

**COMMERCIAL CLUB'S LET-  
TER TO JOHN M. SCOTT.**

Last Monday the following protest by the Coquille Commercial Club here against our present mail schedule was sent to John M. Scott, general passenger of the Southern Pacific at Portland:

In order to state in detail more fully the objections we, of the Coquille valley, have to the new schedule which went into effect Sunday than is possible in a telegraph message, I am instructed by the Coquille Commercial Club to present them for your consideration.

The Coquille valley has a population of 10,000 to 12,000 people, and is the larger end of Coos county both in population and wealth according to the assessor's returns. To ask us to wait 15 hours from the time our mail is delivered to Marshfield before it is delivered here is, we believe, a discrimination that is unjust. Not only is the Coquille valley mail delayed 15 hours but all Bandon and Curry county mail is delayed two hours and a half by the present schedule.

At Bandon it will be impossible to reply to a letter the same day it is received. It sets us back 25 or 30 years to where we were long before railroad communication was hoped for.

The mail service inaugurated yesterday makes our eastern mail slower in reaching Coquille than it was under the old stage coach method when such mail reached us at 8 a. m., while now it arrives at 9 a. m. Under the former summer schedule by auto from Roseburg we received eastern mail 16 hours earlier than we now receive it by rail.

Another point is that a person going beyond Marshfield or coming in here from the outside has to wait in Marshfield over night with the additional unnecessary expense of a hotel bill at that point. To the hundreds in this section who have expressed themselves as opposed to the new schedule it seems that the hotel keepers in that city are the only people favored by the change, while 12,000 are discriminated by it.

We have realized that there was no necessity for three trains a day each way along this branch between Powers or Myrtle Point and Marshfield and when rumors were heard that one of the locals was to be taken off no complaint was made. But when our mail train is discontinued the business interests of the Coquille valley do seriously object.

We do not ask that the Coos Bay Limited be scheduled to Myrtle Point, but that direct connection be made at Marshfield with a local which will bring baggage, mail and passengers to this valley the same evening.

In one of your wires to the Commercial Club you speak of the convenient daylight service between Coquille valley towns and Marshfield.

This "daylight service for the convenience of the travelling public" is inconsequential as compared with the accommodation of through passenger and mail service from Portland or Eugene. A petition asking for the direct connection we seek would be unanimously signed, not only by the people of Coquille, but of all Coquille valley towns.

As a matter of fact this daylight service affords just three hours between the arrival and departure of trains at Marshfield and if a person has more than a trifling business to attend to there the two or two hours and a half, with one hour out for lunch, would be insufficient and require that a night be spent there. Nor is the schedule for Marshfield people coming into the county seat improved by the change, as they actually have 30 minutes less in Coquille than before the new schedule became effective. That is, where they formerly had from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. in Coquille, they now have from 9 a. m. until 3:30 p. m.

The inconvenience of transferring at Marshfield from the local to the limited would be nothing compared with the inconvenience and expense of spending the night there with the contingent transfer of luggage. The travelling public is discriminated to a greater degree by the present schedule than they would be if the schedule of one of the locals was revised so as to make direct connections with the limited at Marshfield. This is the expression of the hundreds in all the valley towns who have been interviewed, and we have heard no single word of commendation for the new schedule.

Trusting you will give this matter your serious consideration and grant our request for direct connection at Marshfield, we remain,

Very truly yours,  
Coquille Commercial Club

To see a volume of smoke pouring out of the chimney of the lower mill was the welcome sight which greeted the eyes of the people of Coquille this morning. Aasen Bros. expect to be delivering logs there by Sunday, but the firing up now is in the nature of a try out.

**Favors Retaining Park.**

Mayer E. E. Johnson, in discussing the park proposition, says that what he believes the city should do after paying the taxes, interest and \$100 on the note, is to try to get an option for another year, and then a month or two before the option expires give the signers of the note a notice of what the city intends to do so as to enable them to make arrangements for turning the property if the city can't take it. In this way another opportunity will be given the city to sell some of its other property and with the improved financial conditions this year there should be more chance of making the deal. And more than that it will enable the city to retain a hold on the \$700 or \$800 already invested in the tract.

