

The Sentinel

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

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OFFICE, NORTH END OF B STREET

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Misery, it is said, loves company; so we may all get what consolation we can out of the fact that late as it is when we get our outside mail, Coquille comes in ahead of all other points in the valley and down the coast.

If the persistent rumor that the Southern Pacific railroad has sold its line through here between Beaver Hill Junction and Myrtle Point should prove to be well founded, it can easily be understood that our protests against the new mail schedule will probably fall on deaf ears.

Booze is reported to be flowing freely at Salem now in an attempt to induce the majority of the house to vote against the emergency clause in the "Bone Dry" act and so permit a referendum and have Oregon wide open for the liquor sellers for two years more. A recall should be sounded for every representative who falls us there.

We are surprised to learn that there are people over at the Bay who are favoring the construction of a State highway down the Siuslaw from Eugene before and in preference to a direct line from Marshfield to Roseburg via the Middle Fork.

Surprised in the first place that they should make a Lane County road away across the west end of Douglas county their first choice for a connection with the Pacific highway in the valley counties; and in the second place that they should prefer to wait for a road that will cost a million and a half and will probably take a dozen years to build, in preference to one already in use during most of the year and which can be made a first class road in a couple of years for an expenditure only one-fifteenth as great. Of course both roads will eventually be built, but it seems to us the nearer route we can get so much more cheaply and quickly is the one to finish first.

MEXICANS AND CHINESE

We remember when our correspondent, M. J. Brown, four or five years ago affirmed his full conviction that the original settlers of the American continent were Chinese immigrants by way of Bering's Strait's and their descendants. He had seen the oldest Indian races of the country and the recently arrived Chinamen down in our southwestern states and could not resist the connection that they were, as races, very nearly akin.

It is interesting to find the same theory more than hinted by Gregory Mason in his recent Mexican articles in the Outlook. He says:

"There is a riddle beneath the relation of China to Mexico which no savant has yet satisfactorily explained, although many learned heads have waggled over the problem. Some members of Indian tribes from communities far from the usual haunts of the immigrant Chinese look as much like Celestials as if they had just wafted across the Pacific in a junk. There is strong evidence that this similarity is an ancient one. Many of the little stone gods which the Aztecs or pre-Aztecs worshipped have the same unmistakable slit eyes that Americans associate with the Orient. Still more remarkable, perhaps, is the ease with which the Chinese who go to Yucatan acquire the language of the native Maya Indians. The Maya civilization is much older than the Aztec—in fact, it is one of the oldest civilizations known—and the Chinese who go to Yucatan learn Maya far more easily than they learn Spanish, although Spanish among European and Anglo-Saxon peoples is considered one of the easiest of modern languages to learn."

CURRY WANTS TO SECEDE.

Petitions will appear throughout the county within a few days asking the Legislature to enact a law giving to Curry the right to elect a representative of its own to that body. As it now stands this county places in nomination a man, but it is only a joint affair, as he must get the endorsement of the voters of Coos county before he is elected. Coos county is much larger than Curry, and a man may be very unpopular in his own county, where he is known, and still

be forced upon them as their representative, and it is to be hoped that the petitions will be so unanimously signed that the Legislature will take action to that end.—Port Orford Tribune.

Let's see how it would work for Curry to try to secede from the Coos-Curry district. With only one-eighth the population of Coos—2,500 to our 20,000—Curry wouldn't get any representative at all if it wasn't for the consideration of Coos. The two counties being in the same senatorial district, it has been tacitly agreed that by foregoing all claims to the senatorship Curry should be permitted to name the representative in the joint representative district comprised of the two counties. Coos alone comes very near to being entitled to two representatives on a population basis, while Curry would have to grow a lot to be entitled to one. It looks as if it would be the part of wisdom for the people down there to let well enough alone. Under no different arrangement would it be possible for 2,500 people to name a representative in the Legislature.

THEY ARE RECKONING WRONG.

The liquor interests of the country seem to think the recent Supreme Court decision which renders absolute prohibition possible is at the same time going to make such prohibition very unpopular. The idea is that wealthy men and employers have found that laboring men are a great deal more efficient if they are not allowed access to booze; but that they will by no means be willing to submit to the same restrictions they find it profitable to apply to others. The Webb-Kenyon decision in the West Virginia case renders it possible for any State to be dry if it really wants to. The only States that have yet voted to become "Bone Dry" are West Virginia, Oregon and Arizona. Now that Bone Dry legislation can be enforced right up to the handle, the opinion is expressed that States like Kansas, which have abolished the saloon, but allow every one who wants it to ship in liquor will think a long time before they will absolutely cut off all chances to get it in and do without the stuff.

