

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
BY H. W. YOUNG.

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OFFICE, NORTH END OF B STREET
Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

In any position, courtesy is an un-failing asset.

The best estimates of the value of all Oregon crops of grain, fruit, fish, vegetables, live stock and dairy products for 1916—at war prices—is placed at \$130,000,000.

New Years came and went at Marshfield, as well as Coquille, without an arrest for intoxication. This is a wonderful change from past celebrations over at the bay.

The Herald of course deliberately misrepresented the Sentinel when it says we compared Al Powers to a bed bug. What we did compare was a railroad on a public highway to a bed bug in a bed.

Since E. E. Johnson contracted for so large an amount of spruce for the construction of ready made houses and aeroplanes, there have been many calls from outside people for information about spruce in this county, so that the logging of that timber bids fair to become a big industry in the near future.

Rye will thrive on acid or poor soils where wheat will not grow well and may be planted on any soil later than wheat, says the Department of Agriculture. It makes one of the earliest spring pastures and is excellent as a green manure. These characteristics make rye an important factor in farm economy, even in sections where its yield of grain is not as profitable as wheat.

It is pointed out by various papers throughout the state, says the Gold Beach Reporter, that at the recent election, Ben W. Olcott, for secretary of state, received about 20,000 more votes than were ever before received by any candidate for office in this state. Wait till the next gubernatorial election and it will be seen that Ben W. Olcott for governor will receive more votes than even Ben W. Olcott for secretary of state received.

From Nebraska comes a press report detailing the provisions of the dry law that is being drafted for that state. "Any peace officer" is to be authorized to arrest on smell any person upon whose breath the odor of liquor is to be perceived, and the person who tells another where booze can be bought is to be sent to the penitentiary. This sounds like a joke, but in olden times just such absurd and unreasonable provisions have made a farce of the laws.

CHANGING POSTAL LAWS.
Reports from Washington are that the postoffice committee of the house has reported out a bill making radical changes in the postal laws.

This bill provides for the establishment of a zone system for postage on newspapers and other periodicals, the rates to remain the same as now for distances under 300 miles, but to be doubled beyond that distance. This would make the prices of all magazines, of which all but a very few are published in New York City, considerably more than at present.

Then penny postage is provided locally everywhere, which would decrease the rate one-half in all cities having free carrier delivery, but would make no change in places like Coquille. The pay of rural route carriers will run from \$480 to \$2000 a year under this bill.

The law against advertising gambling schemes and gift enterprises is strengthened. So is the law against mailing liquors, the punishment for this offense being placed at \$1,000 fine, two years imprisonment, or both.

SENTINEL'S WORK EFFECTIVE.
But for the discussion initiated by the Sentinel on the question of a railroad on a public highway, it is not probable that the county would otherwise have made as favorable terms as it did with the railroad people.

Nor have we changed our opinion in the slightest degree as to the undesirability of permitting a logging road to crowd onto a highway, especially one as much used as the one between Coquille and Marshfield. And we certainly think a law which would permit a railroad to condemn land

along a public highway is in no wise defensible. Such condemnation should be limited to crossing privileges.

We made our fight against the railroad proposition when it would do some good, and as it resulted all that we could accomplish was to secure better terms for the county than would otherwise have been probable. And we are glad to have stood for the rights and interests of the people as against a corporation, which seemed to us to be attempting to trench upon them.

FRANCHISE SAFEGUARDED.
So well safeguarded as the interests of the county are by the conditions of the franchise prepared by District Attorney Liljeqvist and approved by the County Court last Saturday evening, the objections the Sentinel made to the proposition are greatly minimized.

We, of course, regret that the county roadway was only allowed 24 feet in the clear in the narrowest places, but this will only affect the north end of the road. Where the new construction is now in progress on the Perham contract, with a full width 80 feet for right of way; and that in exactly in the center of the road there will still be 12 feet left between the east side of the road way of the county road and the west side of the railroad right of way. Where at the north end the right of way the railroad takes 16 feet out of the 40, leaving barely the 24 required, it is possible that the work of cutting into the slope on the west side of the highway to bring the west line of the roadway to the edge of the right of way will prove so expensive that the railroad company will prefer to condemn a portion of the Southern Pacific right of way or go across it and down between it and Isthmus slough.

