

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

J. RED A. BAKER, Plaintiff,
vs.
BERTNER CHRISTIAN HERRMANN, Defendant.

To Rentier Christian Herrmann, the above named defendant:

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 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 10th day of June, 1915.

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

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By Virtue of an execution duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Coos, State of Oregon, dated the 24 day of July, 1915, in a certain action in the Circuit Court for said County and State, wherein John A. Roebbling Sons Company, a corporation as plaintiff recovered judgment against Clarence Gould for the sum of Three Hundred Sixty One and 68-100 Dollars, on the 5th day of Jan. 1915.

Notice is hereby given that I will on the 27 day of August, 1915, at the Court House Door, in Coquille, Oregon in Coquille in said County, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: The north half of the south east quarter, section thirty, township twenty-four, south range eleven west of the Willamette meridian Coos County Oregon, containing eighty acres more or less taken and levied upon as the property of the said Clarence Gould, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in favor of John A. Roebbling Sons Company against said Clarence Gould with interest thereon, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.

ALFRED JOHNSON, Jr.,
Sheriff.

Dated at Coquille July 26, 1915.
7-25-15

Have you paid the printer.

The Thrice-a-Week Edition of the New York World

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly. No other Newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price.

The years 1914-15 have been the most extraordinary in the history of modern times. They witnessed the outbreak of the great European war, a struggle so titanic that it makes all others look small.

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THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the Coquille Herald together for one year for \$2.00.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.50.

DAIRY LORE.

The two things that determine the real worth of the cow are her production and the cost of production.

Healthy cows kept in healthy condition will produce good milk if the milk is rightly handled.

The Holstein Breeders' association now boasts of having 300 cows that have made over thirty pounds of butter in a week.

A lick of meal in the manger will always bring the cows home promptly at milking time.

It pays to please and satisfy a cow. A happy cow is a profitable cow.

FEEDING COWS FOR MILK PRODUCTION

There are no hard and fast rules to be followed in feeding cattle. The man in charge of a herd, to obtain the best results, must study the demands and requirements of each cow, says Hoard's Dairyman. When the statement is made, "Feed a pound of grain for each three or four pounds of milk produced," it is but a general direction.

The amount of roughage fed should be about two-thirds of the entire ration and the grain one-third.

When cows first freshen they should be fed lightly and as they come to their milk flow the grain should be gradually increased. The increase may be kept up so long as the cow returns a profitable flow of milk for grain consumed and does not go beyond the danger point in feeding, which is fifteen to eighteen pounds of grain per cow per day. When the cow has reached her maximum production then the grain should be reduced a little in order to make sure that not too much grain is being fed. It may be said that cows producing more than twenty-five pounds of milk per day will not require quite as much feed per given amount of milk as cows producing less, for no matter how much milk a cow produces



Although of rather small size, as dairy cows go, the Jersey is a splendid producer of milk rich in butter fat. In quantity of production the Jersey also stands in the front rank. As a family cow the Jersey is unequalled, being a very persistent milker. Often it is difficult to dry up a Jersey cow, and she will give milk right up to calving time. The Jersey cow shown is owned by the Delaware Agricultural college.

The maintenance ration must be supplied, which is a large portion of the entire ration fed to the cow.

As the cow decreases in milk flow the grain should be decreased accordingly. When the cow is dry, if she is in good flesh, no grain need be given providing she is fed a good quality of roughage, such as clover hay and corn silage.

There is nothing like knowing the amount of grain and the amount of feed fed every day to determine when the greatest returns or the most profitable returns are being secured. The milk sheet will readily indicate whether the cow is receiving all the grain she should have, whether she is properly milked and cared for, etc. If it does not seem advisable to weigh the milk each day we would urge that it be weighed at least once a week.

FEEDING THE CALF.

Grain Ration Should Be Fed Dry, Not Given in the Milk.

In feeding skim milk to calves it should be warmed to body temperature and always fed sweet, writes C. S. Greene in Rural New Yorker. All milks and buckets used in feeding should be kept sweet and clean, as much damage may be caused by insanitary methods. Feeding three times a day is beneficial while the calf is young, but at the age of two or three months twice a day is all that is necessary.

