

The Sentinel

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

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OFFICE, NORTH END OF B STREET
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A hingeless door to slide into the side of automobiles is a recent invention. Why any car was ever built in any other way makes one wonder.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature at Salem changing the word "men" to the word "citizens" in defining a grand jury. If this becomes a law women as well as men will be subject to grand jury duty.

It is reported that Donald in the Willamette valley, 20 miles north of Salem, is now marketing \$7,000 of hogs each week. Seems to us it is time Cooz county became at least self-supporting so far as pork is concerned.

Oregon's legislators should bear in mind the fact that this state wants fewer boards and commissions and more good roads. Some of the money being uselessly spent for the former would be very beneficial if applied to the latter.—Roseburg Review.

A correspondent of a Bay paper calls the effort to secure the construction of a good road from Myrtle Point to Roseburg "an attempt to isolate Cooz Bay." As such a road would be directly tributary to Cooz Bay by extending the Marshfield-Coquille-Myrtle Point road to a direct connection with the Pacific highway south and would bring a vast amount of California tourist travel to the Bay, we are unable to see the point.

Senator J. C. Smith, of Josephine county, and Senator I. S. Smith, of Cooz and Curry counties, both senate veterans, are frequently confused one for the other, because of the similarity of name, says a Salem dispatch. This has given rise to the custom of referring to them as Smith of Josephine and Smith of Cooz respectively. Smith of Cooz is the member on the railroads committee, though Smith of Josephine has been getting reams of mail on the subject.

There is a matter in connection with our city schools about which our people ought to interest themselves. The lighting arrangement at the High School building are not only defective but are bound to impair the eyesight of the pupils. As arranged there is too much light on bright days, while on dark ones it is impossible to get enough. The plan to have school rooms lighted from the back or the left or from both back and left sides and do away with crosslights, with full banks of windows to furnish ample light on dark days, is the only approved one now, and all modern school houses are constructed in that way. A visit to our school rooms on a dark day will show how far short they fall of fulfilling these requirements.

The Sentinel is very favorably impressed with the plan now under consideration by the legislature at Salem to adopt the county unit plan for our public schools. It will secure a much more efficient administration and distribute the taxation burden equally throughout the county, whereas there are cases now where some districts are paying ten times as high a rate as others. Indeed, that does not fully measure the inequality. There are seven districts in this county which paid only six-tenths of a mill last year, while others were paying as much as 15, 16 or 20 mills. Superintendent Baker has prepared a statement, elsewhere published, showing the desirability of changing the system, and the benefits that will result to send to our members of the legislature and to the other county superintendents of the state.

We have heard a great deal of talk lately about "star boarders" in the dairy herds of this county, and the way in which the dairymen have been able to weed them out since the Cow Testing Associations have shown what animals were paying for their keep and what ones were not. The newspaper publisher has an easier way of testing his flock and finding who the star boarders are. For it is a fact that the subscribers who are more than a year in arrears do not average enough returns to pay the expense of sending papers to them. Not enough

is ever collected from those who get two or three years behind to pay for what it costs to send papers to the class to which they belong. The government did a real service to the country press when it warned them not to send newspapers through the mails to those who were ever a year behind. We have, during the past week or two, been notifying all those whose debts are in 1914 and 1915 and who are therefore in arrears "farther than the law allows."

GAIN IN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The gigantic strides that America has made in foreign commerce have excited so little comment and some uneasiness among the European nations. The views expressed in the Manchester Guardian show American progress is regarded by one of our greatest trade rivals: "Few people appreciate the magnitude of America's commercial progress during the war. This year her foreign trade will amount to \$8,500,000,000, one-fifth of the whole foreign trade of the world. Her foreign trade in 1916 is half again as great as in 1915 and twice as great as in 1914. No doubt, higher prices have their part in this expansion, but it is noteworthy that 80 per cent of America's exports in the current year are constituted by manufactures. America has been penetrating into markets left vacant by the warlike propositions of the belligerents; she has been obtaining valuable concessions; and she has been and is organizing corporations for pushing American commerce and industry and finance in foreign countries.

"No doubt when peace comes she will have to meet a revived and severe competition, but she will face it better equipped in certain important respects than nearly all her rivals. She will have a currency neither inflated nor depreciated; only England among the belligerents can now say the like. She will, under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, have a banking system not heavily loaded with paper not readily realizable. She will have a great amount of capital available for investment and an ample margin for the extension of credit both to her own business men and to the outside world. These advantages, coupled with American tenacity of purpose, fertility of resource, and talent for organization, will assuredly make the United States a very formidable competitor in the markets of the world."

THEY ARE MAKING OUR FIGHT.

