

B. W. Dunn Heads State Superint'nd'n'ts

Burton W. Dunn, local school superintendent, was elected president of the organization of Superintendents in Districts of the First Class, in Oregon, at a banquet held in the Heathman Hotel, in Portland, last Wednesday evening.

In this position Supt. Dunn automatically became a member of the Committee on High School Relations of the Oregon State System of Higher Education.

This year marked the 40th annual convention of the Oregon State Teachers' Association. Mr. Dunn reported the meeting to be very outstanding, although he said the attendance was much below that of former years.

Outstanding speakers on the program were Charles A. Sprague, governor of the State of Oregon; Dr. Carl Sumner Knopf, president of the Southern California Academy of Science and Director of Religious Activities at the University of Southern California; Mrs. Jessie Wardlaw Williams, professor of Education, Chico State College, Chico, California, and Dr. Truman G. Reed, principal of Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Washington.

The general theme of this 40th annual convention was "Education for Democracy." Much was said relative to the need for schools to adjust themselves to their enlarged responsibilities.

Dr. Carl Sumner Knopf, in his discussion "Making Democracy Work," told the convention that the home, the community, and in some cases the church, "had handed the ball to the teachers" to make democracy work.

Governor Sprague urged the development of better physical education programs in public schools, and also said there was room for improvement at the state schools of higher learning.

William J. MacKenzie, Portland school director, pointed out that Oregon is 47th among the states in percentage of state aid for public schools, but averred that before the state could contribute any more to the schools than at present, some new source of tax revenue must be found. The best source for this purpose would be a sales tax, MacKenzie asserted. It would also relieve the property owner who already shoulders too great a portion of the tax burden.

How Abnormal Object is Made to Appear Normal

A queer "contrariness" pervades all our sensations, according to Dr. James J. Gibson, Smith college psychologist, as reported in the Philadelphia Record.

Most of us are acquainted with one illustration of this. When the eyes look at a blue card for a long time, they develop the "desire" to see the opposite color—yellow. So a deep blue appears less blue, a weak blue appears gray, gray appears yellow, and yellow appears more yellow.

Dr. Gibson reports in the Psychological Review that he found a similar reaction where colors aren't involved.

Examples: Look fixedly for about five minutes at a slant line. Then look at a vertical line and it will seem to slant about two or three degrees.

With your eyes blindfolded, have someone draw a rough belt across your arm, then suddenly stop it. For a moment the belt will seem to have begun to move backward.

The biological explanation? Dr. Gibson suggests what we have here is a miniature version of the age-old process of adaptation to environment. We tend to become used to any persisting condition—such as slant in lines. That becomes our "normal." Now when we see a vertical line—which is ordinarily our "normal"—it appears abnormal or askew.

Jute Plant in India

India is the only place the jute plant has been successfully raised. Experimenters tried it in Florida, but the fiber wasn't up to snuff, says a writer in the Washington Post. Although huge machines finish the process of changing a plant into rope and so forth, native hand labor plays a big part. Stripping jute fiber from the stalks is a job for husky natives. They clutch handfuls of slender stalks, stand waist-deep in streams and flay the water until the rope-like strands are loose.

The Roman Gladiators

At first prisoners, slaves or condemned criminals were used to afford entertainment for the citizens of Rome by feasts of swordsmanship, wrestling and other contests of strength. Afterwards free men fought in the arena and so popular did the exhibition of skill and strength become that persons of senatorial rank, and even women, enrolled in the gladiator class. At one show given by the Emperor Trajan, 5,000 gladiators were employed at one time.

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office.

Calling cards, 50 for \$1.00.

Mrs. Ferris Buried Last Saturday

Turner B. MacDonald, of Port Orford, officiated at the funeral services held for Mrs. E. W. Ferris in the Schroder Chapel here at two o'clock last Saturday afternoon. Interment was in the Masonic cemetery, where her body was laid to rest beside that of her husband who passed away April 19, 1915.

Born Justine Howe, Oct. 1, 1851, at Beaver Dam, Wis., she was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Howe. She was one of eight children, all but two of whom have now departed this life.

In 1869 she was married to E. W. Ferris at Oshkosh, Wis. They lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota until 1903 when they decided to come to Oregon for the benefit of Mr. Ferris' health. After a year in McMinnville they moved to Coquille and she has resided here since except for the time they were in Long Beach, Calif., where Mr. Ferris died. They had no children.

Mrs. Ferris had been more or less of an invalid for the past 26 years and required constant care. Her sister, Mrs. Ella Donaldson, had performed that service for the past six years.

