

REMEMBER

# PARAMOUNT NIGHTS

AT THE GRAND

## WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

SUMMONS

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

FRED A. BAKER, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
RENTNER CHRISTIAN HERRMANN, Defendant.

SUIT IN EQUITY

To Rentner Christian Herrmann, the above named defendant:

In the Name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby notified that you are required to appear and answer the amended complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within eight weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within eight weeks from the 22nd day of June, 1915; and if you fail so to appear or answer, on or before the 17th day of August, 1915, the same being the date of the last publication of this summons, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his said complaint, a succinct statement of which is as follows: That the said defendant be and is hereby notified that you are required to set up and allege whatever right, title, estate, interest or claim he has or claims in or to the real estate in said amended complaint described, to-wit: the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section six in township twenty-eight south, range ten west of the Willamette meridian in the County of Coos and State of Oregon, or any part thereof, and submit the same to this Court for judicial determination; that the title of plaintiff in and to said real estate and every part and parcel thereof be quieted against the said defendant and against his heirs and assigns, and against each and all persons claiming by, through or under him; and that said defendant, and his heirs and assigns, and any and all other persons claiming by, through or under him, be forever enjoined and restrained from setting up any right or claim or interest in or to the said real estate or any part or parcel thereof; that plaintiff have judgment against the said defendant for his costs and disbursements in this suit; for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet and equitable.

Service of this summons is made upon you by publication thereof in the Coquille Herald, by order of the Honorable John S. Coke, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for the County of Coos, and which order is dated the 19th day of June, 1915.

J. J. STANLEY,  
Attorney for Plaintiff,  
Coquille, Coos County, Oregon. 6-22-15

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Charles R. Phillips, deceased, and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified that they are required to present the same, duly verified with the proper vouchers therefor, to the undersigned, at the office of A. J. Sherwood, in Coquille, Coos County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1915.

LAURA J. HANSEN,  
Administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Phillips, Deceased.

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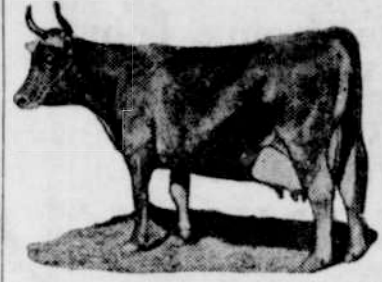
# DAIRY and CREAMERY

## MILKING THE COW.

Proper Posture and Method For Securing Best Results.

Years of experience on dairy farms and seeing cows milked on many farms in the capacity of dairy testing have afforded me opportunities for study of the relationship that should exist between the cow and her milker, and the various methods employed by milkers in drawing milk from the cow, writes C. Van Vuren in Hoard's Dairyman.

If the milker is seated squarely, with erect posture, on a well made stool of convenient height (usually ten to thirteen inches) and just far enough from the cow that his arms will be almost fully extended when milking her, and if the cow is standing with her right



Apart from milk production the Brown Swiss exceed most other breeds in beauty and disposition. Upon the sides of Swiss mountains the cattle graze, where they acquire a strong and rugged constitution. Because of their stamina and their not being of a nervous disposition they more easily withstand the inroads of cattle disease, which is very prevalent in most breeds today. The cow shown is a Brown Swiss of pure breeding and high milk production.

hind leg set back, then the hands of the milker will be all that comes in contact with the cow during the process of milking. The milk pail should be held between the knees of the milker and not more than six inches below the teats.

The milk should be drawn by pressure of the full hands encircling the teat. Milking with the full hand is often impossible with beginners, and then stripping must be resorted to. The udder should not be swayed or pulled downward, but should be held almost motionless. If the arms or wrists of the milker get tired while milking, then resting his elbows on his thighs may be helpful. The practice of holding the hand on the teat close against the udder tends to develop a feat of uniform thickness throughout. Stripping tends to taper the teat, and sometimes a sort of cushion forms where the teat is attached to the udder. For the lower part of the teat is drawn out in stripping.

Whenever possible, milk from the fore quarters should be drawn first. Cows that yield most of the milk from the fore quarters are rare. As usually the cow lets down her milk more readily in the rear quarters and yields more milk from these, the tendency often is that the milker draws this milk first. If this is done the cow may yield even more milk from the rear quarters and develop a funnel shaped udder. Drawing milk from a fore quarter on one side and from a rear quarter on the other side is practiced by some milkers. This may be all right if the quarters are begun alternately.

All the milk that is let down into the teat should be drawn out with each pressure of the hand. If this is not done it may develop a hard milking cow. Try to milk a full stream that causes foam to rise in the pail without hurting the cow. If it hurts her ease the pressure on her teat. Experience has taught me that the cow's udder can be milked dry with the full hand and that stripping is unnecessary. A few gentle pressures upward against the milk clump usually bring down the last drops of milk. This is the method of calves.