The following is from an article in the North American Review for January, written by Sidney Brooks, a well known English author. It expresses very clearly and cogently the opinions the editor of The Sentinel has held in regard to the issue of the war in Europe, and which it seems to him that every American who has thoroughly studied those issues ought to hold:

When Americans proclaim, as many of them have proclaimed, that the Allies are fighting the battles of the United States, what do they mean? I do not believe they can be thinking merely of the menace to all America's material and political interests that would be instantly uncovered by a German victory. I do not believe they are merely picturing to themselves the relative power and efficiency on the one hand of a triumphant Germany and on the other of the United States as she is today—plethoric, unarmed, bemused by sentiment, wandering in a cloud-land of unrealities. I do not believe they have set their eyes solely on the Monroe Doctrine and are wondering, though they might well wonder, what it would be worth, what would be its resisting power, in the face of such a Teutonic assault as was launched two and a half years ago against Belgium and France. I do not believe they are merely recognizing the obvious fact that if Germany conquers Europe she will also conquer or attempt to conquer South America and that the peace of a German victory will be a trumpet call to the United States to arm in defense of her historic guardianship over the Republics of this continent. No; when Americans feel and declare that the Allies are fighting America's battles, they mean, I conceive, something deeper than all that. They mean that democracy itself is imperiled. They mean that popular freedom and popular self-government cannot be murdered in Europe and still survive in the United States. They mean that the whole American ideal is at stake and that the Allies in beating off and beating down German aggression are fighting to preserve the living faith in the people which lies at the root of all American greatness. Few perhaps are the Americans who view what is happening on the other side of the Atlantic in such realistic terms as these. Yet they are right, a thousand times over, in their judgment. Everything that democracy connotes, the scheme of life and society and government that it at once suggests to every British and Ameri-

can mind, the free expansion of the individual that it insures and by which it thrives, the sanctions of popular sovereignty that are part of its very texture, the tolerant, hardy, upthrusting spirit of equality and initiative that it engenders—these are in very truth the treasures of great price that the Allies are struggling to safeguard. Some Americans see it, and see also how deeply their own national life and fortunes are implicated in the issue; most do not; but it is the piercing and passionate conviction of all Britons. That democracy stands or falls by the upshot of this war, and that it cannot fall in Europe without ultimately falling everywhere,—there is at once the fear that clutches, the motive that energizes, and the faith that sustains every man and woman in the British Isles.

WOULD PATROL THE TRAINS.

Illicit liquor importations into Oregon will be enormous after the enactment of the proposed "bone dry" absolute prohibition law, is predicted by Walter H. Evans, of Portland, district attorney of Multnomah county, in a letter to Governor James Withycombe, made public Saturday.

Special provision should be made in the "bone dry" bill for enforcement of the law at the Oregon-California line, Mr. Evans declared. He suggested appointment of special state police officers, whose duty should be to spend their time at Hornbrook and other "wet" California towns near the Oregon line, and aboard northbound interstate trains, to arrest liquor smugglers.

Governor Withycombe, in replying, said he intended asking the legislature to provide \$5,000 per year for special state agents to aid in enforcing the law.

SHIPBUILDING TO BE IMMENSE.

D. E. Skinner, who is president of a shipbuilding industry in Seattle, speaking of that industry on the Pacific coast, says:

At this time in my estimation there are at least 120 steam vessels now under construction or under contract for construction on this coast, and probably about 80 of them in the Northwest. I don't think the people realize that it has been undertaken to expend \$80,000,000 in one enterprise, and it will approximate that or more in this Pacific Northwest in the next two years. I sometimes wonder if we are going to be able to live up to the integrity of those contracts.

The important point is that we cannot stand any more burden because the burden of production is going to be severe enough. Probably there are not more than 6,000 skilled shipbuilders today in the Northwest and from the anticipation of the reported enterprises that are going to start and those that have started, we will need 36,000. I do not know where we will get the men nor how the ships are going to be built for all of us.

MORE RAILROAD TALK.

Referring to what we said last week about the talk of a new railroad from Roseburg to Camas Valley and down the Middle Fork to Coquille and Cooz Bay, the following from the Roseburg Evening News is of decided interest:

"The rumor is persistent upon the streets today that the Oregon Electric railroad from Portland to Eugene is to be continued to this city early in the spring. It has been known that this proposition was in view at the time that the road was built but just what action is to be taken at this time could not be definitely ascertained. Local capitalists and others interested in railroad activities were interviewed today in regard to the rumor and were inclined to be skeptical, although they stated that there might be some foundation. Should the railroad company have such intentions there is no doubt but what the city would show a perfect willingness to assist in all manners."

Oregon Dairymen.

Our Oregon dairymen get a higher price for milk than the producers of any other Pacific coast state, and a considerably higher price than is obtained by dairy farmers in the big milk-producing states of the Mississippi valley. The following figures are compiled from the official figures for 1914 of the Department of Agriculture; they are for cents per gallon:—Oregon, 25c; Washington, 23c; California, 23c; Kansas, 22c; Nebraska, 24c; Iowa, 22c; Minnesota, 19c; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, 20c; New York, 18c; Massachusetts, 22c.

