

# The Sentinel

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

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## SHALL WE BE MEN OR MICE?

There usually comes some time in the life of every man when it is up to him to decide whether he will play the man or the mouse. And times come, too, in the history of nations when they must decide whether they will bravely defend or basely surrender their rights. Such a time came to the United States a hundred and four years ago when this country had to decide whether it would permit the violation of the rights of its citizens on the high seas or defend them in the exercise of those rights. It then decided to take the braver and more costly course. It waged a war then in defense of those rights against the most powerful nation on earth and won.

The time has come again when we must defend the rights of our people on the high seas or forfeit the respect of the world and our own self respect while we invite every sort of aggression from those who would wrong our citizens in any way. We must protect our flag on the seas or take the place of the man who would hide under the bed when an intruder attacks his wife or children. That the president and 96 men out of every hundred in the American congress stand together for defending our rights and maintaining our honor is something to make the heart of every American thrill with gratitude and pride.

The lamentable and almost incredible fact that less than five per cent of craven cowards in the national legislature have been able to prevent immediate action in empowering the president to act as the congress and the people desire in vindication of our rights to traverse the seas, has placed us in a false and humiliating position before the world; but the end is not yet.

The senators, like our own Chamberlain, who are true and loyal and patriotic will change the rules of the senate and trample under foot the precedents of a hundred years, as Reed and the men who stood with him once did in the house on an occasion of infinitesimal importance as compared with the present. And then the La Follette, the Lanes and the other white-livered senators who would accept Germany's dictation at whatever sacrifice of honor and self respect will become as impotent as they are contemptible. The near approach of the Sixty-Fourth Congress gave them the opportunity to perform an act not only to their everlasting shame, but one which will crimson the cheeks of true Americans for generations yet unborn. The day of the twelve Benedict Arnolds of 1917 is done, however. In the time that tried men's souls theirs were found to be of the basest composition.

## WASTING OUR WEALTH.

It's the biggest story of waste of material for human food I have ever heard—a waste not of hundreds or thousands, but of millions of tons of food material, worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Some use is made of a little of this material, it is true, but here in Coquille it has been sold, to our knowledge, as low as 8 cents a hundred pounds, when any student of economics will tell you it is better worth five cents a pound or \$5.00 a hundred than eggs or beefsteak are worth the price we pay for them. The amount of this food material wasted, or from which not one-tenth of its actual value is obtained is enough to furnish every man, woman and child in the United States three-fourths of a pound of nourishment each day.

More than this it is an article which is used in almost every family of the land in greater or less quantities, and of which several pounds each day are used in the writer's family. Of course we can imagine the scornful sniff with which our revelation will be greeted when we state that this substance is simply skimmed milk.

The United States produces 1,600,000,000 pounds of butter each year, and the 28,000,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk out of which it is taken is mostly wasted. So of the 2,000,000,000 pounds from which the cream is removed and sold. This makes 30,000,000,000 pounds of a product worth \$1,500,000,000 as human food—only a part of which is used to

feed hogs—and for that purpose it is only estimated to be worth 40 cents a hundred, or less than half a cent a pound, where the actual nutrition value for human food is more than ten times as much. So even where we make a stagger at saving it we lose nine-tenths of its value as food. And it is not many years ago that even this one-tenth was also wasted here in Coos county.

Of course to save this immense amount of the very best of human food which is now wasted, the cream would have to be separated from the milk while it was fresh and the skim milk residue condensed or dried so that it could be readily preserved and transported. But wouldn't it be well worth while in these times of "high living?"

The Coquille Valley last year produced over 600,000 pounds of butter worth more than \$200,000. To produce that required twelve million pounds of milk. The skim milk residue of that amount was at least 11,400,000 pounds. If this by-product could be utilized so as to net the producers one cent a pound the amount thus added to the wealth of this valley would be \$114,000. As every scientist and dietician will assure you that the actual value of the skimmed milk for human food, as compared with some of the most common articles of diet, is at least five cents a pound, or \$570,000, it would seem as if some means of preserving it ought to be devised that would make it net the producers at least the one cent a pound, or \$114,000 we have indicated. This local application of a tremendous problem in wasted food material was suggested by the article we elsewhere republish from the Literary Digest entitled, "Millions and Billions of Food Wantonly Wasted."