Judging from what we have seen during recent years of the steadily growing sentiment to do away with liquors as beverages, the experiment of making prohibition actually prohibit, and the success of such prohibition experiments as Russia made when the war began, the liquor people are not forecasting the future wisely.

It is our opinion that the States that go "Bone Dry" and render it impossible for their people to get alcoholic beverages, will see so wonderful an improvement in the condition of their citizens and the standard of their citizenship that they would no more think of going back to the saloon era than they would of doing without railroads and telegraphs and motor cars.

Indeed it is inconceivable to the writer that a community which has once enjoyed the blessings of an entirely sober citizenship should ever again go back to wallowing in the mire. On the other hand we believe that the benefits of complete abstinence from booze will be so manifest and so unquestionable that no State that is neighbor to one with the bars up and alcohol shut out but that will soon decide to imitate its example.

LIKE THE MILLENNIUM.

President Wilson tells the warring nations of Europe the way in which he thinks they should make peace. In asking that they lay aside all thought of victory, leave each nation to govern itself, make Poland free, give everyone a right of way to the sea, and make the oceans unrestricted highways, he certainly strikes a high keynote. It is, however, simply asking that international law shall be made to conform with the golden rule. He says that unless the belligerent nations make their peace treaties along such lines, they need not expect us to unite in any league to enforce peace after the war.

If the President's ideas could be crystallized in a peace treaty, it would be the greatest forward step the world has seen since the Declaration of Independence, and if the civilized world would live up to that standard, it would certainly mean the dawn of the millennium.

When a straw vote was taken at the city election May 11, 1914, on the question whether to purchase Patterson's Grove on the east side of the city for a park site there were 207 votes in favor of its purchase and 131 against, a majority of 76 in its favor. Even counting as against it all who failed to express themselves there still remained a majority of 20 in favor of the proposition to purchase.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington pronounces the dictum that "Every cow needs a pig." If that is the case lots more pigs are needed in Coos county.

WEBB-KENYON LAW HAS BEEN UPHELD.

(Continued from first page.)

right of the liquor manufacturers, jobbers and wholesale dealers to ship their wares into prohibition States has unquestionably retarded the prohibition movement. It is liquor manufactured outside the State that has scandalized the prohibition law in Maine for more than half a century. Under the assumed authority of a Federal license and of the Interstate Commerce Law, a New Hampshire brewing concern ran special trains carrying its products into Maine for a considerable period. The liquor interests, at one time, paid special attention to the shipments of liquor into Iowa, for the sole purpose of disgusting the law-abiding people of that and of other states with the administration and operation of the prohibition law.

This is "the greatest single gain yet made for the cause of real prohibition," declares the Philadelphia Press, and the Brooklyn Eagle quotes the statement of Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, in the American Year-Book for 1913, that the Webb-Kenyon Law, if sustained, would destroy "from 15 to 20 per cent of the liquor business" in the United States. "In the judgment of many," says the Eagle, "this is an underestimate." In any case, other editors remark, this ruling gives the advocates of prohibition a chance to test their theory fairly and fully. "It effectually closes one of the largest loopholes in State prohibition," notes the New York Tribune, "and the reform is now free to survive or perish on its merits."

While the Webb-Kenyon Law makes it possible to enforce a "bone dry" State-wide prohibition law, the only States that now have such laws, as the New York Times reminds us, are West Virginia, Arizona and Oregon. These States prohibit any importation of alcoholic beverages whatever, except for sacramental purposes, and in some cases for medicinal use.

The law now sustained by the Supreme Court was once vetoed by President Taft on the ground that it was unconstitutional, being "a delegation by Congress to the States of the power of regulating interstate commerce, which is vested exclusively in Congress." It was re-enacted, however, over his veto. Under the sanction of this legislation West Virginia passed a law forbidding all transportation and receipt of liquors in the State. Both the Webb-Kenyon Act and West Virginia's law were brought before the Supreme Court in two test cases of the James Clark Distilling Company, of Cumberland, Md., against the American Express Company and Western Maryland Railroad. Both laws were sustained in the Supreme Court's decision, to which Justice Holmes and Van Devanter dissented. Chief Justice White, who announced the decision, emphasized its sweeping nature in the following words:

"The all-reaching power of government over liquor is settled. There was no intention of Congress to forbid individual use of liquor. The purpose of this act was to cut out by the roots the practice of permitting violation of State liquor laws. We can have no doubt that Congress has complete authority to prevent paralyzing of State authority. Congress exerted a power to coordinate the national with the State authority. . . ."