**Deputy Assessors Named.**

The following deputies for the work of assessing have been appointed by Assessor Beyers:

- Z. C. Strang for the tributaries of Coquille.
- Mel Duncan for Marshfield.
- A. G. Raab for North Bend.
- Oscar Ohman for the north end of the county.
- C. H. Jackson for the coast country between Bandon and Empire and Isthmus Slough.
- Mr. Beyers expects to do some work himself in Marshfield and the Bay section; also at Myrtle Point and perhaps Bandon.

**Probate Court Notes.**

L. A. Liljeqvist has been appointed administrator of the estate of Charles O. Erickson, of Marshfield, who died Jan. 8. The estate consists of \$4,000 in real property and \$4,000 in personal.

A petition has been filed for the probate of the will of Charles J. Brusckke, of Marshfield, who died Jan. 3, by E. Berglund as attorney.

A petition has been filed for the administration of the estate of Charles L. Nordstrom, deceased, with Peter Johnson as administrator.

**New Cases in Circuit Court.**

- Jan. 20—A. B. Taylor vs. Margaret Taylor. Suit for divorce.
- Jan. 22—Dan McIver vs. Chris Reckert et al.
- Jan. 22—John O. Bates vs. Pat Hanaham et al. Suit to foreclose mortgage.
- Jan. 23—Coos Co. Business Men's Association vs. Coos Shingle Mill.
- Jan. 25—Appeal from County court in the matter of the estate of Thomas G. McGinnis, deceased.

Only two-bits for four magazines that are well worth \$1.75 if you take them in connection with a year's subscription to the Sentinel.

**NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned did on the 19th day of January, 1917, file in the office of the county clerk of Coos county, Oregon, his final account in the matter of the Administration of the Estate of J. H. Kime, deceased, and the county court has fixed the 26th day of February, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M. as the time and the office of the county judge in the county court house in the City of Coquille, Coos county, Oregon, as the place for hearing objections to such final settlement of the estate.  
Charles I. Kime,  
Administrator.

**SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY ON FORECLOSURE.**

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Coos, and to me directed on the 6th day of January, 1917, upon a judgment and decree duly rendered, entered of record and docketed in said Court on the 21st day of December, 1916, in a certain suit then in said Court pending, wherein William P. Bartlett was plaintiff and Johnson Lumber Company, a corporation, and E. E. Johnson as Administrator of the Estate of Alfred Johnson, deceased, were defendants, in favor of plaintiff and against said defendants, by which execution I am commanded to sell the property in said execution and hereinafter described to pay the sum due the plaintiff of Eight Thousand Five Hundred Forty-eight and 7/100 Dollars with interest thereon at the rate of Six per cent per annum from the 21st day of December, 1916, until paid, together with costs and disbursements taxed at Fifteen and 20/100 Dollars and costs and expenses of said execution. I will, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1917, at the hour of Ten O'clock, A. M., of said day at the front door of 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 on the day of sale, all of the right, title and interest which the said defendants or either of them and all

