

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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A total of 1,154,386 head of sheep, cattle, horses and hogs were grazed under permit on the national forest ranges of Oregon and Washington during 1916.

It is estimated there are 4,273,000 acres of improved farm lands in Oregon and that at least 3,000,000 acres more can be improved or reclaimed by drainage.

It is said the tract of spruce in the Boutin holdings between Beaver Hill and Bandon contains many million feet of good timber and would furnish material to run a paper mill for many years.

The State of Oregon now houses one automobile for every group of 25 residents, as compared with a ratio of one car for every 33 people a year ago. The total registration for the 1916 series was 33,906.

Fires burned twenty-five million board feet of timber on the National forests of Oregon, Washington and Alaska in 1916. The Forest Service fought 1176 fires in this region during the year at an expense of \$19,000.

Potatoes have got so high in Portland that some of the dealers have tried selling 100 pound sacks, 15 pounds short, but fines of \$1 a pound for the shortage are tending to make them more careful if not more honest.

The auto, motorcycle and chauffeur licenses paid in Coos county during 1916 amounted to \$2,572.50. Deducting our proportion of \$461.69 for the expense of administering the law the rest of the receipts—\$2,110.81—remains to be turned over to our county treasury.

Eastern Oregon has certainly been hit hard by the prevailing wave of war prosperity. Pendleton reports that wheat, wool and hay are bringing the highest prices on record, the banks are bursting with money, there is work for everybody, empty homes are unknown and business and collections were never better.

The welcome news comes from Salem that the bill to prohibit commercial fishing in the Rogue river has been put to sleep. The attempt to turn this river over to a few well to do anglers as a fish preserve, and keep the men who made their bread and butter by catching fish for the cannery off of it, ought never to have been made.

The endorsement of Hon. Frank B. Tichenor, the Coos-Curry representative, for the position of U. S. Marshal for the State of Oregon by the Democratic State Committee, will probably insure his appointment. The southwestern corner of the State will certainly feel complimented if he wins the coveted honor—and emoluments of \$4,500 per.

The Manchester Press, an Iowa newspaper which has recently gone onto the "cash in advance" basis, says it has lost \$20,000 in delinquent subscriptions during the 46 years it has been published—an average of about \$500 a year. In some respects publishers of country newspapers have the least business sense of any class of people.

Here is the sort of early spring report the Gold Beach Reporter makes for the Rogue river section:

"Buds are swelling in the willows in many places and on fruit trees, while plowing is in progress wherever the ground is not too dry. Asa Carey this week planted a patch of early potatoes on Hunter's creek and others are figuring on putting out early garden."

Senate bill No. 80, introduced by Senator Bishop, provides that the shore of the Pacific ocean between the Columbia river and the California boundary line shall be declared a public highway, subject to the control of the state land board. The part of the shore, dry between high and low tides, is especially specified. Provisions are made that the secretary of the state land board is authorized to contract with the individual or corporations for the purpose of extracting gold

and other metals from the sands, and all revenues so derived shall be turned into the good road fund.

Reading "The Oregon Country," the official publication of the Portland Chamber of Commerce we are astonished to learn that Coos county "plans to vote bonds for road purposes during 1916." This following a statement that "Oregon is awake to the necessity of good roads" indicates that Oregon is in a different class from the editor of that publication. He hasn't got a step beyond 1915 in his statistics, either.

If the legislature really wants to trim where the trimming will be noticed, let it cut that \$89,600.00 the fish and game commission asks for, and tell the managers to run the department on the hundred thousand dollars it now receives in licenses, and which amount will be greater next year, if the licenses are increased one-third. This is one of the commissions not worth anywhere near what it costs.—Corvallis Courier.

Reading what the Pacific Monthly says about the defenselessness of the Pacific west and the absolute absence of war ships here, it is with a good deal of interest we note a recent statement by Secretary Daniels that the Atlantic fleet will be on the Pacific Coast within a year to play war games and familiarize the officers with this part of the world. No large fleet has been in Pacific waters since nine years ago when President Roosevelt sent the Atlantic fleet around the world.