The Smith-Powers Logging Company were given 30 days in which to accept the terms of the franchise, but have not done so as yet.

REDUCTIONS IN 1917 BUDGET.

The reduction in the county taxes to be levied in this county for the year 1917, as made by the county court in its revised budget, is from about 2 1/4 mills to about 1 3/4 mills in all the districts having high schools. On account of paying the tuition of their 8th grade graduates in high schools outside the district, those districts having no high schools will pay a rate of about 20.35 mills. The reduction was principally due to big cuts in three items. In the first place the proposed levy of \$9,000 for a sinking fund towards the \$36,000 to meet the first one-tenth payment on the road bond issue four years hence was dropped from the budget. The second was the cutting off of \$5,000 from the proposed \$25,000 court house appropriation. These cuts of \$9,000 and \$5,000 respectively do not mean that these accounts will not eventually have to be paid, but are simply postponed until better times and it is hoped times when there will be fewer delinquent taxpayers. And as to the court house budget, it is spreading the cost of furnishing and finishing the annex over two years instead of paying it all in one year.

The third item is the regular annual county tax for road purposes. Here a cut is made from \$85,000 to \$70,000. The principal reason for making this cut is that the wise expenditure of the road bond fund, or the major portion of it, will keep the road officials pretty busy this year, and so make it a poor time to launch any large projects outside of those covered by the bond issue.

The relief of a three mill cut, which amounts to three dollars on each thousand of assessed valuation ought to be appreciated by the taxpayers.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD.

In last week's Outlook, Theodore H. Price, a Wall street contributor, compares the resources of the Allies in men and money with those of the German alliance and finds the former so overwhelmingly superior that he concludes there is no question about their winning in the final outcome, nor of their being able to eventually repay all we can lend.

Some incidental facts and figures in Mr. Price's article however, seemed worthy of repetition in these columns. He estimates the value of all the wealth of the world at 698 billions of dollars. Of this amount the United States is credited with 250 billion dollars, or considerably more than one-third. The British empire comes next with 130 billion dollars, and this with the wealth of her allies added comes to 272 billions, a good deal more than another third. This leaves for Germany and her allies and all the rest of the world except the United States only 176 billions.

According to population we figure it out that the United States has a wealth of \$2,300 per capita; England about \$2,000; France \$1,250; Germany \$1,250; and all the rest of the world only \$155 for each person.

possesses over all the other nations and people under the sun.

Returning now to the comparison between the European belligerents with which we started Mr. Price says the allied nations, with their dependence, include half the population of the world and more than half the area. As to wealth they have 272 billion dollars as compared with 168 billion held by the central powers. The population of the former is 382 million compared with 164 million in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, including all the people in the colonies Germany had before the war. If, as Napoleon used to say, "Providence is on the side of the heaviest battalions," the allied strength in men and means would seem to render the outcome certain if the fight is kept up to the point where one side or the other succumbs from exhaustion.

SEE THE DOCTOR WHEN WELL.

Not long ago a warning bell sounded for the writer of these lines and he understood that he must slow up or go on the rocks. This is stated simply to render it more probable that the extremely important suggestions which follow will be more likely to impress the reader.

How much truth there is in the statement we cannot avouch but we heard it said fifty years ago that the Chinese paid their doctors so long as they were well, but when one of them got sick the doctor's pay stopped until he got well. If this be true the Chinese are much wiser than we, along these lines.

Recently we have been seeing a good deal about health surveys—that is the examination of people by physicians to learn what is their physical condition, and whether they are really in as good health as they seem. The results of one such investigation on a considerable scale are told in an article recently published as follows: Two thousand young persons, mostly men, employed in office work in New York city, were recently given a medical examination covering a period of six months. Of that number 1898 were sure they would get a clean bill of health. But only 60 were found absolutely sound and 1987 were suffering from some defect, great or small, which treatment would help. Most of the defects were considered by those suffering from them as trifles because they had not developed. Look at this list, though: 107 had organic heart disease; 255 had a combination of heart and kidney trouble; 444 had decayed teeth or infected gums; 320 had faulty vision uncorrected, while 757 were due to get a jolt on account of "too much alcohol, too much tobacco," constipation, eye strain, overweight, and so forth.