A good grain ration may be made of three parts cornmeal, three parts ground oats, one part wheat bran and one part oil meal. It is better to feed this immediately after the milk in the same bucket instead of mixing it with the milk. In this way the dry grain is eaten slowly, giving it a chance to be masticated and mixed with the saliva instead of being washed down with the milk.

A little hay should be given once or twice a day after the calf is three or four weeks old. For this purpose there is nothing better than fine second crop alfalfa clover well cured. If this is not available early cut clover or alfalfa will answer the purpose if of fine quality. The grain ration can be increased gradually as the calf grows, the usual amount being from a half to a pound of grain for every 100 pounds live weight of the calf, but of course this must be regulated by the feeder. Do not make any abrupt changes in feed, but make them very gradually, extending over at least two weeks for a complete change like from hay to grass.

The Power of Sympathy

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

When the Spanish-American war broke out Ralph and Edgar Townsend, brothers, enlisted in the same regiment of sharpshooters and were assigned to the same company. One day they were out on the picket line sniping for the Spaniards. Their position was behind a stone wall, its continuity broken here and there. Ralph was on one side of a gap, while Edgar was on the other side, the opening between them being eight or ten yards.

Edgar concluded to make a dash to join his brother. He had passed safely over all but a couple of yards of the distance when Ralph saw a Spanish sharpshooter taking aim at his brother. Ralph had just emptied his piece or he would have shot the Spaniard. As it was, he sprang between him and Edgar and received a shot which, grazing the spine, paralyzed his lower limbs. He was discharged from the service and sent home, where he submitted to an operation that partly restored his locomotive powers, but he was in a measure crippled for life.

As soon as the war was over Edgar Townsend rejoined his brother, resolving to devote the rest of his life to him. Ralph was twenty years old, Edgar twenty-two. Ralph would not admit that he was crippled and was very sensitive at the mention of his being so. As for Edgar making any change whatever in his life's plans on his account he would not hear of it, nor did Ralph seem to realize that he had sacrificed himself for his brother. He considered what he had done simply in the line of his duty as a soldier. Edgar, on the contrary, was impressed with the idea that his brother had taken a burden which he should have borne himself.

Nevertheless as soon as Edgar saw that Ralph was averse to such an interpretation of the status between them, he refrained from any mention of it, and wherever it was possible to conceal any sacrifice he made for his brother he did so. He soon came to studying Ralph's wishes, and wherever they conflicted with his own, made pretense that what Ralph wanted was distasteful to him.

The cause Edith Payne into the lives of the brothers. She was sympathetic with Ralph, but her heart went out to Edgar. The one she loved as one who needed her, the other she loved as one she needed. Edgar, noting that his brother was daily growing more dependent on her, refrained from paying her any marked attention.

As time went on Edgar perceived that Edith was growing to be a necessity to Ralph. Moreover, he noticed that while Edith was devoted to Ralph, there were indications that her heart was setting toward himself. One day when he and Edith were speaking of Ralph Edgar said to her:

"I feel it my duty to say to you, Edith, that I have what perhaps has passed unnoticed by you. Ralph loves you."

The girl paled, and she had cause to pale. She loved Edgar and she knew that while his brother held this view, Edgar was lost to her. He would never stand between his brother and her.

"I hope," she said presently, "that you are mistaken."

"As I hope," said Edgar, "if you think you cannot respond, that you are mistaken. Our attentions to those dependent upon us often draw us to them with far greater force than we realize."

Edith sighed. She knew that the man she loved was endeavoring to persuade her to give herself to the man she only pitied. But she said nothing more. She knew what Edgar would have her do. She did not know his feelings toward her, but she surmised that he had no desire to possess her himself. Even if he had he would give her up to his brother.

Soon after this brief dialogue Edgar went away for a time, leaving Edith and Ralph together. Before his departure he said to Edith, "I hope when I return to find that you have decided to make Ralph happy."

