

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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Next April, if a bill just passed by the United States senate becomes a law, we shall all have to put our clocks an hour ahead and will have to take our midday meals at eleven o'clock in the morning and supper somewhere in the middle of the afternoon.

At Washington, D. C., on the 21st, Congressman Hawley introduced a bill amending the sundry civil act by authorizing the secretary of the interior to utilize a part of the \$25,000 appropriated for the protection of the California & Oregon grant lands for the protection also, of the Coos Bay wagon road lands.

The extremists who expect to induce Oregon to adopt the single tax ought to concede with those other clumps who have been trying sabotage on the initiative and referendum in our recent election. The masses of the people seem to realize instinctively that the middle path is the path of safety and that in extremes there is folly.

The Sentinel wants to express its hearty thanks to the subscribers who have been in such large numbers advancing their subscription dates recently. Its friends will be glad to know that the subscription receipts of the paper have been considerably larger during the first six months of 1917 than they were during the entire year 1914.

It is proposed to change the route of the Pacific highway in Lane and Douglas counties between Cottage Grove and Sutherlin and leave Drain and Yoncalla off the map. This will shorten the line about eight miles and at the same time reduce the grade. It will also reduce the cost of construction about \$175,000. Yet no doubt the Drain people will oppose the change.

Judge Skipworth's decision this week in the Kinney tax cases will clear the air in some other big tax cases now pending. The claim that taxes ought not to be paid because of unjust and excessive assessments, he brushes aside as unworthy a moment's consideration. The taxpayers had their day in court, so far as such claims were concerned, when the boards of equalization met to adjust such claims, and having failed to appear then they have nothing to stand on now.

With 614 contributions to the Red Cross fund in the Coquille district and a total of \$5,007 contributed, the average gift was \$8.15. We have never felt so proud of Coquille's citizenship before as we do right now. Their patriotism and their generosity have both been demonstrated in overflowing measure. Neither in the city, the county, nor the State were the Oregon people slackers. In the Liberty Loan, the war census and the Red Cross contributions, Oregon stood near the head of the list among the states.

The North Bend solicitors for Red Cross funds ran up against a certain class of men not entirely unrepresented in Coquille. Editor McDaniel says of them:

"The most exasperating class of men the solicitor meets are those who immediately want to tell all they know about running the government, why the Red Cross is all wrong, why there should have been no war, that most of those in the war are there for the graft they can rake off, and so on. Fact is that class of men bear watching. The man who suspects his fellow townsmen is a man who if given a chance would be one of the very first to make way with funds, one of the

very first to betray his country, the first to condemn the people and oppose the government.

It is thought by those best informed that America can make her power felt most effectively by furnishing thousands of aeroplanes and tens of thousands of aviators; and so Congress has been asked to appropriate \$600 millions of dollars for this arm of the service. Certainly the thing that we want to do first is the one that will be most effective in bringing the war to a speedy end. The war with Germany must be fought through to a finish, and the only way we can protect ourselves from German attacks here in our own land is to help the entente allies across the sea. We must win the war for them as well as for ourselves; we can win it and we shall win it.

WAR TEACHES CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation in industry as compared with the anarchic individualism which has marked the previous times was referred to in a recent statement given to the president by Franklin E. Lane, secretary of the interior. In the interview he is quoted as saying: "We are just beginning in the United States on this work of broad-gauge organization and co-operation. The war has waked us up to the necessity of it. It has shown beyond all question that a democracy cannot rest on economic anarchy and the great test for us is going to be to get rid of such anarchy.

"The war is going to teach us how to put an end to these things and, after the war, we are going to produce more wheat, more steel, more everything, than ever before, and with less waste than ever before. But it is going to be a hard lesson.

"It is no reflection on our society to admit now that we need reforming, for it took such a tremendous thing as this war to make the need manifest to ourselves. We have, without realizing it, carried individualism to the point of selfishness—where it was in danger of defeating itself. Now we will conserve individualism and individual initiative for this country by showing its proper limits as marked by the absolute necessity of co-operation.

"The principle of co-operation must be applied to all our activities throughout the war and for all time after the war. Remember always that there are two kinds of co-operation, one enforced by the state and the other voluntarily effected by intelligent men who know what they want for themselves and what they must do for their fellows. To avoid the former we must make successful the latter."

ABOUT THE RED CROSS.