A party who has been getting the Sentinel for the past four years without paying a cent for it, when asked to pay for it now writes: "We have received the paper but a very few times." As the paper was mailed regularly every week up to the first of the year and the price is less than 25 miles away we know of course how much truth there is in that statement; but most of the people who try to beat a newspaper add that sort of an insult to injury done by taking the paper and refusing to pay for it.

Senator McCumber says the American people spent \$13,000,000,000 (remember this is not thirteen millions, but a thousand times thirteen millions) for liquor, tobacco, automobiles and other amusements last year. Enlarging on this topic he sounds the following note of warning: "This revelry in extravagant habits, the unquenchable demand for amusements, is undermining the sturdiness of our younger generation. The American people seem obsessed with the idea that the main thing in life is amusement, play, entertainment."

Considering "The Calamity of Peace," Sunset says in its February issue:

"Of course the inflated munitions profits and wages will cease; the steel and motor industries will return to a moderate pace. There will be a general reduction in the cost of supplies and commodities, thus removing the sting from the inevitable decline of the wage rate. Worst of all, there is liable to be a great deal of unemployment in Eastern war-supply centers until the munition workers have been absorbed by their old trades.

"But, whether peace comes like the thief in the night or whether the gun-shy dove has to be coaxed patiently over the blood-soaked fields, American business will not be wrenched as it was in August, 1914. And the region that views the approach of peace with the least economic concern is the Far West."

Ivan F. McDaniel, manager of the Salem Commercial Club, of our Oregon capital, is evidently hiding his light under a bushel in a position of that kind. He certainly had gall enough for a bigger job when he recently wrote the city government of Salem, Massachusetts, to change the name of that city. He must have experienced something of a jolt, however, when he received this sort of an answer:

"I have heard of Salem, Oregon. When your little community reaches a population of 50,000 and a valuation placing it in the same class as small eastern cities—in short, when it reaches the size of your manager's nerve has already reached—we will advise you to change your name, for there might be some confusion in having the same name, and surely you wouldn't ask the mother of all Salmes to change her name, even at the behest of an enterprising and hustling youngster."

In opening the Grocers' Convention at Salem last week Governor Withycombe said:

"We have here vast water-power facilities for the development of hydro-electric plants. We have vast resources in coal and wood, and, while our iron resources are somewhat limited, we have cheap transportation facilities to secure the raw product from China in great quantities, and with this low transportation rate I am sat-

isfied that our power and other natural resources would stand up in a position to be one of the strongest factors in the work of steel production in the world."

"Our iron resources," to judge from the reports of the State Geological bureau, are far from limited down here in southern Coos and northern Curry, and we may expect some day to see the largest sort of steel plants and smelters established on the Coquille river.

TO HAVE GREENBACKS AGAIN.

Now that paper money has become naturalized on the Pacific coast, and a man is not sent to court for offering greenbacks in payment of his debts, as was the case during and subsequent to the Civil War, the following announcement by the U. S. Treasury department at Washington will cause more local interest than the report of new issues of paper money used to here:

"A new issue of the one and two dollar greenbacks of Civil War days, discontinued more than thirty years ago, will be put in circulation, probably about February 1, displacing similar United States notes of larger denominations to provide relief from the unprecedented demand for small paper currency.

"The treasury department announces that the new issue has been decided on because silver certificates, the ordinary bills of one and two dollar denominations, could not be issued under the law in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. A limit of \$346,641,016 to the amount of outstanding Federal notes was fixed by law in 1878 after the greenbacks had become an issue in politics and had resulted in the birth of a new national party, backed largely by the farmers of the West and South.

"No greenbacks have been issued since 1885, and the amount of outstanding one and two dollar notes of that variety now is slightly over \$3,000,000. There is, however, \$102,445,300 outstanding in United States notes of \$10 denominations and higher and a portion of these will be retired and cancelled, dollar for dollar, to meet the new issue of smaller denominations.

"The demand for paper currency of the smaller denominations," said the department's announcement, "always has been regarded by the treasury as an index to business conditions. For many months there has been a constantly growing demand for one and two dollar bills, until now it is impossible to meet the country's needs in this respect by means of silver certificates, which for more than 30 years have been the only form of paper currency issued in one dollar and two dollar denominations."

THE JOURNAL'S STATEMENTS.

