bill guards the workers. And

Paul Perrott in "FAIR WEEK"

PATHE NEWS

A Good Show Every Day

No Better Anywhere



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No coal or wood to lug, or ashes to shovel out—a clean, cool kitchen free from dirt and smoke.

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HEAT
AND LIGHT



STANDARD
OIL COMPANY
(California)

Luther Burbank on "Rubber"

An important part of the automobile business is still in the hands of semi-savages, who perform their tasks, ignorantly, unscientifically and wastefully.

Engineers design the motors and erect the plans in which wonderful cars are built that would be worthless without rubber tires.

Indians and other half-savage people gather the crude rubber from which tires are made.

This would not much matter if nature had created the best possible kinds of rubber trees and the Indians knew enough not to kill them.

Indians often tap the rubber trees until the trees bleed to death or are permanently injured as rubber producers. A tree should have some rest between drains on its vitality; and if nature has produced a rubber tree that man cannot improve it is the first instance of the kind of which I have ever heard.

Man has improved every fruit, flower and grain that is now important to him.

Whatever grows in the wild state is likely to be pretty poor from the point of view of man's needs and desires.

The wild cherry was nothing until man made it something.

The wild potato was almost poisonous; it was ill-shaped, nonproductive and in no way adapted for use as food for civilized human beings.

Wild corn was but a grass with exceedingly hard, small, insignificant kernels.

The wild banana was but a solid bunch of flinty seeds.

The wild orange was so poor that it could not be sold today at any price.

Man has improved even the wild cucumber, which, as nature sent it forth, was unfit for food.

This applies to thousands of other trees, shrubs, plants, grains, fruits and flowers.

Nature has not made an exception in the rubber tree; she has not produced a tree that man cannot improve.

A rubber tree can be produced in ten or twenty years that will yield more and better rubber than any tree that now grows on this earth.

I know this can be done because I know that the same natural law rules in the jungle that prevail in the United States where I have worked for 60 years.

It is not that man is wiser than nature. Man merely has the advantage of knowing what he wants. That rubber tree can be developed that will produce more and better rubber as is certain as that natural laws operate everywhere, all the time, in the same way.

Rubber is obtained from a number of tree, vines and shrubs. Our common milkweeds produce a milk almost exactly resembling the latex produced by the various plants from which rubber is obtained, but the milkweed is too small to be of any commercial use, and the milk contains but a slight trace of rubber. It gives, however, a very good idea of the appearance of the rubber-producing latex, or milk.

Most of the rubber used in America comes from the valley of the Amazon, wild trees furnishing the bulk of the supply. The task of tapping the trees and gathering the latex is performed, almost wholly, by native Indians.

There are numerous rubber producing plants in Central Africa, Mexico, the East Indies and even in the southwestern part of the United States where the guayule shrub grows spontaneously in some of the semi-arid areas. This shrub is also cultivated in California and Northern Mexico for the production of rubber. The rubber produced by the guayule plant is not so good as the Brazilian rubber, but it is nevertheless suitable for use in various articles.

The best of all rubber, generally known as Para rubber, comes from the hevea tree which grows wild in Brazil. The usual method of obtaining this rubber is by making V-shaped slits with a sharp instrument along the sides of the trees. These slits converge at a point one above another so that the slowly exuding latex or milk flows into small cups attached to the trees. The average yield of a rubber tree, when thus tapped, is about two ounces of latex a day, one-third the bulk of which is pure rubber. Curiously enough, if the latex be permitted to stand, the rubber arises to its surface as cream does upon a pan of cow's milk.

The average rubber tree produces ten pounds of pure rubber each year. It is not as simple, however, to gather the rubber as it is to skim the cream from a pan of milk. The latex is collected in buckets and brought into camp in almost exactly the ancient methods that have always been employed by the Indians. This is done by burning certain woods and nuts that make a umudge. A paddle is dipped into the latex, held over a slow smoking fire, and as the latex evaporates a thin coating of rubber is left on the paddle. This process

is repeated time and again until the paddle is heavily coated with fairly pure rubber. The rubber is then slit from the paddle and is ready for the market where it is known as crude rubber. Generally it is the custom to plant a rubber tree or two wherever one in the primeval forest has been destroyed.