Besides Mrs. Donaldson, she is survived by her brother here, E. O. Howe, and many nieces and nephews.

Those from outside Coquille who came for the funeral were Mrs. Lorin Wise, Floyd and Roy Pownder and Earl Howe, all of Portland; Mrs. Fred Mifard, of Dora, and Carl Howe, of North Bend.

Card of Thanks

We wish to extend to our friends and neighbors our sincere thanks for the kindness and sympathy expressed during our recent bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Howe
Mrs. Ella Donaldson and family

Use of 1 to 24 on Clock Started in U. S. in 1884

The system of numbering the hours of the day from one to twenty-four, generally regarded as "foreign," is of American origin, early records of the American Society of Civil Engineers disclose. The society itself and one or two other scientific organizations used it for some time and meetings were announced "at 20 o'clock."

Prior to 1883 American railroads operated on "local" time, based on local meridians, and clocks in cities no farther apart than Chicago, St. Paul and St. Louis differed so much as to make it difficult to follow timetables. By 1881 the confusion became so great all over the country that the American Society of Civil Engineers appointed a committee on uniform standard time. This committee set up a tentative system of hour meridians and circulated a questionnaire among railroad officials of the United States and Canada to determine their reaction. Largely as a result of that work, the railroads reached an agreement on hour meridians in October, 1883, and put it into effect the following month. The numbering of hours from one to twenty-four was suggested at the same time.

The society's committee next sought to establish an international standard or base meridian, from which time could be figured by hourly intervals throughout the world. Together with other interested groups the committee brought the attention of congress to the need for such an arrangement. As a result President Arthur was authorized in 1884 to call an international conference to discuss the subject.

Twenty-six nations were represented at the conference and it was then that the Greenwich meridian was selected as the base. The "one to twenty-four" system was also approved and was adopted in England the following year. The United States, however, never followed suit, despite the fact that a great number of railroad managers approved the plan. The American Society of Civil Engineers soon ceased to "meet at 20 o'clock," and now the "American system" is far better known abroad than at home.

Many Species of Herbs of Value for Medicine

There are in the United States more than 250 species of roots, barks and herbs of value in the manufacture of drugs, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. They range from the common dandelion to the almost extinct ginseng, golden seal or snakeroots. Leaves from the deer's-tongue plant are used in flavoring smoking tobacco. Roots and bark from the saffras bush are used in making medicinal tea and perfumes. One wild herb is necessary in the manufacture of a silver-ware polish. The business is regarded as important by the government, which issues bulletins on the drying of medicinal herbs and the growing of ginseng, golden seal and the mints.

Many common plants regarded by most people as weeds, such as ironweed, mullein, jimson weed, yellow dock, burdock and pokeweed, have a sale value. Often the root gatherer supplements his income by picking up and selling Indian relics, wild ferns and other plants and rare stones for rock gardens.

Hand and Foot

By MARCIA DINGMORE
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WNU Service.

LUELLA was not a private detective, nor even by nature unduly curious. It was honest concern for Eva's happiness which had brought her to Stetson. She could never forget that it had been Eva who had unconsciously showed her how terrible her life with Dan would have been. Luella shuddered now at the memory of her week's visit with Eva and her four brothers and sisters, among whom was the handsome Dan.

But now Eva had disappeared and Luella was worried. She could not blame the girl for running away and it was most unlikely that her present condition was more unhappy than had been her life at home. But until Luella knew at least that the girl was safe, she would not be satisfied.

Her search had brought her to Stetson, but there she was balked. Luella pondered. Eva could sew, cook, sweep and dust. She had been a furnace man, gardener and household drudge to her four healthy brothers and sisters almost from the day of her birth. It was possible that she had taken service somewhere.

Mrs. Eason, a motherly soul, to whom she confided the object of her search, shook her head.

"She can't be in Stetson. No such marvel among women has appeared, I am sure. The poor child! Why on earth did she work so hard?"

"Her family just let her," said Luella. "She knew how to do things, so they expected her to do them. Her great, hulking brothers couldn't even build a fire in the stove. And, since Eva could, they never learned."

The older woman sighed. "How full of inequalities life is! If only you Eva and our Mrs. Sam Grant could be shaken up together, how nice it would be!"

"Who is she?" asked Luella politely.

"A bride young Sam brought home from somewhere. Pretty, of course. Sam's wife would be. But she's the most shiftless soul alive. Can't lift her hand to do a thing."

