

A REAL SENSATION

The FAIR STORE'S retiring from business sale is opening wide the way to real economy. The war, the shortage of the cotton crop, the scarcity of dyes, the embargo on wool, are making prices jump up, up, up. Every day brings new advances and new rises in costs, but the Fair Store's retiring from business sale has lowered all prices to rock bottom.

Many are buying goods for the future at this extraordinary sale. You will appreciate the almost unbelievable opportunity presented by this store to purchase up-to-date, staple and reliable merchandise at prices at almost in every instance at wholesale cost and less. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity.

\$1.50 Ladies Latest white waists now 98c	\$1.25 Ladies' & Gent's Umbrellas now 98c
Men's \$2.00 Union Suits, silver grey, elastic knit, now \$1.39	\$1.50 Ladies' & Gent's Umbrellas now \$1.15
1 Lot Ladies' Coats worth three times the price, now \$3.75	Children's school shoes, all sizes, spliced heels and toes, now 12c pr.
Children's fine, grey wool under- wear, sanitary made 45c up	Best 10c scouring soap on sale at 5c
Children's 75c and 85c heavy fleeced union suits 50c	Large assortment of Remnants of all kinds, ladies' and men's underwear, hosiery, blankets, corsets, collars, ov- ershirts, waists, neckties.
\$4.00 and \$5.00 Ladies' Natural hair switches, now \$1.95	

COME EARLY AND SHOP. IT WILL PAY YOU
THE FAIR STORE
Martin Block, Front Street - Coquille, Oregon

CONGOLEUM RUGS

We have just received a new and complete stock of these popular floor coverings.
Sizes, 6x9 up to 9x12; Also by the yard to fit any room.

Our beautiful new line of
Tapestries & Upholstering Goods
are now in stock. Bring in your old chairs and rockers and have them upholstered. We make them look just like new.
Coquille Furniture Company

Postoffice Building - M. J. Hartson, Prop.

which will make it possible and profitable for capital to invest in these various enterprises at places where to-day no development is taking place.

Talk on True Sportsmanship

J. W. Noblet, principal of the high school, made an address during the assembly hour last Monday morning which should receive the serious consideration of all students. It was on the idea of sportsmanship in athletics. In it he truly said that school athletics are not conducted solely for the purpose of winning games, no matter what the game may be. It is the training and development of mind and body afforded by interscholastic contests that has made athletics the prominent feature it is today in schools and colleges. To win, no matter how, for the sake of being returned the victor, is unsportsmanlike. To congratulate an opponent who has won a clean, hard-fought game and thereby demonstrated his superiority, is the essence of good sportsmanship. Touching the question from the point of view of the audience, Mr. Noblet said:

"Do not allow the coarse urging of the audience to influence you not to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the rules of the game. Of course the audience is in a frame of mind to enjoy at your sacrifice of principle a little or much foul playing and will cheer you up, apparently acquiescing, but you may not long expect the hearty support of the true sportsman at your contests if it is not played according to rule."

While it may be true that some partisans are so loyal they will condone any unfair attempt to win, the majority of the human race believes in fair play and are quickly disgusted by unsportsmanlike exhibitions.

Mr. Noblet also mentioned the prevalence of the cigarette habit among the boys of today, thanking the Oregon legislature for putting a stringent statute on the books which not only will punish the dealer who sells cigarettes to a minor, but makes their use by a minor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Hermann For Hall.

The following is a copy of a letter received Wednesday by Charles Hall, president of the Coos County Good Roads Association, from Hon. Binger Hermann, of Roseburg, which explains itself:

I have today, without your knowledge or assent, recommended you to Governor Withycombe as the proper and most qualified person to be chosen by him as the one from the First Congressional District, to form the State Highway Commission, with two others from the other districts.