We think it a good deal for the American people to contribute \$100,000,000 or just a dollar for each man, woman and child to the Red Cross work. Canada has already given \$2 a head, and by the way that is the rate at which the Coquille district gave. Of course, those who helped make up our \$5,000 donation last week are going to read about the activities of the Red Cross with a more personal interest in the future than they have in the past. How wide a field its angel hands of mercy have covered is barely indicated by the following extract from an article by James Morgan, in the Boston Globe:

"Acts of God or the public enemy" are impiously bracketed in legal formula and all calamities are charged to one or the other of these forces. The American Red Cross goes to the defense of the distressed not only from the violence of men, but from the fury of the elements as well, ready to take the field everywhere against fire and water, earth and air, whether in Johnstown or Messina, in Galveston or in China, in Dayton or in Serbia. In her book, "Under the Red Cross Flag," Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the national relief board, records 76 disasters of one kind or another at home and abroad which have called out this army of mercy in the course of the past 12 years.

"How wonderful," exclaimed a Turkish offendi, as he contemplated the good done by these strangers from far off America, "that a people who were savages only 400 years ago should have awakened to such noble deeds." A more touching tribute came from the Russian peasant who sent the American Red Cross three Easter eggs in token of his gratitude for its work against the famine of 1891 in Central Russia. "Christ is risen," this moujik wrote in his Easter greeting. "For your magnificent aims, accept from me this humble gift which I send to the entire American people for your great beneficence, from all the hearts of the poor filled with feelings of joy."

Today we stand in the presence of a man-made catastrophe, more destructive, more cruel than any elemental warfare. Beside this war a cyclone or a volcano is indeed only a prank of nature. But while man, the strange creature that we are, plans with one lobe of his brain to march millions to slaughter under the banners of the na-

tion, the other lobe is working with plans to save mankind from itself under the Red Cross of the Redeemer. "Fire upon those men," Napoleon shrieked like a fiend at Austerlitz, as he saw some Russians fleeing across a frozen pond. "They must be drowned! Fire upon the ice!" But in another minute, when he saw the ice cracking beneath the shot of his howitzers on the height of Pratzen, he was applauding his soldiers as they risked their lives to rescue their foe-men from a watery grave.

The Red Cross is our better self. With the right arm we swing the avenging sword, but on our left, our heart arm, we bear the brassard that symbolizes our nobler passions. "The dual nature of the race is expressed by the president of the United States, who is at once commander-in-chief of the army and president of the American Red Cross.

BIG GUNS MUST COME ACROSS.

It is a matter of congratulation to the people who have been paying taxes in Coos county for years past that they are beginning to see the end of evasion and procrastination in paying their taxes on the part of the biggest estates of the county. The O. & C. lands, the Southern Oregon lands, the Kinney tract and the Boutin tract, together owe Coos county about half a million dollars in taxes, penalties, interest and costs. The ball has just rung for the Kinney tract, and the Boutin tract is threatened with an injunction against further removal of timber unless it pays up. The amount due on the O. & C. lands will probably be advanced by the United States treasury before the end of the present year and the county already has in its hands and is holding with a vice-like grip the \$167,000 the Southern Oregon company has deposited in the county treasury to insure the payment of its taxes. The county's claim is a first mortgage on all these tracts, and the money is going to be paid—not very far in the future as it looks now. When that is done Coos county will no longer be stamping her warrants "not paid for want of funds," and the large sums that have been accruing in interest on those warrants will be more than liquidated by the interest the long delinquent tax payers will have to put up.

Putting off the payment of taxes is poor business for the taxpayer and bad for the county which has to carry hundreds of thousands of dollars in floating unpaid warrants, but pay day is bound to come and when it does the county will find itself with a surplus on hand.

WE'RE NOT IN KAISER'S CLASS.

The Outlook has been refuting the assertion that the United States, if confronted by the same sort of a blockade as now restricts Germany's commerce would have resorted to the same sort of barbarities, and murdered women and children just as ruthlessly as the Kaiser's submarine commanders. And now to show just how Americans did act under very similar circumstances it quotes from a book published in 1864 entitled, "The Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter," some instances of the treatment accorded by Raphael Semmes, a Confederate privateer, to the people who fell into his hands.

"On one occasion, for instance, the captain of the Alabama came up with and brought to the packet Tonawanda with a full cargo of grain and some seventy-five passengers on board. He therefore placed a prize crew on the Tonawanda and kept the ship company for several days. At last, no neutral sail appearing to which he could transfer the passengers of the Tonawanda, and an ugly gale threatening, he dismissed the Tonawanda in safety, after exacting from her master a ransom bond of eighty thousand dollars. It never occurred to Semmes to do otherwise.

"Again, on another occasion, Captain Semmes captured the mail steamer Ariel, having on board one hundred and forty United States marines, several military and naval officers, and about five hundred other passengers, a large proportion of whom were women and children. According to some present-day thinking, such a ship would certainly be classed as a transport and liable to destruction with all on board. What did Captain Semmes do? He determined to convoy the Ariel to Kingston, Jamaica, but on approaching that port he learned from another ship that Kingston was suffering from a severe visitation of yellow fever. He therefore permitted the Ariel, rich prize though she was, to escape unharmed rather than endanger the lives of her passengers in a fever-stricken port.