It was thus that Edith was led to bear a part of the burden of the man she loved by giving herself to the man she did not love. She considered what he had said to her a command, and she would not disobey. When Edgar returned she told him that she and Ralph were engaged.

She looked Edith in the eye when she made the announcement, hoping to see him wince. If it was a shock to him he concealed it so well that she was deceived. From that time she gave herself up more and more to Ralph's companionship, and when the wedding day came went with him to the altar a martyr.

Then Edgar, feeling that his brother no longer needed him as before, spent much of his time away from him. Some said he did not dare trust himself near his brother's wife.

As the years sped on Ralph Townsend grew more and more helpless, his wife more and more devoted to him. Ten years after his marriage he died. Those who knew of the sacrifice that had been made supposed that Edith and Edgar would quickly come together. They have been disappointed. Four years after Edith became a widow she and Edgar had not married. It is said that she illustrates Edgar's words to her years before, "Our attentions to those dependent upon us often draw us to them with far greater force than we realize."

Edgar is still a bachelor.

SHORTENS THE HAUL.

By establishing good roads the highway becomes an inducement to the farmer to transport farm produce in motor trucks, which make possible more trips to market each day when the distance is not too great. It also has the economic effect of expanding the farming area from which a city may draw its produce. By thus drawing more lands into its garden area it increases the value of those lands and enlarges the supply of produce in the market.

This exerts a twofold influence—first, by increasing the supply of produce in the market, and second, by reducing the transportation cost. The logic may be explained as follows: To make a rough and soft road smooth and hard is the equivalent to reducing a railroad curve to a straight line—it shortens the haul—for distance may be shortened as well by horse and mules as by miles.—E. A. Jones, Pennsylvania.

AVOID GRADES IN ROADS.

By Relocating Many Old Highways Cost of Hauling Can Be Reduced.

According to a government report, the average life of horses and automobiles may be increased and the cost of hauling reduced by relocating many old roads and the more scientific laying out of new ones. The natural tendency is to build a straight road, whether it goes over steep grades or hills or not. Pulling over these grades naturally adds to the wear and tear on horses and vehicles.

The doctrine of the government is that the longest way around may often be the shortest and most economical



AN UNNECESSARY GRADE.

way home and that frequently by building a highway around a hill or grade but little appreciable damage is added, and this is more than offset by the reduced strain of hauling.

The chief drawback from the farm owner's point of view is that the laying out of roads on this principle of avoiding grades necessitates in some cases running the road through good farm land or orchards or pastures instead of going around the farm line and building the road through old, worn-out fields and over rocky knolls. The individual landowner will naturally raise a question as to whether the cutting up of his property by a road will yield individual advantages and so benefit his community as to offset the loss of such land for a road.

In this connection the government points out that the rounding of a road and the resulting traffic through a good farm, where there are good sheep, cattle, horses, grain, fruit or vegetables, has a certain advertising value and in many instances makes the land more valuable. In other cases the importance of such a level road to the community is so great it might well repay those using the road to give the farmer the equivalent in land equally good in place of what he has sacrificed to the common welfare.

At any rate, the government is now taking special pains to make clear the economic advantage of avoiding steep grades in roads, even at some sacrifice of better land. Investigation shows that the laying out of such roads over hills has resulted more from attention to the preservation of farm lines than from scientific attention to the problem of road building.

According to the testimony of farmers consulted, where a horse might be able to pull 3,000 pounds on a level road it would have difficulty in pulling 3,000 pounds up a steep hill. The size of the load, therefore, tends to be measured by the grade of the largest hill on the road to market. In many cases actual experiment shows that the relocating of roads around hills has been accomplished either with no addition in road length in some instances or with the adding of only a few feet to the highway in others.

Maine Prisoners Work on Roads.

For the first time in the history of New England prisoners have been put to work on the roads. Maine has taken the initiative in the movement, and recently twenty prisoners from the Cumberland county jail were put to work on the highways. So far the experiment appears to be a success.

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