"Doesn't he object?"

"Gracious, no! That's what makes it so hopeless. He adores her and he can afford to pay for help. He waits on her hand and foot."

The phrase halted Luella. Hand and foot! Her own phrase. Eva had waited on her sisters and brothers hand and foot.

"Can't she really do anything?"

"Well, she doesn't. And I've heard—" Mrs. Eason lowered her voice—"that she can't even make beds or wash dishes properly. Doesn't know where to find the damper on the stove. And since she can't do things, of course, Sam does them for her."

"But how does she occupy herself?"

"Just reads and embroiders. What you said about Eva's longings reminded me of her. She does beautiful embroidery."

"What does she look like?" Little prickles ran up Luella's spine.

"Where did Mr. Grant meet her?"

"We think he met her at some girls' school. No one really knows. She's very pretty. Ash blond with brown eyes, always striking, I think. And a dimples set in crooked."

Luella's heart was beating rapidly. Who else could it be? Though she had never thought of Eva, the household drudge, as pretty.

The doorbell rang. It was Eva's brother Dan, who had started her on this quest.

"I traced you here, Luella." He acknowledged his introduction to Mrs. Eason with a bow of his handsome head. "Have you found Eva? You know I think I have a clue to her whereabouts."

Luella was thinking rapidly. "No, I haven't found her."

"I think she is living in this town. I have heard that she is married. It must be annulled, of course. His voice was brusque. "She must come home. We can't possibly spare her."

Luella wondered why she had ever thought Dan handsome, why she had never noticed the cruelty of his chin.

"I am sure you are mistaken, Dan," she said firmly. "Eva is not in Stetson."

"But I think she is. I heard she married a Sam Grant, a man with a lot of money. He'll have to settle some on her, of course, but he must give her her freedom."

That last word settled it for Luella. Freedom! Poor little Eva who had found herself for the first time in her life waited on "hand and foot" by someone who loved her.

"You are mistaken, Dan," she replied, without the least tremor of conscience. "I heard that rumor, too. And I know all about Mrs. Sam Grant. She is the most shiftless soul on earth, and only resembles your sister in the color of her hair. If you had only telephoned I could have told you that your long trip here would be wasted."

The young man turned reluctantly away, convinced at last. And Luella, looking up to meet the sudden gaze of the older woman, gave a deliberate and unadvised wink.

Calling cards, 50 for \$1.00.

Driving School Here January 9

A seven-weeks course in learning to drive an automobile, featuring at-the-wheel instruction, will be offered students of the Coquille high school beginning Tuesday, Jan. 9, it was announced today by Earl Snell, secretary of state, who sponsors these schools as a part of his state-wide program in traffic safety.

Students 15 years of age or older are eligible to enroll and may register at the Coquille high school. No operator's licenses are required for the course, but cars must be driven to and from school by licensed operators. Each pupil furnishes his own car. Classes will be held each Tuesday afternoon during the seven weeks of the school.

Instruction is given in the proper method of starting the motor, use of the clutch, shifting gears, turning and backing, stopping and starting on hills and driving in traffic. At the first session, the instructor discusses rules and regulations pertaining to the operation of motor vehicles in Oregon and comments on the proper care of the car. All subsequent classes find the students at the wheels

of their cars, actually going through the various maneuvers as they are taught.

Between classes students are urged to practice what they were taught at the preceding session because only by diligent practice can the student master each step as it is given, according to Snell.

"These schools are based on the theory that those who learn to drive in a school under the direction of a trained instructor are better—and therefore safer drivers than those who pick it up by the old hit-or-miss fashion," Snell said.

Parents are invited to attend the classes at any time.

New Circuit Cases

Dec. 28—State Industrial Accident Commission vs. Jas. P. Stinson and Frank M. Whittington.

Jan. 3—Harriet Beulah Crouch vs. Paul A. Crouch. Suit for divorce.

Jan. 3—Esta C. Calhoun vs. W. J. Conrad et al.

Calling cards, 50 for \$1.00.

Where's Elmer?!

