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U. O. COMMENCEMENT ENDS SUMMER TERM

One Hundred Twelve Degrees Conferred at Second Annual August Ceremony.

University of Oregon, Eugene, Or.—(Special)—Concluding the most successful summer session in the 24 years that summer school has been conducted at the University of Oregon, 112 students received degrees at the second annual summer commencement exercises here August 29. This is a considerable increase over last year, when 96 were awarded degrees, and is in addition to the nearly 700 who were graduated in June.

A plea for world citizenship was made by Dr. Norman F. Coleman, president of Reed College, who gave the commencement address. Three facts were outlined as reasons why national patriotism must fall before the coming world consciousness. Force of

mind and spirit is replacing physical force as a ruling factor in the world, differentiation between races is rapidly growing less and less important and the great development of world commerce has made nations more and more interdependent.

Dr. James H. Gilbert, dean of the college of literature, science and the arts, conferred the degrees in the absence of Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University.

Ten of the students were graduated with honorable mention in general scholarship as follows: Frances L. Barnes, Robert William Luckey, Mona Nagle Schwartz, Vivia Walker and Clyde W. Zollars, all of Portland; Florence Ellen Beardsley and Mable Kullander, Independence; Robert Tallmadge Hall, Monmouth, and Clara Wlevesick, Oregon City.

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OUT-OF-DOORS STUFF

By Lana Leneve
The wind that comes out of the south and howls dimly through the tops of the trees, bringing with it the first Fall rain, is roundly cursed by lots of people. But what does it mean to a sportsman?

He has waited for days and days for just such a wind and rain. It means that the dry marshes will be filled with water and that the honking of geese will soon be heard. It means that the first flight of ducks will soon be on the wing and it will not be many days until he (the sportsman) will be crouching in a blind with a flock of birds circling his decoys.

So while some people are disgruntled at the storm, the heart of the duck hunter is gladdened.

And oh, the joy of preparing for the opening day! Again the familiar feel of the old shotgun, the restocking of the shell vest.

Out there in his kennel, your old pal, the huntin' dog, senses the change of the elements and a new light shines in his eyes as you give him his evening meal and tell him to be ready for the big hunt soon to come.

You never forget that first morning of the opening season—shouldering the old gun again after all those long months of waiting.

As you wend your way marshward you are wondering if the birds will fly over the same old pass and will the younger birds decoy in the same manner they did the past winter.

At last you are in your blind; the decoys are strung out before you in the semi-light of approaching dawn and you wait with every nerve strained, eyes seeking to penetrate the baffling gloom, ears alert to catch once again that old familiar whirr of whistling wings.

Off to your left comes the sound you have been longing for. Baffling shapes loom for an instant in the uncertain light and then vanish into the gloom. Spreading like a huge fan the light of day engulfs the marshlands and "shooting time" is here at last.

Your blood tingles and your heart beats faster as down wind comes a flock of birds. You slip the safety on your gun ahead, raise it to your shoulder and pull down on the approaching birds.

Forgotten are the long, hot summer months. Forgotten is the long wait for just this particular moment. Forgotten is everything but the flock of white-breasted birds now within range.

Many people still wonder what became of the bullfrogs that were planted in the lower marshes several years ago. The answer is easy. Putting those frogs in the marshlands was just the same proposition of turning a mouse loose amongst a lot of house-cats. At the time the frogs were liberated there were many coon and mink in the marshlands and if anything these animals like better than frogs it is more frogs. So the advent of the bullfrog is but a memory.

Each year sees a decrease in the ranks of most of our game birds and animals and each year more men join the ranks of the hunter and angler. Not many years ago little interest was shown in hunting or fishing. I can well remember the days when a man might hunt the entire marshes from Beaver Slough to Cedar Point and thence across the river to opposite this town and never encounter a single hunter. And the same man might camp a whole week in the Brewster country and never see a single fisherman. But "those days are gone forever." During the duck season there is a hunter hidden behind practically every stump in the marshlands and during the fishing season hundreds of artificial flies are cast upon the waters of every fishing stream in this county.

