

OUR FIRST BATTLE IN WORLD'S WAR

The following account of the attack made by German submarines on the American fleet which was transporting our army to France, was told by one of the gunners of the fleet to a correspondent of the New York Times:

It was just past midnight. The flotilla was sweeping through a calm sea, miles from the point of debarkation, and tense nerves were beginning to relax.

The sky was cloudy and the moon obscured, but the phosphorescence of water, common in those latitudes at this season, marked the prow and wake of the advancing ships with lines of smoky flame. It was this, perhaps, that saved us from disaster—this and the keenness of American eyes and the straightness of American shooting.

From the high-fung superstructure of a big ship one of the eager lookouts (the watch had just been changed and the newcomers were on the quiver for danger) noted an unwonted shining foam on the port bow. In a second he realized that here at last was the reality of peril. It could be nothing else than the periscope of a submarine.

The Germans were not less swift in action. Almost at the moment that the alarm was given a gleaming line of bubbles, scarce twenty feet from the bow of one of the transports, wherein thousands were sleeping unconscious, announced the torpedo with its fatal burden of explosive. Then, as my informant said:

"Hell broke loose. Our (the big ship's) helm was jammed over. Firing every gun available, we swung in a wide circle out of line to the left. Smaller ship split into our place and from what the lookout told me I think one of her shells must have landed almost right over the submarine. But they are impossible to hit when submerged and the periscope is no target anyway."

"They fired three, if not four torpedoes. It was God's mercy that they all went astray among so many of our ships. One passed just astern. As you see, our helm jamming was absolutely providential."

"Naturally the old—acted quite differently from what the Boches expected; otherwise they might have got us. It was simply extraordinary. We drove right at them (really, I suppose, the safest thing to do, as the bow gives the smallest mark to shoot at) and it seemed to have rattled Brother Boche considerably. After all, we draw enough water to smash a submarine at a level of the periscope awash, and no doubt he did not care to wait for us. Or perhaps a lucky shot disposed of him. We can't be certain either way. Anyhow, he disappeared, and we saw no more of him."

"The whole business lasted only about a minute and a half. I know, because one of those Easterners from somewhere in Maine (the speaker boasted California origin) coolly timed the mix-up, with a stop-watch. But, believe me, it added more than that to my life."

"While the thing was happening I had no time for anything but to attend to my job. Afterwards I found myself sweating and my breast heaving as if I had run five miles. The other boys told me the same thing, but we got a compliment on the rapidity with which the guns were served, so I guess it didn't interfere any with our action."

A second attack was made the next morning. Every one on the transports was excitedly talking of the thrilling events of the night, says the Times correspondent when—

Suddenly there came a wild yell from one of the leading transports. Though the "jackies" affect to dispute it, I was assured that it was a far-sighted youngster from Arizona (a "blessed new-joined rookie," as a comrade here who told me, termed him) who first descried and thus announced the deadly line of bubbles.

No periscope was visible this time, and for the first moments those on the bridges of the attendant destroyers were incredulous. Then an unmistakable bubble line, clear across the bows, put the certainty of danger beyond question.

Once again fortune favored us. The submarine was in front instead of in the deadliest position, on the flank toward the rear. Perhaps the U-boat commander was rattled by the magnitude of his opportunity. Perhaps one of his excited pirates let fly too soon. Anyway, it is agreed by experts that he would have been far more dangerous had he waited unseen until part at least of the flotilla had passed beyond him.

Dearly did the Germans pay for their error. Like a striking rattlesnake one of our destroyers darted between a couple of the transports. Her nose was so deep in the sea as to be almost buried, while a great wave at the stern threw a shower of spray on soldiers massed at the transport's bow. One of them told me he thought

the commander crazy. "Why," said he, "he ran her right along the lines of bubbles like a hound following a trail." I said, "God help 'em! The next one will get 'em for sure!"

But that young naval officer knew what he was about. As he flashed at nearly forty miles an hour across the spot where the Commander judged the submarine was hidden, he gave orders, and this one certainly fulfilled expectations. A column of smoke and foam rose a hundred feet in the air, and in the waterspout that followed it the soldiers on the nearest transport (she had swung in a headlong curve to the left) distinguished clearly pieces of wood and steel, and some dark-blue fragments that a moment before had been living men.