The highest prices are obtained in the Rocky Mountain and hot southern states, running as high as 29 and 30 cents in Nevada, Texas and Alabama.—Oregon Voter.

What do you think about getting The Sentinel and four magazines all for a year for only \$1.75? To get these five publications singly would cost about \$3.50. Don't miss the opportunity.

Kansas Woman's Life Hour.

Please state to the court exactly what you did between 8 and 9 o'clock Wednesday morning," said a lawyer to a delicate looking little woman in the witness box, as reported in a Kansas paper. "Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on Johnny's coat and mended a rent in Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting room and made two beds and watered my plants and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor and set things to rights in it, and washed some lamp chimneys and combed the baby's hair and sewed a button on one of her shoes; and then I swept my outside steps and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes, and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher asking her to excuse him for not being at school on Friday. Then I fed my canary and cleared off the breakfast table and gave the grocer's boy an order, and then I sat down and rested a few minutes before the clock struck 9. That's all." "All," said the dazed lawyer. "Excuse me, your honor, I must get my breath before I call the next witness."

Women in the Turkey Business.

Alfred Powers, of Oakland, communicates the following to the Oregon Journal: In the fall of 1915, Miss Arda Edwards, of Drain, Ore., marketed the biggest flock of turkeys in the state—400 big bronze birds that netted her the neat sum of \$1100. Dressed in bloomers in summer, and rubber boots, slicker and sou'wester in the early spring, she chases turkeys the live-long day. Last fall she marketed a big herd. Miss Anna Huntington, of Yoncalla, sold 350 last fall. Miss Rachel Chenoweth, of Oakland, has raised in the past few years a total of 2,000 turkeys. All three of these young women are schoolma'ams. Two of them have given up pedagogy for the more lucrative business of raising turkeys and one is carrying on the two trades simultaneously.

Railroad construction in Oregon during the past year includes the S. P. Co's. complete Cooz Bay line, 118.3 miles; O. W. R. & N. complete eastern Oregon line to Crane, 127 miles; Cal. & Ore. Coast R. R. set in operation 15 miles of the proposed Grants Pass to Crescent City line; Portland & Oregon City have 15 miles in operation and Valley & Siletz complete 12 miles.


YOUR LAST CHANCE.

Recently we published in these columns an offer of The Youth's Companion and McCall's Magazine, both for a full year, for only \$2.10, including a McCall dress pattern. The high price of paper and ink has caused McCall's Magazine to raise their subscription price February 1 to 10 cents a copy and 75 cents a year—so that the offer at the above price must be withdrawn. Until March 31 our readers have the privilege of ordering both publications for a full year, including the choice of any 15-cent McCall dress pattern, for only \$2.10. The amount of reading, information and entertainment contained in the fifty-two issues of The Youth's Companion and the value of twelve monthly fashion numbers of McCall's at \$2.10 offer a real bargain to every reader of the paper. This two-at-one-price offer includes: 1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues 2. The Companion Home Calendar for 1917. 3. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers. 4. One 15-cent McCall dress pattern—your choice from your first copy of McCall's—if you send a two cent stamp with your selection. The Youth's Companion, St. Paul St., Boston, Mass. New Subscriptions received at this office.

UNCEASING MISERY.

Some Coquille Kidney Sufferers Get Little Rest or Comfort. There is little sleep, little rest, little peace for many a sufferer from kidney trouble. Life is one continual round of pain. You can't rest at night when there's kidney backache. You suffer twinges and "stabs" of pain, annoying urinary disorders, lameness and nervousness. You can't be comfortable at work with darting pains and blinding dizzy spells. Neglect these ailments and serious troubles may follow. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills at the first sign of disorder. Thousands have testified to their merit. Coquille readers will find convincing proof or merit in the following testimony: D. C. Hubbard, retired farmer, 640 Sixth St., Cottage Grove, Ore., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for the past ten years. Whenever I noticed that my kidneys were not acting properly, I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and they soon put them in good working order. I have always said it is Doan's Kidney Pills that are responsible for my permanent good health." Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Hubbard uses. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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E. E. JOHNSON

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MY FRIEND TELLS ME W-B CUT TOBACCO IS BETTER AS HE SAYS AS YOUR LOOSE PAPER SACK, BUT IT'S BETTER AND CHEAPER, BECAUSE IT SATISFIES AND LASTS LONGER.

JURSE, THAT FELLOW HAS CAUGHT ON TO IT ALL RIGHT.



HERE'S something curious about W-B CUT Chewing—it takes less out of your pocket and puts a better chew into your mouth. No big plug sagging your pocket, no big wind sagging your cheek. Half as much of this rich tobacco goes twice as far as ordinary plug. W-B saves your silver and gives you a silver-lining feeling of happiness all over. You can't help from telling your friends about W-B.

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