The rubber tree has by selection, been improved to some extent, but not to one-hundredth part of its capacity for improvement. All individual plants growing on this earth have slight differences in their growth and capacity for producing substances valuable for the use of man. The longer plants are cultivated by man, and especially under varying conditions, the more new varieties appear.

Even in its wild state, the rubber plant is quite variable, not only in its growth, but in its capacity to produce latex and the proportion of rubber in the latex.

By careful scientific selection from a large number of seedling trees, new varieties of superior excellence could be selected quickly. Among the seedlings of these best growers and producers still greater variations of importance are absolutely certain to appear. Thus, step by step, the rubber plant of the future will be produced.

This will require such patience and application as few men under government employ are willing to give or capable of giving yet this work is altogether too expensive for an individual to expect to obtain from it reasonable remuneration.

It is wholly impossible for me to visit the tropics or to leave my home experiments under any circumstances whatever; but if I were commissioned to improve the rubber plant, I should first make a very comprehensive search for the best individual, all-around plant that could be found.

From this plant I would raise a great number of seedlings, and after two to five years' growth, make a few selections from the large number raised.

I would scientifically test their individual capacities, and from one or more—not many—would endeavor to hasten seed-production, so that the next grand step in selection might be available as soon as possible.

This process would be repeated, again and again, until the desired result was obtained. The same method made the sugar beet what it is. The best sugar beet used to produce only six per cent of sugar. It now produces from twenty to thirty-six per cent.

The rubber tree cannot, perhaps, be improved as rapidly as the annual beet, or at as little expense, but the result is certain. If the demand for rubber continues to increase, it will very soon be necessary to improve the rubber tree.

In a way, it seems strange that so little has yet been done along this line. So much attention has been paid to improving the quality and decreasing the cost of every other part of the automobile. The best brains obtainable have been employed to produce the required quantities of steel, to design the most efficient motors and to extract more and more of the valuable elements of coal, but the crude rubber business has been left in the hands of semi-savages, notwithstanding the fact that without rubber tires an automobile would not be worth much. The Germans, during the war, made tires of springs but they went back to rubber as soon as they could get it.

But industry usually goes ahead on one foot. Pressing tasks are performed first. Wild rubber trees were numerous enough and productive enough to meet the requirements of the automobile industry for a while, even when Indians tapped the trees and gathered the latex. But a wild rubber tree is as much an absurdity in a civilized community as a wild apple tree. It will be compelled to give way to a better tree.

Trees, shrubs, plants, grains and flowers can be led along any reasonable line of development. It would not be reasonable to expect a tropical tree or plant to live if quickly transported to a temperate or arctic climate, but if a yellow flower for example, has a tinge of red in it, the whole flower can be turned red.

I once developed a walnut tree, all the limbs and branches of which lay flat on the ground. I produced a walnut tree that grew at tremendous speed. The ordinary walnut tree adds each year a circle of wood as thick as a thin sheet of pasteboard.

The tree which I have adds a circle of wood an inch thick each year. This was accomplished by crossing a California walnut tree with an English walnut. The California walnut, accustomed to a dry climate, sends its roots deep into the ground. The English walnut, accustomed to a damp climate, has no need to go deep, but spreads its roots over a great area. The tree thus developed combined these tendencies, sending its roots both deep and over a great area. Of course this result was not obtained immediately by crossing these two

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species. It was necessary to make many thousands of selections through a long series of years to get this wonderful tree, which can now be multiplied to any extent desired.

A wealthy Japanese silk grower and dealer visited me a few years ago and commissioned me to produce a mulberry tree, the leaves of which should be of increased size. In three years I had a tree bearing leaves five or six times as large as the largest mulberry tree hitherto known. Inasmuch as the silk industry is based upon what the silkworm can eat from the leaves of a mulberry tree this was something like multiplying by five or six the acreage of Japan and all other countries that are suitable for mulberry tree culture. This will be the effect, at any rate, when the new mulberry tree has displaced all of the old mulberry trees.