Really if the four per cent of the milk made into butter in this valley and sold for \$200,000 is worth that for food, the remaining 96 per cent ought to be worth fully as much more. That is, if the one-twenty-fifth part of the milk sold as butter is worth 30 to 50 cents a pound, the other twenty-four-fifths in the form of milk powder ought to be worth 2 cents a pound at wholesale.

## WHAT WE THINK OF LANE.

There is no word short of treason that fittingly designates the crime of which Senator Harry Lane, of Oregon, along with eleven United States senators have been guilty in throttling the senate and preventing 84 other senators from acting as they would to protect the rights and the life of the nation. With shame and confusion of face the writer confesses that he is in part responsible for the disgraceful and pitiable spectacle of disloyalty the senior senator from Oregon has presented during an unparalleled crisis in our national history. But he is ready to atone as far as possible for that terrible mistake by invoking the recall and putting an end at the earliest possible moment to the misrepresentation which our state suffers through the presence of Harry Lane in the senate. No time should be lost in calling him to account and stripping from his shoulders the toga he has besmirched. In refusing to give the president the power to fulfill his duties as the executive head of the nation in the defense of the rights of our people to safely voyage on the high seas, he has deliberately and basely misrepresented the people by whose will he was elected to voice; let us have done with him.

Senators LaFollette and Stone, along with the rest of the disloyal dozen, are being warmly commended in Kaiserdom as "representatives of America's best spirit." The spirit of their attempt to keep America defenseless ought certainly to be fully appreciated by the people who sunk the Lusitania and drowned so many of our citizens.

Twelve senators wanted to have their own way and it mattered not that to do so they must stand in the way of the will of the people of the United States. They had their way; the people will now have their way and grind them to powder. They have dug their own political graves. Let them be buried.

Number 3 of Volume 2 of "The Mineral Resources of Oregon" is at hand. It is devoted to the Columbia Gorge and its geologic history, as interpreted from the Columbia highway and is lavishly and beautifully illustrated by half tone views worth a place in any one's collection.

Even after the Supreme court decision reversing the Circuit court in the matter of Coquille's new school house site, the matter still remains up in the air, although it is about four years since the trouble began.

A contemporary tells about the "brutal frankness" of Engineer Freis, of the U. S. A., in telling the Coos Bay people that 22 feet of water was all the government would agree to furnish them in the channel. But there was something in what the ma-

jar said at Bandon that must have sounded a good deal worse than that. We are wondering how his statement that the Siuslaw affords a better natural harbor than Coos Bay is going to be received.

Free to choose, Senator Harry Lane refused to line up with the people of the United States and lined up with LaFollette. He must walk the plank.

The move to consolidate the Port of Bandon and the Port of Coquille river made by Engineer Polhemus is one that the Sentinel can heartily second.

Even if Lane can't be booted out of the senate for his politronery the moral effect of a vote to recall would be tremendous.

## Dairy Report From Tillamook.

Tillamook county last year made and shipped 4,815,128 pounds of cheese from 42,970,783 pounds of milk and received for the product \$807,095. Some of the official figures for the season are:

1,556,334 pounds of butterfat in the milk used. Average butterfat in milk 4.031 per cent.

Average price per pound of cheese, 16.78 cents.

Average yield, 11.23 pounds of cheese per 100 pounds of milk.

Average price per pound butterfat at 1 1/2 cents for making cheese, 41.8 cents per pound.

Average price per 100 pounds of milk on same basis, \$1.68 1/2.

For the first time in the history of the association, Tillamook cheese sold in the markets of Chicago and New York.

## Fewer Arrests Now in Roseburg.

In reply to a letter from Mayor Harley, of Astoria, inquiring about business and moral conditions in Roseburg during the dry regime, Mayor Napoleon Rice has given Mayor Harley the record of arrests for drunkenness from 1911, when Roseburg first went dry, until the present time. During the year 1911 there were 99 arrests; in 1912, 24 arrests; in 1913, 29 arrests; in 1914, 19 arrests; in 1915, nine arrests and in 1916, four arrests; and so far this year there has been but one. Mayor Rice stated that the police force had been lessened and that business conditions generally were much better than under the liquor traffic.

## Forbids "500" Party Prizes.

The ordinance recently enacted at Bandon prohibits all games of dice, cards or anything whatever in which anything of value is given as a prize to the winners. It is a verbatim copy of the State law, too, which does not go into effect in any municipality until it is adopted by the city authorities. Under its provisions neither the favorite "500" nor any other card game can be played at a private party if there is a prize up for the winners.