Not so many years ago the rice farmers of California hired hunters to keep the geese from destroying their crops. But the influx of new sportsmen in the field soon did away with this practice and solved the farmer's problem for him in a surprising manner. The farmer that used to pay out money to hunters to protect his crops is now leasing his land to rich Californians at fabulous prices for the privilege of hunting. And the land that a few years ago the farmers were begging the sportsmen to hunt upon to protect their rice crops, now is—but a memory, for it costs just \$10.00 per day to hunt upon them.

But each year, throughout the entire U. S., sees more sportsmen afield. At last the great American public has awakened to the fact that hunting and fishing are the most healthful exercises on earth. The public in general is being benefitted by the knowledge but the good game birds and fish are certainly fighting a losing battle for their existence.

Many amusing incidents occur in the forestry service and are told and retold as new men come into the service. Some of these stories come out of the forests and gain circulation, while others are just passed around among the rangers themselves. One story that appealed to me, when I

was in the service was (this is a fact) about the greenhorn in the service, who was being interviewed by the District Warden. The warden wished to ascertain just how much knowledge the new man had, concerning fires, and he went about it in this way:

"What would you do if you saw a fire sweeping up the mountain side toward your lookout station?" inquired the warden.

"I'd get on my horse and get to H—l out of there," replied the new man.

4 Geese A Day the Limit

Contrary to the synopsis of the 1936 hunting laws, recently sent to sportsmen, that eight geese and 30 in seven consecutive days are permitted, Arthur M. Fish, law enforcement officer, calls deputy game wardens' attention to the federal law which permits but four geese in any one day and 15 in seven consecutive days. The federal law prevails and hunters are warned to disregard the state figures and observe the federal.

Mr. Fish also writes the deputies as follows in regard to seizure of guns, game or unlawful devices, from hunters and fishermen:

"In all cases, where it is deemed advisable by arresting officer to confiscate game, guns, or other implements used in violation of the game laws, you are instructed to closely follow section of law in Section 25, Page 29, of Game Code, by asking for, and having it made a part of, court order confiscating such property at time of passing sentence on defendant from whom property has been seized. It is deemed advisable for the Warden to arrange for local disposition of all perishable game by giving same to county poor farms, charitable institutions or recognized needy families locally. However, in so disposing of confiscated game, or any game where no arrests are made, you are instructed to take receipt in duplicate for same."

Doing Well With Foxes

Mr. and Mrs. Volney Huntley, of the North Fork, were Coquille visitors yesterday and called at the Sentinel to add their name to our subscription list. They have been raising the blue fox on their ranch for the past three years and this year had 100 pups for sale. They find a ready market and have shipped many to Europe, besides selling locally to those who desire to start in the business.

With the growing scarcity of wild fur-bearing animals the business of raising such animals is on the increase, and Mrs. Huntley says that they have started to grow mink now as well as foxes.

RADICAL CHANGES TRANSFORM BANKING

National Commission Sees Changing Opinion on Branch Banking Issue—Studies Group and Chain Banks.

NEW YORK.—Modification of the attitude of bankers on the long disputed branch banking question is forecast in a review and report covering rapid changes going on in banking issued here by the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association. The report, however, after referring to recent proposals that national banks be given branch banking powers within the business territory surrounding their location, declares that "we do not believe that so-called 'trade-area' branch banking is likely to gain the support of any large percentage of the banking fraternity."

The commission says that the "most important development that has affected American banking in recent years involves the rapid growth of multiple banking organizations in the form of group, chain and branch banking systems," and adds that "we present this report as an unprejudiced economic study and have no theories or policies to urge at this time." The statement says that the commission's information indicates there are now 269 group or chain bank systems, which control 1922 banks and \$15,235,000,000 in aggregate resources, and that there are only six states and the District of Columbia where it does not find any group organizations.

The Commission's investigation "We have been in touch with the managers of many important bank groups," the report says. "Aside from the obvious economies of centralized operation and control a number of these organization heads very frankly tell us that they do not feel that the system has been in operation and tested long enough to justify them in making positive or sweeping statements as to its advantages or disadvantages compared to unit banking."