"It is decided that the Webb-Kenyon Act, to use the words of the act, applies to shipments of liquor 'intended to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used' in violation of the laws of the State. As this conclusion ceases every prohibition of the West Virginia law to be embraced and come under the right conferred by Congress by the Webb-Kenyon Act, it is decided that the West Virginia law was not in conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution and the power of Congress to regulate commerce, if Congress had power to enact the Webb-Kenyon law.

"Disposing of that question, it is decided that Congress had the power under the Constitution to adopt the Webb-Kenyon Law, whether considered from the point of view of original reasoning or in the light of the previous legislation by Congress and the decisions of the court holding that legislation valid. It is therefore decided that, by virtue of the Webb-Kenyon Law, there is no power to ship intoxicants from one State into another in violation of the prohibition law of the State into which the liquor is shipped. In other words, it is decided that since the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon Law the channels of interstate commerce may not be used to convey liquor into a State against the prohibitions of its laws; or to use interstate commerce as the basis for a right to receive, possess, sell, or in any manner use liquor contrary to the State prohibition."

Calling cards 75c per 100 here.

More Railroad Rumor.

The Bandon World says the story we published a couple of weeks ago about the Southern Pacific intending to extend its coast line south from Beaver Hill Junction instead of from North Bend "does not coincide with the inside information received here that a survey, abstracts or title and some deeds for rights of way have been secured by the S. P. between North Bend and Bandon and that work will commence within two years."

It continues: "The S. P. owns a coal mine at Beaver Hill. That perhaps is why they want to retain the right of way to that point. That mine is now being developed on a larger scale and the company eventually expects to supply the Willamette valley with its product. That is good reason for wanting to keep the right of way as far as Beaver Hill.

"When the Smith-Powers railroad franchise first came up it was reported in well-informed circles that before the six months in which the Smith-Powers people are to begin work are up, that company would own the present Southern Pacific line between Marshfield and Myrtle Point. That a second railroad will be built between those two points is not being taken seriously by many people. The Coquille story seems to lend credence to the foregoing.

"It is generally believed that the object of the Smith-Powers company in securing a franchise from the county is to use it as a club in getting desired terms from the Southern Pacific. The latter, not wishing to see a competitive road established, and not expecting to use the line between Marshfield and Myrtle Point, except for a feeder to its main line, would naturally be willing to make good selling terms."

The action of the S. P. in giving us a time table that cuts us off from connecting with its line to Coos Bay the same day appears to furnish further confirmation of the theory that it proposes to get rid of the Coquille-Myrtle Point portion of its line.

War on the Coyotes.

Over in Douglas county it is "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt" against the coyotes, to judge from the following which we clip from the Gardiner Index:

"On account of the depredations committed by the pack of coyotes, which have recently invaded the county, the county court has passed an order raising the amount of bounty to be paid for these animals from \$10 to \$20 per hide. It is believed that in this manner more residents will pay attention to the killing of the vicious and thieving animals and will assist in ridding the county of their undesirable presence.

During the past four months it has been estimated by one who is familiar with the matter that between \$7,000 and \$10,000 worth of property has been destroyed, in spite of the efforts of the residents of the outlying districts to protect themselves. The greatest loss came about Thanksgiving time, when hundreds of turkeys were killed.

Carrying Coals To Newcastle.

Lots of wealth is being wasted now in shipping Coos county potatoes to San Francisco at the same time that California potatoes are being shipped up to Coos Bay. Coos county imports a great many vegetables of other kinds that might be grown here just as well as not, but shipping our potatoes out to Frisco to buy them back from the wholesalers there is going the limit.

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.

MAY PROVE FATAL.

When Will Coquille People Learn the Importance of It? Backache is only a simple thing at first;

But if you find 'tis from the kidneys; That serious kidney troubles may follow; That dropsy or Bright's disease may be the fatal end; You will be glad to know the following experience.

'Tis the honest statement of a resident of Grants Pass. Mrs. A. M. Evensen, 625 S. Fourth St., Grants Pass, Ore., says: "I was nearly laid up, with sciatic rheumatism in my hip and down through one of my limbs. At times, the pain was almost unbearable. Often the muscles and cords in my limbs seemed to contract, causing intense pain. During this trouble my kidneys were more or less affected, which prompted me to take Doan's Kidney Pills. The first box regulated the action of my kidneys and I took about three boxes in all when the rheumatism pains in my hips and limbs left me entirely. Now, when I notice my kidneys are affected, I use Doan's Kidney Pills and they always do me good." Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Evensen uses. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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