Any uncertainty was impossible. Transport after transport passed through floating oil, streaked with slimy red and patched with wreckage. This submarine, at least had timed his hour too well. He had had met the American flotilla as he was ordered, but never would he report his achievement.

As in all tragedies, the note of comedy was not wanting. It was supplied by a negro stevedore on one of the largest transports. This darky had been throughout the voyage especially apprehensive concerning submarines, and when the supreme moment came he, at least, was determined to miss no opportunity.

As the cry of alarm rang out a black figure made one huge leap to the mast and shinned up the rigging as if the devil was at his heels. When the excitement was over an officer called up: "Hullo, there, you come down. It's all over now."

But the occupant of the masthead knew better. Said he:

"Me come down there? Man, I won't never come down. You can be drowned if you likes, but I stays here. I tell you sah, I see going to save mah life, I is."

Americans should be glad, says the Times account, that her soldiers and sailors were not found wanting when they met for the first time this cruellest of war's alarms; and a French officer remarked when he heard the story of the voyage of the transports:

"If your boys can come through such experience without losing their heads, we can be sure there will be no panics in the American army. This war is terrible for new troops, and I know it, but I would sooner pass through a Verdun battle a second time than be waked from sleep by a submarine alarm on the Atlantic."

BOON FOR SMALL CREDITORS.

One of the most important acts of the last legislature, which has just gone into effect is the Small Claims Act, which renders it possible to collect accounts of \$20 or less through the Justices' courts at a slight expense. It does away with the usual court formalities and really creates a Small Claims department in all the Justices' courts of the state. The notice of the claim is issued by the justice of the peace and the defendant is required to pay a fee of only \$1 for such procedure. In courts where the justice of the peace is given no salary, the expense is met by the county court.

An additional 50 cents is paid to the officer who serves the notice, which is added to any judgment given the plaintiff. In case the defendant fails to appear before the court in not less than 5 nor more than 10 days, decision will be made in favor of the plaintiff. Witnesses are not necessary but will be allowed to give evidence, although the taking of testimony will be informal. If the defendant is dissatisfied with the decision, the case may be taken to the Circuit court, providing the defendant pays an attorney fee of \$10 extra, if the judgment is not made in his favor.

Coquille Red Cross Auxiliary.

A meeting was called July 11, by J. E. Norton, chairman of the Red Cross Drive, at the Red Cross rooms. A Red Cross Auxiliary was organized and the following officers elected: Chairman—Miss Clare Sherwood.

United States Flagship Pennsylvania

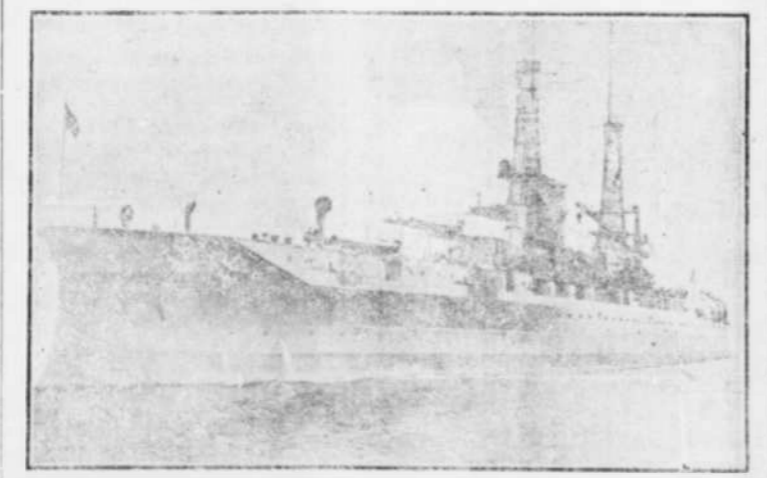


Photo by American Press Association. The Pennsylvania, one of the most powerful warships afloat, of 31,500 tons, succeeded the Wyoming as flagship of the Atlantic fleet. She carries twelve fourteen-inch guns and cost more than \$7,000,000.