I communicate with you now, not so much that you may know of this action on my part, as that I may indicate my approval of your hearty approval of the already selected Coos Bay Highway from Roseburg to Coos Bay via Camas Valley and Myrtle Point, now strenuously urged for improvement and completion by the County court of this (Douglas) county, by the recent public assemblage of the Taxpayers League of this county, and resolutions of the Roseburg Commercial Club. You have announced your advocacy of such improvement. Another route to the coast from Eugene already has a splendid railway to accommodate the public there along, while our people have none direct to the coast, and which at least should be first considered and completed.

Hear Herbman at the Scene next Tuesday evening.

Send the Sentinel to eastern friends

Items From the Bay.

(From the Coos Bay News.)

The Henryville mine is getting out 85 tons of coal per day, and it is said if more machinery was available that the output could be considerably increased.

Residents of Eastside were notified Thursday by Constable Cox that they cannot let their cattle run at large. A complaint has been lodged with District Attorney Hall by W. C. Weaver.

The Harbor says that L. J. Simpson has written from Paso Robles, California, to a friend at North Bend, stating that he had some important propositions on hand, and in 60 days would start activities in North Bend.

Vice President W. R. Scott, of the Southern Pacific, arrived Friday afternoon on a special, but left shortly afterwards for Myrtle Point. Other officials were also on the special, but the object of the visit was merely an inspection of the line.

Word was received last week that the motion for rehearing in the case of Smith-Powers Logging company vs. E. W. Bernitt, et al, had been denied. The case, which involves log booms on lower Coos river, had been in court since 1909, and had been decided against the logging company.

The Gray Logging company, which is operating a camp on South Coos river, has dismantled the high line with which they were experimenting, and will use chutes in their logging operations hereafter. Portions of the big cable has been sold to McDonald & Vaughn, who will operate a high-line 1800 feet long at their Ten Mile camp.

A. N. Pressler was tried Wednesday in Justice Penneck's court on the charge of maintaining a nuisance in the Matlock apartments, under the new bone dry law. Marabul Carter was not able to furnish sufficient evidence to convict, and the jury rendered the following verdict: "It is our opinion that the defendant is guilty, but for the lack of sufficient evidence, according to law, we render a verdict of not guilty."

Ed Elliott, who was arrested as mentioned in last week's issue after an exciting auto chase along North Front street with a suit case containing 13 bottles of whiskey in his possession, was fined \$70 in Recorder Butler's court. He was again arrested on charges filed by District Attorney Hall, and on being taken before Justice Penneck Friday, he was released on a suspended sentence, which will be used against him if apprehended in further booze activities.

Items From Arago.

There were three old houses at Johnson's Mill which were uninhabitable from age and disease germs and were burned Saturday night.

Our summer weather has changed for April showers with a sprinkling of hail and snow in the air.

Mrs. Frank Willard goes to Portland this week to consult doctors in regard to her health.

Mr. Earl Williams, of Norway, has built a new boat and was seen skidding along the river Sunday very rapidly and looked well satisfied with his effort. We learn that Grover Gouthier is not to be outdone by his neighbor on the river and will soon launch his new boat which he has made and will look very luxurious to people who are creeping along these rough, muddy roads.

A brick chimney was built in the M. E. Church South last week and the stove moved in the middle of the room for winter comfort.

Gasoline at the Garage.

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

Gardner & Larsen.

He is 105 Years Old.

The following press dispatch tells an interesting story about a man at Bandon who, in all probability, holds the age record for Oregon:

"Born during the heat of a war in which the United States gained freedom of the seas, James Haft, who last Thursday celebrated his 106th birthday with the Nation under the shadowing cloud of an impending war, which if it comes, will be brought about by the same causes as the War of 1812. Should hostilities occur as a result of the present state of affairs between the United States and Germany, he will have seen Great Britain changed from the role of enemy to that of an ally of the United States in conflict against a common enemy.