As necessity compels us to do so, we shall more and more develop trees, plants, grains and fruits to serve particular purposes. We shall produce, for instance, rapidly growing trees for conversion into pulp from which paper is made. Printing presses are eating up our forests. It is not likely that the presses will stop, nor is it more likely that trees, left to themselves, will increase the speed of their growth. But man can develop trees suitable for paper making that will grow to suitable size relatively quickly.

Mr. Edison has framed in his office a quotation from somebody to the effect that "Man will resort to almost any expedient to avoid the pain of thinking." That is largely true. It may therefore be a good thing for the world that British interests have monopolized the supplies of crude rubber and increased prices in a manner that is more or less alarming. As a result, in a few years, we shall probably have better rubber trees, more rubber and better rubber.—Luther Burbank in The Dearborn Independent.

More Pheasants Released

Deputy Game Warden Arthur M. Fish, was in Coquille Wednesday and stated that he had released 254 Chinese pheasant in Coos county the day before, distributing them over the county. The birds were eight weeks old, about two thirds grown, and were in splendid condition. Twenty-four of them were released in the Allegany neighborhood, 24 near McKinley, 72 near Powers and south, 72 above Myrtle Point and 72 across and down the river from Coquille.

This is the largest shipment of pheasants ever made to Coos county. The birds came from the state game farm near Eugene.

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Want Ads

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FOR SALE—Some good Shropshire ram lambs eligible for registry. Prices are reasonable. Call and see them, or address R. A. Easton, Situm, Oregon. 26-16*

FOR SALE—Antique French piano, large library table, Ruud automatic water heater, large and small electric heater, western saddle and baby buggy. Write or call Mrs. R. A. Wernich, Coquille, Ore. 26-17

FOR SALE—A few broccoli and cabbage plants. One cent each. A. T. Morrison. 26-11*

FOR SALE—Home of R. A. Wernich in Coquille. Situated on paved highway, large grounds, family orchard, poultry house, stable, double garage, playground structures. Interior of house entirely remodeled and done over recently. Concrete basement, furnace, laundry trays, etc. Owner moving to Atlantic coast and desirous of disposal at once. Write or call Mrs. R. A. Wernich, Coquille, Ore. 26-17

LOST—Ladies' muskrat fur coat between Myrtle Point and Bandon on Fourth of July. Finder notify Miss Jessie Watson, Bandon, Phone 962.

FOR SALE—Ford Sedan and Ford coupe. Write or call Mrs. R. A. Wernich, Coquille, Ore. 26-17

WANT TO BUY—slightly used roll top desk. Write Box 262 North Bend, Ore. 26-1*

LOST—A suitcase, containing ladies' wearing apparel, between Powers and Coquille. Suitable reward if returned to Thomas Pointer, Coquille. 26-11*

FOR SALE—Loganberries, 5 cents a pound or 20 cents a gallon, you pick them. C. A. Holverson, at Fairview. 25-12*

FOR SALE—Farm team, 5 and 7 years old, weight about 1250. Price, \$250, horses and harness. J. C. Bridges, Situm, Ore. 25-12*

FOR SALE—Two 7-passenger Buicks. May be seen at Graham's Garage. 25-17

BRUSH CUTTERS WANTED—\$35 an acre and all you can make at \$3 a cord cutting the larger stuff in 4-foot lengths. H. E. Hess, Coquille. 24-17

WANTED—Port Orford Cedar battery stock, 1 inch and thicker, 2 ft. and longer. Cunningham & Co., Gasco Bldg., Portland, Ore. 24-14*

FOR SALE—A little over two acres level bench land, close in or will sell a part. Small house, big barn and orchard. Apply to Bert Seal, owner. Coquille, Oregon. 1917

The Sentinel and the Oregon Farmer can still be obtained for \$2.15 for one year

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