persons claiming under them subsequent to the plaintiff's mortgage lien, in, of and to said real property. Said mortgaged premises heretofore mentioned are described in said execution as follows, to-wit: The Southwest quarter and the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section Thirty-four and the East half and the East half of the Southwest quarter of Section Thirty-five in Township Twenty-seven, the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter, the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter and the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section Two in Township Twenty-eight, all South, of Range Fourteen West of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon. Also the West half of the East half of Section Two, Township Twenty-eight South of Range Twelve, West of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon. Also beginning at a point on the right bank of the Coquille River from which an ash tree 5 inches in diameter bears N. 28 degrees, W. 12 links distant, said point being N. 8 and 3/4 degrees, East 13.24 chains from the corner of Sections 18, 19, 13, and 24, Township 28 South of Range 12 and 13 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Coos County, Oregon, running thence South 84 degrees, E. 15.75 chains to the County road, thence N. 12 degrees, W. 150 chains along said County road, thence N. 17 and 3/4 degrees West 3.50 chains, thence N. 4 degrees east 3 chains, thence N. 14 degrees E. 2 chains, thence N. 84 degrees E. 3.70 chains to quarter quarter section line running East and West through the S 1/4 of Section 18, Township 28 South, of Range 12 West of the Willamette Meridian, thence W. along said quarter quarter Section line to the right bank of the Coquille River, thence up the right bank of said river to the place of beginning, and containing 12.97 acres, more or less, together with the saw mill and wharves situated thereon, including all machinery, equipment, tools and apparatus of every kind and description used in connection with said sawmill. Also a boom privilege described as follows: Commencing at that place where the quarter quarter section line running East and West through the S. W. 1/4 of Section 18, Township 28 South of Range 12 West of the Willamette Meridian intersects the high tide line of the right bank of the Coquille River, thence E. 10 feet, thence in a Southwesterly direction, keeping at a distance of 10 feet from and parallel to said high tide line, to the quarter quarter section line running North and South through the NE 1/4 of Section 24, Township 28 South of Range 12 West of the Willamette Meridian, thence N. to low tide line of the Coquille River, thence in a Northeasterly direction down stream along said low tide line to a place West of the place of beginning, thence East to the place of beginning. Also the right and privilege to use all the water that will flow through the pipe as it is now laid, which conducts water from the mountains to the sawmill on said premises, and the right and privilege to enter said land where said pipe is now laid for the purpose of replacing said pipe with new or other pipe of the same size, and the right and privilege of entering upon said land for the purpose of keeping said pipe line in repair. Also beginning at that place where the E. boundary line of the right of way of the Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern Railroad and Navigation Company intersects the quarter quarter section line running East and West through the SW 1/4 of Section 18, Township 28 South of Range 12 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Coos County, Oregon, running thence N. 31 degrees E. 3.70 chains, thence S. 60 degrees, E. 6.50 chains, thence W. 7.53 chains to the place of beginning, containing 1 acre, more or less. All of said property above described being situated in Coos County, State of Oregon. Said sale being made subject to redemption in the manner provided by law.  
Dated this 16th day of January, 1917  
W. W. Gage,  
165 Sheriff of Coos County, Oregon.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Coos County, executrix and executor, jointly, of the last will and testament of Nicholas Lorenz, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are required to present them, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the undersigned at the mercantile establishment of Henry N. Lorenz, in the City of Coquille, County of Coos, and State of Oregon.  
Dated and first published this 12th day of January, 1917.  
Caroline Lorenz, Executrix,  
Henry N. Lorenz, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Nicholas Lorenz, deceased. 525

**In the Name of God the Father  
LET US STOP THE SLOW STARVATION  
OF 1,000,000 BELGIAN CHILDREN**

After two years and a half beneath the upper and nether millstones of war, the Belgium people find themselves facing a new peril—the slow starvation of more than one million children.

The meagre rations that have barely sufficed for adults have proved insufficient for growing children. There are 1,250,000 of these children who are directly dependant upon the food supplied by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The ration with which that Commission has been able to supply is less than is provided to British prisoners in Germany, less than that provided German prisoners in England and about two-thirds that supplied to poorhouses of England by the British Government. It is enough to keep body and soul together in an adult. It is not enough to even do that for the growing children. It consists of "a hunk of bread and a bowl of broth each day" and it costs about six cents

One million Belgian children must have an extra ration each day or they are going to die of slow starvation. This extra ration consists of a biscuit made of lard or fat and a cup of cocoa. THAT IS ALL; but it is enough to arrest the degeneration of the growing child. THAT IS ALL; but it is enough to check the ravages of tuberculosis, rickets and other diseases that have begun to develop with alarming rapidity among the un-nourished children. THAT IS ALL; but it means the difference between life and death, between continued vitality and slow starvation. One biscuit a day! "A little more, and oh, how much it is!"