"Mr. Haft has seen this country at war upon four different occasions; he knew the war both from the standpoint of the soldier and that of 'the old folks at home.' He realizes the horror and terrors of it and is an ardent advocate of international peace, yet he is a staunch supporter of President Wilson and his policy in the present crisis.

"From early boyhood Mr. Haft's life has been that of a pioneer, a life of hardship and adventure. Born in Western Pennsylvania, February 15, 1812, he started to shift for himself in his early teens. Always in the van of the westward expanding civilization, he was among those who fought their way across the continent, arriving on the Pacific Coast in 1852. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Haft settled at Scottsburg, Douglas county, then a hustling mining camp, and distinguished himself as a scout in the Indian wars of that and the following year.

"With peace established between the Indians and the whites, the miners, who heretofore had moved about in strong numbers for protection, began to spread out in search of new claims and Mr. Haft became known as 'Jim' Haft, packer. His pack trains of mules and horses became familiar sights in all of the principal mining centers of the coast; he guided them over the trails from Scottsburg to Crescent City and Yreka, California, eastward into and back through Washington and Northern Oregon. Into the Florence region, on the lower Umpqua river, and other more remote sections, he blazed the trail followed by the first white settlers. The packing business died, however, with the gradual death of mining—(with farming, stockraising, dairying and lumbering came the railroads and steamboats, a form of competition too efficient for the packman)—and Mr. Haft took up ranching in Northern Curry, where he remained until coming to Bandon a year ago."

Barkeep Inherits Fortune.

The following dispatch from Eureka, California, relates to a man who formerly tended bar in a Bandon saloon:

"Charles H. (Dusty) Miller, heir to one-fourth of a \$9,000,000 estate left by his father, who recently died in Waterbury, Conn., until two weeks ago was a bartender in a Eureka saloon. Miller came from Portland.

"Although Miller made many friends and it was generally known he was a college graduate, no one suspected his real identity until he left Eureka and dispatches were published in outside papers telling of the death of the father and of the large estate he had left.

"Miller has gone to Waterbury where, with his three brothers and sisters, he will divide the fortune."

Hear Herbman at the Scene next Tuesday evening.

CHEAP POWER VITAL TO NEW INDUSTRIES

How Modern Business Depends on Electrical Products.

In the recent discussion of the water power problem in and out of Congress, public attention has been directed toward the use and value of electricity for motive power and for lighting, and latterly, for the manufacture of fertilizers and nitric acid for explosives. But these are only a few of the growing demands for cheap power.

Today the great steel mills of the United States are absolutely dependent upon the products of the electric furnace for alloys. The automobile manufacturer is dependent upon another electric furnace product—aluminum—for car bodies. The manufacturers of steel products need these materials for making tools, and countless factories require abrasives which can not now be imported, and which are produced in the United States only by electric processes. Without acetylene gas and graphites, also electric products, many industries would be crippled.

Turning to the products of electro-chemistry, it is found that the surgeon and the doctor look to electric plants for chloroform and disinfectants; the cotton and the paper manufacturer need the bleaches produced by this magic element; every user of soap patronizes an electro-chemical establishment, as does every user of matches. Gold and silver mining of the West requires electric products to assure a profit, and of late it is learned that the United States, cut off from its supply of German dyes, finds itself dependent upon other electric products to supply, in part, the deficiency.

These are but a few of the industries depending upon cheap power for success. The power is here. Its development, when encouraged by the passage of such bills as are now before congress, will make the United States independent of foreign sources of supply, and will reduce the cost to the consumer of countless articles of every-day use which, to his mind, are probably in no way associated with hydro-electric development.

The manufacture of steel is the greatest of all American industries, and better steel is made in electric furnaces than by any other known process. Today electrically produced ferro-silicon is used as an alloy by most steel manufacturers, with the result

that the Bessemer process is fast becoming obsolete. The essential element in the manufacture of armor plate and armor-piercing projectiles is introduced into steel by ferro-chromium, an alloy which is strictly an electric furnace product. The Navy Department calls for this type of steel, and will have no other as armor plate. Without this alloy our battleships of recent date would be at the mercy of a hostile fleet, and the shells fired by our warships and coast-defense guns would be ineffective against the armor of a modern enemy fleet.