PERCENTAGE BAD

County Agent Smith has been going over the county with Dr. C. M. Gardner, assistant state veterinarian, during the past two weeks, and they have in that time tested 27 herds of cattle for tuberculosis, ten in the Coquille section, eight on the lower Coquille and nine in the Coos Bay section. Only one animal out of 184 in the latter section was found to be infected. On this side of the county, however, the returns were not so satisfactory. Of the 641 cattle examined, 61, or nearly ten per cent, were found to be affected, and in one herd on the lower river there were 21 out of 29. In another there were 29 and in a third ten.

Of the affected animals about forty were in the early stages of the disease which had only attacked some glands, and the meat could be used for feeding. It is thought, without danger. The disease may manifest itself first in the glands, the joints or the lungs. A cough is no criterion, as sound animals will often cough while some that are seriously affected will not. When animals react to the tuberculin test, however, the quarters in which they have been kept must be disinfected before any indemnity can be obtained. The state and county together pay the owner of an infected animal that is over two years old \$25 when it is killed if it is a grade, and \$37.50 if it is a registered animal.

In this connection it may be noted that two valuable registered bulls were found victims of the disease in herds that had become seriously infected. Often a single animal will infect an entire herd.

This test was not compulsory and only about one in ten of dairy cattle of the county were examined. There is a test coming soon, though, that cannot be evaded. Under the provisions of a state law enacted last winter, every herd must be tested once a year, and this law will be put into effect just as soon as the necessary number of veterinarians can be secured.

Mr. Smith and Dr. Gardner found many dairymen who were not willing to have their herds tested now because this is the height of the producing season and butterfat commands an abnormally high price at this time. Of course this is a very short sighted view to take when the disease spreads so rapidly once it is introduced in a herd. It is like letting a little fire grow to a big one because you are too busy to stop to put it out.

It is said that the winter is the worst season for the spread of this disease, because then the cows being dry are not kept in so good condition, and with lowered vitality and stormy weather they are much more susceptible to it.

In a very large proportion of the herds only a single infected cow was found; but to allow that one cow to innoculate the rest would be a ruinous policy.

Another thing which goes farther than any dollars and cents proposition is the fact that most cases of tuberculosis among men, women and children are of the same type of the disease that prevails among cattle. For some reason infants are especially susceptible to it. Are you sure that the milk you are feeding the baby you love so well is not from a tuberculous cow? You cannot be unless the cow has been tested for tuberculin.

The only safe way is for the dairymen to test every year and know that his animals are all right. Otherwise he may wake up too late and find that all his cattle are infected. Quite a number of men in this county who had been warned in time neglected the warning and have had a very unpleasant awakening.

A meeting was called July 11, by J. E. Norton, chairman of the Red Cross Drive, at the Red Cross rooms. A Red Cross Auxiliary was organized and the following officers elected: Chairman—Miss Clare Sherwood.

Vice Chairman—Mrs. Ruth Candlish. Secretary—Mrs. Mamie Slagle. Treasurer—Mrs. Marvin Lyons. Chairman of Military Relief Committee—J. E. Norton.

Chairman of Co-operation Committee—Mrs. Virginia Lamb. Chairman of Com. of Hospital Supplies—Mrs. Mabel Hazard. Chairman of Packing and Shipping Committee—Mrs. Georgia Richmond. Miss Sherwood visited the Red Cross headquarters at Marshfield and conferred with Mrs. Kate Lando, and Dr. Mings, chairman of the Military Relief Committee.

Dr. Mings suggested ways and means of conducting the work, similar to the way it is being conducted elsewhere.

Mrs. Lando will come to Coquille to complete the organization as soon as samples of approved work are returned from San Francisco. Auxiliary headquarters will be established where the work will be done under the supervision of three each day.

It is to be hoped that everyone will come forward and do his little "bit" in this great work.

Strayed.