"The Banking and Currency Committee of the House, which is conducting an investigation into banking developments, has called a number of operating heads of some of the great group systems. These men declared that they found, under certain conditions, definite operating and economic advantage in both group and branch banking over independent unit banking. Some thought group banking was only a transitional stage, that branch banking was preferable and if it were permitted on an extensive enough

Two College Chums Are Candidates On Republican Ticket



Phil Metschan, left, and United States Senator McNary, right, sat for this picture when students and room mates at Stanford University in the gay '90's.

Juvenile ambitions are seldom realized, boyhood dreams seldom come true, but it is the unusual that makes interesting reading, the unexpected that attracts attention. All of which leads up to the story of two youngsters, who lay beneath the friendly shade of broad oak trees on the banks of the Willamette river at Salem 40 years ago and dreamed, as boys will dream when fishing.

One of the two boys was Phil Metschan. The other was Charles L. McNary. One looked forward to the day when he would be governor and sit in the executive office of the state capitol, the majestic dome of which rose above the roofs of the homes in the distance. The other fancied himself in the United States capitol at Washington. One of those dreams has come true, and the other bids fair to come true when the ballots are counted in the November election.

The two men, now standing for office on the republican state ticket, met for the first time as boys shortly after Phil Metschan, Sr. was chosen state treasurer in 1890. Charles McNary was attending school in Salem and living at home with his widowed mother. The two youths became almost inseparable companions and struck up a friendship which has con-

tinued unbroken down to the present day. After three years at Willamette university, the oldest institution of higher learning in Oregon, Phil Metschan went to Stanford university to study law. Charles McNary had preceded him to Stanford, and there the youthful friendship was renewed and strengthened. The two roomed together, studied law together.

From Stanford, Phil Metschan returned to Salem, and later, went to Central America, where he spent a year. Charles McNary finished his law course, entered practice, rose to the bench and entered the United States senate.

This fall Senator McNary, now a national figure, is seeking re-election to the senate, and his friend and boyhood chum, Phil Metschan, is the candidate of the republican party for governor. Names of the two men, who as youngsters fished together on the Willamette and as students roomed together at Stanford, will appear on the same ticket.

In all of his campaigns Senator McNary has had the enthusiastic support of Phil Metschan, who has never before been a candidate for any public office. In this campaign, when both are candidates, each will have the support of the other.

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scale they would change their groups over to branch systems. Others held that group banking was preferable.

"Some held that the ideal plan was a combination of the two with group bank units for localities strong enough to support complete banking institutions and with branch offices extending further into the smaller places requiring banking services but not large enough to support complete banks. Several of these who advocated multiple banking declared that nevertheless they believed there would always be room for vigorous independent unit bank competitors.

Government Officials Express Views

"The Comptroller of the Currency recommended that national banks be given branch banking powers within 'trade-areas.' The Governor of the Federal Reserve Board appeared to be in general agreement with the Comptroller. He said there were 34,645 banks and 3,547 branches, a total of 38,192 banking offices; that in this total, 8,353 offices were either branches or bank members of groups, or both, leaving 29,839 banking institutions that might be definitely termed independent unit banks, having no branches and in no way connected with group affiliations. He said all the banks had total loans and investments of \$53,500,000,000, of which the

group and branch systems held \$20,000,000,000, or more than half.

"He opposed nation-wide branch banking at present but said that ultimately if bankers became trained and experienced in the larger technique of 'trade-area' banking he thought it would in time evolve nation-wide branch banking under control of relatively few banks, but he did not believe this would mean monopoly or lack of competition. He favored branch over group banking which, however, he said represented an economic development along 'trade-area' lines and would spread unless something else were substituted and thought 'trade-area' branch banking would serve this purpose.

"It is the intention of the Commission to develop its own studies in these questions, watch carefully every move that is made and every bit of information that may develop in this connection and keep itself prepared to give an unbiased and accurate statement of the facts of the case whenever that is desired," the report concludes.

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