Ferro-chrome, another product of the electric furnace, has made possible the manufacture of high-speed tools, which have tripled the capacity of every machine shop in the world, and enhanced the efficiency of every mechanic. It has cut to one-third the capital invested in tools to accomplish a given volume of work.

In the absence of chromium, tungsten, vanadium and molybdenum, all alloys made by electrical processes, the United States could not build modern battle ships and other weapons of national defense, and a large proportion of our steel and metal working industries and other industries would revert to the conditions of twenty years ago. The electrical industry itself is largely dependent upon silicon steel, which does not age and does not wear out.

There is no manufacturer of automobiles but who is today heavily dependent upon aluminum. The making of automobile bodies utilizes more of this electrically-produced metal than does any other line of industry. The development of aeroplanes also, calls for aluminum, and only with the abundant production of cheap water power can the price of aluminum kitchen utensils be brought within the reach of every housewife.

At the outbreak of the European war the United States was cut off from the supply of Greek and Turkish emery. Today the metal working industries of this country are dependent absolutely upon electric furnace abrasives, carborundum and alundum. The manufacturer of agricultural machinery, locomotives, fire arms, milling machinery, automobiles, and countless other metal products must have these abrasives, and they can now be made only where water power is developed cheaply. Cut off the artificial abrasives and force the automobile manufacturer to go back to the grindstone, at the same time eliminating the other products of cheap power—aluminum, high-speed steel, and special steels—and works which produce 500 cars per day would be able to turn out less than 100 cars every twenty-four hours with the same force of workmen. This would mean an increase of price that would carry the automobile beyond the reach of thousands who now employ and enjoy them.

The electric furnace also turns out calcium carbide, the only source of acetylene, without which many homes would still use the kerosene lamp. The oxy-acetylene flame has become of intense value in the welding of metals and the cutting of steel. This same calcium carbide is the important factor in the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, and is the source of supply upon which we must rely for nitric acid and nitrates employed in making munitions of war and fertilizers.

All the artificial graphite used in the world today is produced at Niagara Falls, by cheap water power. Its uses are manifold. Practically the sole American supply of abrasives is also from Niagara.

Considering the products of electro-chemistry, chlorine stands out as of first importance. The sterilization of water supplies of countless cities has been made possible by the use of "bleaching powder" or hypochlorite, and in communities where this agent is used typhoid has lost its terrors.

The American army and the armies of Europe use chlorine to avert typhoid, and other chlorine products, including chloroform, are used surgically, both as anesthetics and antiseptics. This same chlorine, or bleach, makes possible the manufacture of white cotton goods and white writing paper. Other products of chlorine, produced electrically, enter into the manufacture of soaps. Even into fire extinguishers goes this sole product of cheap electricity.

To meet the shortage in coal-tar dyes, by the combination of chlorine with coal-tar benzene and toluol, we are now beginning to produce in quantities those necessary "intermediates" formerly made in Germany.

Metallic sodium, also a product of electricity, is the basis for sodium peroxide, which is utilized in generating oxygen for hospitals, for laboratories and for submarines and mine-rescue apparatus. It also enters into the manufacture of hydrogen peroxide. Without sodium cyanide many gold and silver mines could not operate at a profit.

New types of matches have made their appearance on the American market since the outbreak of war in Europe. These new brands are "made in America," and largely because we were cut off from our Norwegian supply. The phosphorus is produced only in electric plants.

These are but a few of the products of every-day use that are largely dependent upon water power; many of these products a few years ago had no known value. What other products remain to be developed with the growth of hydro-electricity no man can predict. But there is a limit on production of all these products today. That limit can only be passed when Congress paves the way for further hydro-electric development by enacting laws