Lost or Strayed—Shepherd pup, black with gray spots around head. \$10.00 reward for return to Jap Yoakam.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY ON FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That under and by virtue of an Execution and Order of Sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Coos on the 18th day of July, 1917, in a certain cause in said Court pending wherein C. T. Skeels is plaintiff, and J. W. Rutledge, in person, and J. W. Rutledge as Administrator of the estate of Clara E. Rutledge, deceased, are defendants being case No. 4784 of the said Court and commanding me to sell the hereinafter described real property to satisfy the sum of \$2700.00 with interest at 6% from 25th day of June, 1917, and taxes \$2.58 and attorney fee of \$50.00, together with disbursements \$16.00, together with accruing costs. I WILL ON SATURDAY, THE 1st DAY OF September, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the County Court House in the City of Coquille, Coos County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in and to the following described real property, to-wit:

Beginning at a post marked "C. S." on the quarter section line 5.94 chains east of the quarter section corner on the west boundary of section 31, in township 27 South of range 12 west of the Willamette Meridian in Oregon; and running thence east 5.92 chains along the said quarter section line; thence north 9.72 chains to the south boundary of a roadway 45 links wide; thence west 5.02 chains along the south boundary line of said roadway; thence south 9.72 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing five acres of land, more or less, all in Coos County, Oregon.

Said sale being made subject to redemption in the manner provided by law.

W. W. Gage, Sheriff of Coos County, Oregon. Dated July 24th, 1917.

SUMMONS.

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

Vesta Lewis, Plaintiff,

vs.

James B. Lewis, Defendant.

To James B. Lewis, 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 complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within six weeks from the 17th day of July, 1917, and if you fail so to appear and answer on or before the 28th day of August, 1917, the same being the date of the last publication of this summons, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in her said complaint, a succinct statement of which is as follows: That the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant be annulled, set aside and held for naught; that plaintiff be awarded the care and custody of the two minor children, Asa Lewis and Kathryn Lewis; and for such other and further relief in the premises as to the court may seem meet and equitable.

Service of this summons is made upon you by publication thereof in the Coquille Herald, a newspaper published in Coquille, Coos County, Oregon, for a period of six weeks beginning with the 17th day of July 1917, by order of the Honorable James Watson, County Judge of Coos County, Oregon, dated the 17th day of July, 1917.

J. J. STANLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff. 44-50 Address: Coquille, Oregon.

Are You One of Them?

There are a great many people who would be very much benefited by taking Chamberlain's Tablets for a weak or disordered stomach. Are you one of them? Mrs. M. R. Searl, Baldwinville, N. Y., relates her experience in the use of these tablets: "I had a bad spell with my stomach about six months ago, and was troubled for two or three weeks with gas

and severe pains in the pit of my stomach. Our druggist advised me to take Chamberlain's Tablets. I took a bottle home and the first dose relieved me wonderfully, and I kept on taking them until I was cured." These tablets do not relieve pain, but after the pain has been relieved may prevent its recurrence.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY ON FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That under and by virtue of an Execution and Order of Sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Douglas on the 25th day of June, 1917, in a certain cause in said Court pending wherein L. J. Reilly, as receiver, plaintiff, and Rogue River Farm Products Co., a corporation, James B. Young, Mrs. James B. Young, F. C. Nolf and Clara Nolf, defendants, and commanding me to sell the hereinafter described real property to satisfy the sum of \$2950.00 with interest at 6% from March 13th, 1917, less the sum of \$1490.50 credited upon said judgment on the 28th day of April, 1917, as the proceeds of the sale of the real property in Douglas County, and costs and disbursements \$24.30, together with accruing costs. I WILL ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the County Court House in the City of Coquille, Coos County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in and to the following described real property, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of section eighteen, township twenty-nine south, range ten west, W. M., Coos County, Oregon.

Said sale being made subject to redemption in the manner provided by law.

W. W. Gage, Sheriff of Coos County, Oregon. Dated June 29th, 1917. 42-46

E. E. JOHNSON

Lumber---Silos---Shingles

WHY WASTE GREEN FEED AND BUY HAY?

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Wisconsin or Stave

Any size from 8x20 ft., 15 tons to 16x36 ft., 155 tons

Prices on lumber and any information on lumber and silos cheerfully given.

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Bandon Beaches

Bracing sea air and fine beaches. Fishing, hunting, surf-bathing, catching crabs and digging clams are some of the diversions. Good hotels provide ample accommodations for all comers.

Lakeside

Located on Ten Mile Lake. Fine fishing, good hotels and camping places. One of the best localities to spend your summer vacation.

Low Week End Fares

are on sale between all points in the Coos Bay country. Call on our agents for information regarding fares and train service, or write

JOHN M. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent Portland.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 7c.

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