## Effect of Oats on Milk Flavor.

There is very little basis for the idea that oats in the feed of a dairy cow makes any decided difference in the flavor of her milk, according to recent data collected by the department of agriculture. Trials were made in which fifty persons expressed their preference as to flavor of milk, and there was no real decided opinion between oats and a ration of corn and bran. Oats, corn, alfalfa hay, cottonseed meal, bran and other concentrated dairy feeds—all will produce a fine flavored milk when fed in proper proportions with other feeds, and there is no substantial evidence that any one of them is particularly superior to the others.

## Cooling the Cream.

It is well to remember that it is the cooling of cream and not the mere fact of getting it into water that is so important. If the cream is stirred frequently it will in a few minutes be reduced to the same temperature as the water in the tank, while if put into the tank without stirring it may remain warm for several hours. It is needless to say that just so long as the cream remains warm the bacteria, which even under the most sanitary conditions have gained access to the cream, will not be hindered in their growth.

GET YOUR Butter Wrappers AT THE Herald Office

# INFORMATION ON MILEAGE

Facts Being Collected by the Department of Agriculture.

## COST OF OUR HIGHWAYS.

Results of the Canvass Will Serve as a Basis For Estimating the Relative Values of the Different Kinds of Highways Throughout the Country.

The United States department of agriculture is now gathering information which, when complete, should not only give the total mileage of public roads in the United States and their cost, but should serve as a basis for estimating the relative value of the different kinds of highways. Some 15,000 sets of inquiry blanks have already been distributed through the state highway commissions, and some of these are now beginning to come back to the department. Each set consists of four cards.

Of these the first asks for information on the mileage of different classes of roads in the county to which it is sent. The mileage does not include, of course, streets in cities and towns. The roads are divided into ten classes as follows: Brick paved, concrete, macadam, with the addition of some substance such as asphalt, oil or tar; plain macadam, gravel, shell, or other hard surfaced roads, sand and gravel, ordinary earth roads properly constructed and, finally, unimproved roads. The second card asks for information in regard to the tax rate for the roads and the amount of work and money expended on them.

The third blank is concerned with the names of local road officials and the fourth with facts in regard to the bond issues and the indebtedness of the counties for their road systems. As there are approximately 3,000 counties in the United States, in many of which the mileage has never been estimated, it is hardly probable that this preliminary survey will be exact. The department, however, will be able to detect any excessively inaccurate report, for the road mileage per square mile of territory does not vary greatly. Except in desert or undeveloped country less than half a mile of public road to every square mile of territory is rare, while in the most thickly populated rural sections the maximum is no more than two and one-half or three miles. Thus in France there is an average for the entire country of 1.75 to a square mile. In Italy, however, this has fallen to 0.82, possibly on account of the mountainous character of much of the peninsula and of Sicily and Sardinia.

In America the average is approximately 0.90 mile, which in view of the fact that much of the country is sparsely settled seems unduly high. An explanation, however, is to be found in the fact that in many states the law provides that each section line shall be a public road. Thus, for example, there are in the state of Iowa alone more than 104,000 miles of legal highways, manifestly a much larger mileage than is required by traffic.

When the information in regard to the existing roads which the department is now seeking is complete it is the intention to continue the inquiry year after year in order to ascertain the desirability and economy of the various highways. The data thus collected should be useful to road engineers all over the country, and it is hoped that county agents and others interested in improvement of agriculture will do their best to facilitate the collection of the desired information.

## CONCRETE ROADS DURABLE.

Wayne County, Mich., Replaces Macadam Roads With Cement.

Cost of maintaining all the highways in Wayne county, Mich., outside of the city of Detroit, was reduced to \$23,000 last year, representing a saving of \$7,140 over the previous year, according to the eighth annual report of the board of county commissioners. This reduction is credited to the replacement of certain macadam roads with concrete pavement.

Ample justification for the adoption of the concrete road as the standard type of construction is found by the commissioners in the fact that there are over 100 miles of concrete road in Wayne county, some of it in its sixth year of service, without the semblance of a rut and without a single twenty-five foot section having been taken up and replaced since the county has been building and developing this type of road. It is comparatively low in first cost; it is free from dust; it furnishes good traction for all types of vehicles; it is not slippery; it is durable; it does not require excessive yearly maintenance charges; it is usable 265 days in the year irrespective of weather.

As a result of the success of the Wayne county roads the city of Detroit built or let contracts for 139,107 square yards of concrete streets previous to 1913 and last eight similar streets in that year aggregating 73,392 square yards. Wyandotte, Mich.; Oakland county, adjoining Wayne, and Windsor and Walkerville, Ontario, have all built or contracted for a considerable yardage of concrete streets and roads. It is estimated that \$25,000,000 worth of the type of construction will be built this year in this country and Canada.