Petty Thieves In Jail For Marshfield Burglary

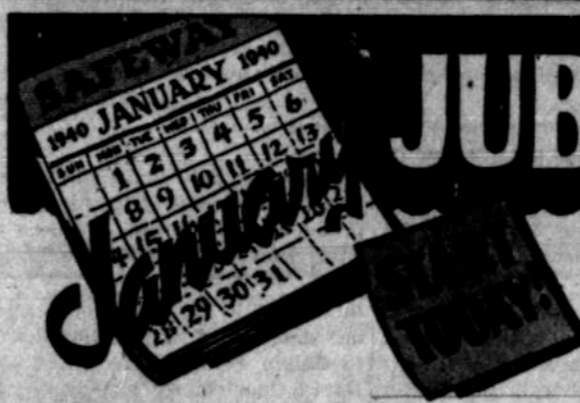
Jas. H. Phillips and Jos. Harrison, two North Bend boys, pleaded guilty in circuit court yesterday to breaking into and entering homes over there. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

The boys are already serving time for stealing chickens, rabbits, tires, gasoline, and anything else they could find loose, they having pleaded guilty in Justice Maybee's court to petit larceny. The justice sentenced them to six months in the county jail, five months of it to be suspended.

Grasse Perfume Center

The industry for extraction of odoriferous constituents of flowers is centered in Grasse, a town in the Alps Maritimes, overlooking Cannes. The flower fields stretch almost to the shores of the blue Mediterranean. Here the peasants work amid the fragrance, collecting an average of 2,000 tons of orange blossoms, more than 1,300 tons of jasmine, and more than 400 tons of violets annually. The yield of roses is enormous, for 2,200,000 pounds of the highly perfumed flowers are collected each season.

SAFEWAY STORES



JUBILEE Sales

Begin 1940 with Buy-up Savings during this great Saffeway event! Give your 1940 Food Budget a running start over living costs with a visit to Safeway this week. You'll be glad you did!

FRIDAY to MONDAY—January 5 to 8 incl. FREE C. O. D. SERVICE

COQUILLE STORE

- SUGAR White Satin 100 Lb. Sack \$5.19
- Grapefruit Glenn Air No. 2 Can 3 Cans 29c
- Pancake Flour Harvest Blossom 10 Lb. Sack 39c
- Flour Kitchen Craft 49 Lb. Sack \$1.39
- Rinso Giant Size 57c
- Salad Dressing Qt. Jar 19c
- P & G Soap Regular Bar 10 Bars 29c
- Matches 6 Box Carton 14c

- Airway Coffee 3 lbs. 39c
- Nob Hill 2 lbs. 39c
- OLEO Robin Hood 2 lb 25c
- MILK Cherub 3 cans 20c
- LUX SOAP 3 bars 17c
- B & M Beans No. 2 can 17c
- Peaches 2 1/2 can 2 for 25c
- TANG 12 oz. can 23c
- Spaghetti 2 No. 1 cans 15c

- MINCED CLAMS No. 1/2 can 10c
- OYSTERS Local canned 5 oz. can 10c
- BABY Food Libby or Stokley 3 cans 25c
- SANDWICH Spread Lunch Box qt. 37c
- BLUEING Mrs. Stewart's bottle 15c
- SYRUP Sleepy Hollow 26 oz. can 29c
- SPINACH No. 2 1/2 can 10c
- DOG FOOD No. 1 can 6 cans 25c
- TOILET SOAP White King bar 5c
- COOKIES Sunshine Fancy 25c size 23c

- Peanut Butter Sanitary Jar 2 Lb. 23c
- Honey 5 Lb. Pail 35c
- Supurb Soap Giant Package 37c

- DRY PEACHES Lb. 10c
- TAPIOCA Lb. 10c
- TEA Canterbury Black 1/4 Lb. 15c
- PEPPER Schillings 2 oz. can 6c
- SPRY SHORTENING 3 lb. can 53c
- SPLIT PEAS 2 Lb. Pkg. 15c
- SALAD OIL May Day Pint Can 17c
- LIGHT GLOBES Mazda each 15c
- WESTAG VANILLA Int. 8 oz. bottle 15c
- MACARONI 7 1/2 Lbs. 13c

- | Fruits & Vegetables | | Quality Meats | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| BANANAS Fancy Fruit Lb. 5c | ORANGES New Navels Large No Seeds Size DOZ. 19c | BACON BACK Mild Cure Lb. 17 1/2c | PORK ROAST Young Pork Lb. 13 1/2c |
| LEMONS Sunkist Thin skin Lots-of juice DOZ. 19c | ONIONS Oregon No. 1 10 Lb. Bag 17c | BEEF ROAST No. 1 Beef Lb. 12 1/2c | FRANKFURTERS Skinless Lb. 15 1/2c |
| SPUDS Klamath Falls U. S. No. 2 50 lb. bag 59c | | SAUSAGE Country Style 2 LBS. 21c | |

January Jubilee Sale Days - All This Month!