Now the point is this, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and every person ought to have an occasional examination to learn his exact physical condition. Especially should those who are in the lengthening shadows of life's afternoon take account of stock and find what is before them and how they can guard against impending perils. By a little precaution of this sort it may be possible to add years to one's life.

More and more attention is going to be paid to these subjects as the years go by; and the time will probably come when the state will take interest enough in the preservation of health and efficiency of its people to make such health surveys compulsory. How is it with you—the reader—and wouldn't your life be much more enjoyable and productive if you could be guarded against the insidious approaches of disease and assured the best possible health?

PRICES OF MEAT GOING UP.

The following market report for the Sentinel by the Union Stock Yards at Portland last Tuesday, indicates that the farmers are sharing in the general prosperity, but gives no promise of a speedy drop in the high cost of living:

CATTLE

The continued light receipts of cattle Monday met a very keen demand and prices ruled a good 25 cents higher than last week, when a 50 cent advance on the best beef grades. One load of good steers brought \$8.50 with another bunch at \$8.35; fair to good kinds brought \$7.50 to \$8.00. All supplies were sold and weighed early, there not being enough here to let each buyer get a load. She stuff also sold readily although no strictly good ones were included in the days trade. Best beef cows would no doubt bring \$7.00 or better, fair cows brought around \$6.50 to \$6.75, with ordinary ones around \$6.00. Only a few bulls available, best bringing \$5.25 from feeders. Best heavy bolognas from \$4.25 to \$4.75 with light kinds \$3.50 to \$4.00. Trading in feeders is limited.

HOGS

Hog prices continued their upward climb Monday, again breaking all records for the winter packing season. There was but a moderate run of 2000 head here which was quickly bought up. Prices were 15 to 20 cents higher on all good kinds, while

pigs were advanced another 25 cents. The quality of the run was the best of the year. One load of prime hogs brought \$10.35 with another load at \$10.20. Bulk of good packing hogs sold from \$9.35 to \$10.10, pigs brought \$8.50 to \$9.75; stock hogs met a good demand with but a light supply. Best 80 to 125 lb. pigs are selling from \$7.00 to \$7.25.

SHEEP

Sheep prices continued their upward climb today when prices on all kinds were quoted 25 cents higher. Good lambs are selling \$10.50 to \$10.75; with good east of the mountain lambs at \$11.00; good yearlings, \$9.00 to \$9.25 and good mutton ewes \$8.00 to \$8.25. Supplies continue very light.

NEW SCHOOL LAW PROPOSED.

A Salem letter says that the county unit plan for all schools in districts below the first class will probably be presented to the legislature for enactment into law.

State Superintendent of Schools Churchill, who strongly favors the plan, discussed it today with the county school superintendents who are in session at the capitol in the capacity of an examining board.

The plan is to centralize the authority over all the schools in a county, excepting those in districts of the first class. Each county adopting the plan would be divided into five districts. Each district would elect a member of the county school board. This board of five members would appoint a county school superintendent, who would be the practical educational and business head of the schools in the county. The county school superintendent would nominate the teachers for all the schools. He would place the teachers where they would do the best work. The taxes for the schools would be levied on a county unit basis.

Where the county unit has been adopted, Mr. Churchill said, great benefit has resulted, particularly to the rural schools as a trained county superintendent, with proper authority, is more able to establish and maintain an efficient school than are the average rural school directors.

MAY BE ANOTHER RAILROAD.