In the Portland Journal last Wednesday appeared an article entitled, "3 Coos County Papers Whack Up On Big Tax Graft," which contained some truth and a great deal of error. We refer to it chiefly to state that the "whacking up" alleged to have been done by the Coquille Sentinel in this matter was under a former owner; that the present publisher of the Sentinel had never even seen Coos county when the deal was framed; and had no more to do with it at any time than had the publisher of the Portland Journal.

The main statement of the Journal's article—that the Marshfield Record, Coos Bay Times and Coquille Sentinel were in collusion in 1913 (not 1914) to hold up the county for the extortionate charge of \$11,800 made for publishing the Tax Summons in foreclosure in 1913, has been made so many times and is substantiated by so many corroborating circumstances that we have no reason to dispute it. As to the statements of the Portland Journal to the effect that the Sentinel along with the other papers refused to publish anything in relation to this graft, we have time and again referred to that charge as outrageous and excessive.

The attempt of the Journal to make it appear that subsequent Tax Summons publications in Coos county were along the same line is entirely unwarranted. Instead of having been made at "half" the rates charged by the Record, they were done for less than 24 cents a tract, where the Record held the county up for \$1.50—or only one-sixth that amount. A rate of 25 cents a tract for such publications is the usual charge for such work in states we are familiar with and is not excessive. The statements in the Journal beyond the main facts in relation to that \$11,800 publication were incorrect and evidently came from an entirely unreliable informant.

To the person familiar with the recent election the statement that Mr. Liljeqvist was defeated for re-election because he was district attorney at the time these papers combined to hold up the county is utterly preposterous.

Take that sick car to A. A. Paull, Coquille Garage. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DAIRY INDUSTRY GROWS FAST.

The dairy industry in Oregon is growing at a rapid rate. Its progress is shown by statistics which have just been compiled by J. D. Mickle, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, of the production of butter, cheese and condensed milk during the year ending October 31, 1916, as compared with the output of the preceding year.

Commissioner Mickle's figures are as follows:

Butter—	Pounds.
1916	16,283,396
1915	13,643,728
Increase	2,644,668
Cheese—	Pounds.
1916	8,597,998
1915	6,896,587
Increase	2,061,021
Condensed Milk—	Pounds.
1916	37,116,000
1915	21,370,910
Increase	5,745,090

It will surprise many persons to know that the butter, cheese and condensed milk business has increased to such an extent in the past year. High prices obtained by manufacturers and farmers have been the great factor in the building up of the industry and these high prices can be laid directly to the war. The Oregon market for these commodities is now on an Eastern basis and will continue so long as there is Eastern demand.

Large shipments of butter have already gone East and more will be shipped west as it is available. About a dozen carloads of Oregon cheese have been sold for Eastern shipment and they will be started as soon as the cars can be obtained. Eastern and export buyers of condensed milk have for many months kept the Oregon and Northwestern markets cleaned up.—The Oregon Country.

About Waste Paper.

These are some kinds of paper to save:

White clippings and shavings from book papers, bond papers, ledger papers and writing papers are especially valuable, and a steady demand for such material is always found. White and colored writing papers are suitable for remanufacture into many other grades after the ink and coloring matters are removed. Clean wrapping papers of all kinds are valuable for remanufacture into similar grades.

Old books, magazines, periodicals, account books, etc., can be remanufactured into book papers of excellent quality. All material of this kind that is saved is of direct benefit to the forests of the country, as magazines and book papers are very largely made from wood pulp.

Cats Kill the Birds.

Domestic cats which have been neglected and allowed to become wild are a menace to game birds according to Deputy Game Warden Thomas who says the cats catch and kill many grouse and pheasants. There are many such cats in the woods. Mr. Thomas says nearly every logging camp will have cats. These places will perhaps be moved and the cats left behind or the animals will wander away. Tabby is a mild sort of a creature when around the home fireside but when left to rustle for herself in the woods she soon becomes a wild animal.—Coos Bay Harbor.

A cat doesn't have to become wild to slaughter game birds. We have one that is hardly more than a kitten which is a good deal of a sportsman when it comes to bringing down the native songbirds.

Enjoys The Sentinel.

A California subscriber in writing to renew for the Sentinel and our four-magazine club says: "I have enjoyed reading the Sentinel very much, in fact it is the only way I get any news of my old home. I also enjoy the magazines."

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