One dollar a month will supply this extra ration and save a child. The appeal comes to the United States to furnish that money and save these children. It comes from Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. It comes from the Pope, in a letter to Cardinal Gibbons. It comes from American Physicians (Dr. Lucas, of the University of California, is one of them) who have made examinations of these children for the Commission. It is an appeal that comes from the most distressed nation on earth to the wealthiest nation the sun ever shone upon.

**How in God's Name Can Such Appeal Be Disregarded?**

Think of it, you Americans who read this, you fathers and mothers of growing children! The Controller of the Currency, in Washington, a few days ago proclaimed the wealth of the United States as 220 billions of dollars. On the first day of this new year one single industry—the railways—had \$412,000,000 to be paid out as interest due that day on railway bonds. For two and one-half years (nearly) Belgium, formerly "the beehive of Europe," has been rescued from destruction at a cost of over \$200,000,000, and the United States has contributed less than \$9,000,000 of this sum. Yet the Commission for Relief in Belgium is composed almost entirely of Americans. It works under the American flag. That flag has protected its workers, protected the trucks that carried the provisions, protected the ships that brought them. All through the towns and villages of Belgium, the people in gratitude took bits of yarn and cotton and made small American flags, colored them with paints and dyes, pinned or sewed them to their ragged garments, and wore them proudly week after week. It is to America that their hearts have gone out. Yet while France and England have been between them providing \$7,000,000 a month for the support of Belgium; the people of the United States have contributed less than \$9,000,000 in two years. While scores of Americans have been devoting their whole time to the work of the relief, without a dollar of recompense—some of them were capable of earning the highest salaries paid—winning for their country and flag imperishable honor and gratitude, the support they have received from their own countrymen has been pitifully inadequate. For all the distressed people of Europe, Asia and Africa, according to the Comptroller of Currency, we have contributed, since the war began, less than one-twentieth of one per cent of our aggregate income. That is to say, we have diverted one dollar out of \$2,000 of income to the relief of such distress as the world has never before seen. And in this same time, provisions for the Belgians alone have been purchased from this country to the amount of over \$100,000,000, according to the official documents of the Relief Commission.

**The Children of Belgium  
for whom this Appeal  
is Made**

Under 3 years of age	465,000
Between 3 and 7	609,000
Between 7 and 12	771,000
Between 12 and 17	730,000
Total	2,575,000

Of these 1,250,000 are directly depended upon the Commission for Relief in Belgium. For more than two years they have been upon less than poorhouse rations. They must have more. America must give it to them.

**What will Coos County do to save the Belgian children?**

It is not generally understood that, even in times of peace, Belgium has to import 78 per cent of her breadstuffs. Even in normal conditions she produces but 22 per cent. The harvest of 1914 was never reaped. The American commissioners all testify that those Belgians who have means have done and are doing their utmost in relief-work. It is "up to" America to save these million starving children, if they are to be saved—to give a biscuit a day as a supplementary meal, in addition to the less than poorhouse rations now received.

**\$12 will give that extra meal to One Child for a year**

The SENTINEL appeals for contributions in sums of \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$3, \$2, \$1, or anything you can contribute and get your friends to help make up the total. All gifts will be acknowledged in our columns. Every cent of every dollar will go to the feeding of a Belgian child. Not a cent will be deducted anywhere along the line for postage or clerical help or transportation or administrative expenses. All the money will be applied to the purpose for which it is given, through the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Let the response be quick and prompt and generous. The SENTINEL will start the list by taking care of eight children for one year—\$100. Remember, \$12 will save a Belgian child from slow starvation. HELP US TO RAISE ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Readers of the SENTINEL should do that, and do it quickly. How many children will YOU save from slow starvation during the year 1917. Ten? Five? Three? One? It is time for Americans to show the whole world the size of their hearts.

Make all checks, money orders or other remittances payable to the BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, and make them as large as possible, and address all letters to

**COQUILLE VALLEY SENTINEL, Coquille, Oregon**