## Wedderburn Cheese Scores High.

A Portland paper says that the highest score for export type of cheese exhibited at the Western Dairy show last week was received by James West, of the Wedderburn cheese factory of Curry county. His product scored 95 points with the next highest 94 1/2. There were over 20 exhibits of this class of cheese.

## To the Socialists of Coos County.

You are requested to meet at Coquille, at the W. O. W. hall, Sunday, March 18, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing a county chairman and a secretary-treasurer for two years. Also for such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. E. Quick,

Chairman of County Socialist Party

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

## WHY WOMEN SUFFER.

Many Coquille Women are Learning the Cause.

Women often suffer, not knowing the cause.

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Each a torture of itself. Together hint at weakened kidneys. Strike at the root—get to the cause. Quickly help the kidneys if they need it.

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## MAJOR FREIS ON THE COQUILLE RIVER PROBLEMS

What Major Amos J. Freis, the new U. S. Chief of Engineers for the Oregon district thinks of the Coquille river as a waterway is well told in the following report of his address at the recent public meeting in Bandon by the World:

Major Freis took up the local suggestions and views one by one and analyzed them. He had maps of the recent boring survey which showed soundings fifty feet apart all the way from deep water outside the bar to Coquille. And it was on these that he based all his arguments as to what would be best for the bar at this time.

## Argues Against Jetty Extension

While an extension of the north jetty would be a fine thing, he said, and would no doubt aid to keep the sand from washing into the river and to break the current, the cost at this time would be prohibitive to this Port. In the first place the commerce on the river, he said did not warrant such an investment and further in the opinion of the engineers an extension of the jetty could not be made to hold. He said the jetty idea, where it extends out into deep water and must stand to be battered by heavy seas, especially on the Pacific, has practically been given up by the engineers all over the world. It is impossible to get stones large enough to hold as a base. The weight lost by displacement together with the enormous force of the waves is so great that nothing less than 600 ton rocks could be used. And then, he said, what good would it be to extend the jetty if you didn't take the rock out of the channel, for the water couldn't get any deeper. With the aid of the boring survey map he showed the exact locations of the rocks, quoting figures as to the cost of adding a foot in depth to the water of the inner harbor.

## Must Develop More Commerce

Major Freis' argument was that the proposed project giving a 12-foot channel to Coquille would be ample to take care of present commerce and that in sight for the immediate future. He called attention to the fact that the 13 feet on the bar at lower low water would mean an average of 16 feet at high tide, which is sufficient for the ordinary vessel making the smaller harbors. By the expenditure of an additional \$100,000 the depth on the bar could be increased six feet, according to his deductions.

## The Man Behind the Job

What this section needs above everything else just now is commerce, according to Major Freis. "It isn't the depth of the water on the bar that makes a harbor," he declared, "it's the men behind the community." It's the community that gets together and establishes new industries; that goes after new business, launches new undertakings tending to increase shipping; that's the community that builds a harbor; and such a harbor will more readily get recognition from the Government.

## Compares Coos Bay and Siuslaw

As an example Major Freis called attention to the amount of shipping here and at Coos Bay as compared with the small amount at Siuslaw. And, he declared, Siuslaw has a better opportunity for a deep harbor than either of the two local ports. But there has never been anyone there to put life and action into industry like there has been in Bandon and on Coos Bay.

Major Freis urged that from now on the people here launch a more active campaign of co-operation with the tributary communities towards building up commerce on the Coquille river, and when the shipping gets large enough to warrant a deeper harbor to accommodate larger vessels there is no question but that Congress will come to our aid.

## The Two Should Be United

Junior Engineer J. H. Polhemus, who has supervision of the work done on this harbor, complimented the local people on the interest shown in Port matters. The packed house indicated that the taxpayers are actively interested in what the Port is doing and in that way they will get the best results. He stated that his views coincide with those of Major Freis and he was ready to accept the latter's decisions with the satisfaction that they come from a man well qualified in the work of which he is chief.

However, Mr. Polhemus also urged co-operation, emphasizing in particular the advisability of the Port of Bandon and the Port of Coquille river to consolidate for the benefit of both. He was of the opinion that a consolidation could be effected if the proposition was put up on a proper basis and recommended that action be taken here looking towards such results.

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