Not long since the people of Coos believed the Smith-Powers road a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific and that it might form a link in the road down the coast when the S. P. decided to build south. The action of the Smith-Powers company in deciding to build their own line to the bay, in competition with the S. P. has put another aspect on the case, and has led to the report that the logging road and the Smith company are working in conjunction with other big timber companies for an independent line to Coos Bay, that might connect with a road from the timber holdings of the Umpqua to tidewater.—Gold Beach Reporter.

OREGON HAS CHAMPION COW.

Wednesday an Oregon cow was flashed before the world as the biggest butter producer on record. She is Goldie's Nehalem Beauty, a 3-year-old Jersey, owned by Clifford F. Reid, of Portland, president of the Northwest Trust Company. Goldie is domiciled on the Reid ranch near McMinnville, and the test has been made through the Oregon Agricultural College and the American Jersey Cattle Club. Goldie's record is two and a half pounds of butter each day for an entire year or 912 1/2 pounds in all. At only 25 cents a pound the butter produced by this cow in 1916 would be worth \$228.

Gasoline at the Garage.

We can sell you gasoline at 23 1/2 cents in drum lots—as cheap as you can get it anywhere.

Gardner & Larsen.

Call on us for Stationary.

A STITCH IN TIME.

Coquille People Should Not Neglect Their Kidneys.

No kidney trouble is unimportant. Don't overlook the slightest headache or urinary irregularity. Nature may be warning you of approaching dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease. Kidney disease is seldom fatal if treated in time, but neglect may pave the way. Don't neglect a lame or aching back another day. Don't ignore dizzy spells, irregular or discolored urine, headaches, weariness or depression. If you feel you need kidney help begin using the reliable, time-tried remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. For 50 years, Doan's have been found effective. Endorsed by grateful people. William A. Lewis, 387 Miller St., Roseburg, Ore., says: "I have been troubled more or less by my kidneys ever since the Civil War. I often had pains across my kidneys and at times I could hardly straighten up. My kidneys also acted irregularly. Whenever I have had this trouble I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and a box or two always fixes me up in fine shape." Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Lewis had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Study Food Values

Food provided for the family table deserves the careful thought of every housewife. Do you use thought when buying baking powder?

The quality of cake, biscuits and all quickly raised flour foods depends largely upon the kind of baking powder used.

Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar derived from grapes. It is absolutely pure and has proved its excellence for making food of finest quality and wholesomeness for generations.

Royal Baking Powder contains no alum nor phosphate.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York

Message Jumps the Break.

The following is an interesting news dispatch from Bandon: "A peculiar phenomenon was observed on the Bandon-Port Orford telephone line the past week. Operator White, of Port Orford, found that the line was not working properly and started north to find the trouble. Near Sixes river he found that the wire was broken and the two ends were more than 150 feet apart. For several days conversations had jumped this gap and bells went into dif-

ferent stations with but little diminished clearness. Telephone men attribute the phenomenon to the peculiar conditions of the ground where the line was broken."

A school census of 50 girls to 41 boys, and the last four births announced all girls, would appear to explain why a U. S. recruiting officer recently at Coos Bay did not deem it advisable to come to Rogue river to look for recruits for the army and navy.—Gold Beach Reporter.

The
COOS AND CURRY TELEPHONE COMPANY
Wishes its Patrons
A Happy New Year

Please remember that no other servant will save as much time for you and add so much to your prosperity in 1917 as the telephone. Use it.

One and Two Inch Lumber

\$5.00 THOUSAND

No. 3 grade; good value

E. E. JOHNSON

UNCLE JOHN SEES THE LIGHT!

WHY DID I TELL YOU I WAS OLD AND WEAK? WHY DID YOU SAY I WAS OLD AND WEAK? WHY DID YOU SAY I WAS OLD AND WEAK?

THE young fellows teach the old ones and the old ones teach the young—that's the way it is with W-B CUT chewing gum. Less chewing for feeble jaws, less chewing for husky jaws—but the big point is satisfaction. Never before has there been so much satisfaction in so little a chew. It's the old-fashioned, W-B CUT is. It makes you feel sorry for the fellows who chew so much of the old kind for so little benefit.

Made by WETHEK-SEWTON COMPANY, 20 Union Square, New York City