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# The Girl He Left Behind Him

By F. A. MITCHEL.

John Hobbs was a Yorkshireman, born on his father's farm, worked on his father's farm and was contented on his father's farm. He had received only a few years' schooling, but he was a bit of a philosopher in his own way. He was engaged to be married to Ellen Briery and expected to inherit her father's farm and live and die there. Ellen was a high strung, emotional girl and when the war with Germany broke out insisted that John should enlist.

"What for?" asked John.

"Why, all the men are enlisting."

"It seems to me, if that's so, some one 'ad better stay 'ome and do the farmin'."

"But think of the excitement of going off to the war with the flags flying, the drums beating and the band playing 'The Girl I Left Behind Me!'"

"'And hobblin' back singin' 'The Leg I Left Behind Me!'"

"John, I'm afraid you're a coward." John looked at her, leaning on the spade with which he had been digging, then threw it down and said: "I can't stand that from the girl I love. I'm goin' to enlist."

"Forgive me," said Ellen, throwing her arms about him. "I knew you weren't afraid to go to the war. I thought you needed a little prodding."

"I'm goin' to war to please you. I don't believe in wars. The fellers that go either don't come back or, if they do, they find the excitement all over and people talkin' about somethin' else. They don't cut no figure at all. The fellers that stayed at 'ome has got the jobs, and the soldier 'as to git a livin' the best way 'e can."

"Don't fear for that, Johnny, dear. I'll be free to welcome you back, and if you are married I'll take care of you for the rest of your life."

She kissed him and patted him to make him feel better about the sacrifice he was making, but Johnny refused to be comforted. However, he went to the nearest recruiting station and enlisted. When he marched away with the regimental band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me" Ellen stood by the roadside waving her handkerchief at him, her eyes bedimmed with tears.

One day, the better part of a year later, a discharged soldier, walking along a road in Yorkshire on one flesh leg and a wooden one, met a man with a hoe on his shoulder.

"Mister," said the ex-soldier, "I've been to the war. It was taken prisoner by the Germans on the battlefield. All except my leg that was shot off and wasn't worth anything. I been a prisoner for months, but was hex changed long ago and sent 'ome. I went from this place and want to ask you about some people I left 'ere. Wot's become o' Ellen Briery?"

"Wot's Ellen Briery to you?" snarled the man.

"Wot's she to me? A good deal, seemt' that I went to the war for 'er sake and left my leg in Belgium for 'er sake too."

"Are you John 'Obbs?"

"Fauncy I are, wot's left o' me. Besides my leg, my right 'and 'as gone and my left heye."

"And you've come back to marry your sweet heart?"

"I'm fauncy. She promised to take care o' me for the rest o' my life if I come back maimed."

The man looked thoughtful, stroked his beard, changed the leg he was standing on several times, then said:

"This 'ere promisin' to take care o' any one for life is a bad business."

"'Ow so?"

"I promised to take care of a woman for 'er life, and I'm a dolt o' it, but it's 'ard job. I wouldn't mind givin' 'er to you to take care of you."

"I don't want 'er. I want Ellen Briery, the girl I left behind me when I went to the war and the girl I went to the war to please."

"I'm sorry you did that."

"Why?"

"Well, your goin' to the war got me into a lot o' trouble. I was mighty independent in them days. I 'ad no worryment wotsoever. A girl took a shine to me and married me. I ain't 'ad no peace since."

"Is that, wot comes o' matrimony?"

"That's wot come to me. See 'ere, young fellow. I fancy it was very 'ard stayin' in German 'ospital and the savin' your leg and your fingers behind you and losin' your eye, but you missed a lot o' troubles worse than that by goin'."

"Wot troubles?"

"The troubles o' matrimony. You missed 'em; I got 'em."

"'Ow so?"

"I married the girl you left behind you."

"Wot! You married Ellen Briery?"

"I did. I knew that a feller named John 'Obbs that 'ad gone to the war was expectin' to marry 'er when 'e got back—'if he ever did git back—and I thought I was wrongin' 'im. I don't mind doin' the best I can to make amends. If you want 'er I'll fight out and say nothin' about it, leavin' 'er to you."

John Hobbs thought awhile before accepting or declining this very self sacrificing offer. Finally he said:

"That's very kind 'eard o' you, my friend, but seemt' 'ow you and Ellen is married it wouldn't be 'onourable o' me to crowd you out. I'm goin' to my father and mother, and I fancy they'll be glad to take care o' me. So long."

And he stumped on.

# Telephone Directory

The July telephone directory is now being distributed. Careful use of the directory will improve your service. Call by Number. If you do not receive a copy of the new directory promptly, call Chief Operator.

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