"It should be borne in mind that the Americans who did these things were fighting against hopeless odds and in a desperate cause; that both he and the people whom he loved and for whom he fought believed sincerely that they were struggling for freedom against a greedy and malevolent empire of hostile States, that these people were surrounded by a ring of enemies, far more wealthy and populous

than they; that they were being blockaded (unlawfully, as they believed) in an attempt to starve them and destroy their commerce; that their land was being overrun by hostile armies; that they were finally so starved and impoverished that they were forced to sue for peace on terms of unconditional surrender.

"The facts of American history supply ample refutation to any one who attempts to doubt the fundamental morality of the American spirit."

WANTON WASTE MUST STOP.

Lucius P. Brown, of the department of health, told a church audience in New York City Sunday night that recently four carloads of vegetables had been dumped on the Jersey meadows by food speculators because they feared their presence in the market would cause a slump in prices. The other day a fish dealer was about to dump overboard two and one-half tons of fresh fish for the same reason. The board of health interfered and sold the fish to a charitable institution.

Such waste at any time is criminal, says the Globe of that city. With the country at war and the whole world suffering from a food shortage it is criminality of the vilest sort. There is no law that makes such an act a crime. But there is a bill before Congress which, when enacted, will make it possible to bring to book speculators who destroy food to influence the course of prices.

Congress cannot act too quickly to stop such criminal waste. And when it does there should be relentless pursuit and prosecution of every man who gives comfort to the enemy in this despicable way.

Raising Rabbits for Food.

The cry, "Raise rabbits and be independent of the food situation" has been raised in the east as a natural outgrowth of the general food campaign, says the Oregonian. The extreme fecundity of the rabbit is being emphasized as an argument in its favor, together with the fact that it thrives on food that is easy to raise and would otherwise in many instances be wasted. In this connection the interesting statement is made that France is now eating 100,000 rabbits a year; that England in peace times imported rabbits from Ostend of the value of \$10,000 a day, showing that prejudice against the rabbit as a food is really unjustified. It also declared that the Belgian hare is really a rabbit, while the common jackrabbit is a hare. The propaganda is being directed to stimulating interest in the animal as an economic factor and not as a fad and warning is given against the pyramiding of ridiculous prices for fancy stock, as was done at the height of the craze a few years ago.

That Was Remarkable.

The Connecticut Manufacturers Association, representing over 200 of the leading manufacturers of that state, passed a resolution favoring complete War Prohibition by a vote of 176 to 1. That was remarkable.

The American Medical Association, the most representative body of its kind in the world, at its national convention in New York this month adopted resolutions declaring alcohol to be neither food nor a stimulant. That was remarkable.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction violated its custom of passing no resolution on a controverted subject, and recognizing the patriotic character and overshadowing importance of the question, unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of prohibition. That was even more remarkable.

Here every day of the year. Always on the Job. Can do your "Optical" work better and cheaper than "Travelers." V. E. Wilson. Resident Optometrist. 13 years practice.

Send the Sentinel to eastern friends

FEEL LIKE GIVING UP?

Many Coquille People on the Verge of Collapse.

A bad back makes you miserable all the time—Lame every morning; sore all day. It hurts to stoop—it hurts to straighten. What with headache, dizzy spells, urinary weakness, No wonder people are discouraged. Who do not know the kidneys may be the cause of it all. Give the weakened kidneys needful help.

Use a tested and proven kidney remedy.

None endorsed like Doan's Kidney Pills. Mrs. M. E. Pierson, 519 Fowler St., Beesburg, Ore., says: "Four years ago, my kidneys were in a pretty bad way and for several weeks I suffered a great deal from backache. My kidneys were congested and acted irregularly. The trouble later developed into inflammation of the bladder, which caused me much misery. Nothing gave me relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Four boxes in all stopped the trouble with my back and put my kidneys in good working order." Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Pierson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Prop., Buffalo, N. Y.

Specials

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It will pay you to look them over

Sizes 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, 31,

Extra five hook stays

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known to man, the savings bank book is the one that will come in handiest in days of trouble. Get one of these books by opening an account with this bank. It doesn't take much to start an account and it will grow amazingly if you give it attention.

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THE GOOD JUDGE TELLS WHICH IS BETTER, AND WHY IT IS.

JUDGE, HE PAID 10 CENTS FOR HIS TOBACCO, I PAID 10 CENTS FOR MINE—WHICH DO YOU IMAGINE IS BETTER?

YOURS, OF COURSE! W-B CUT TOBACCO COMES IN SMALL PACKAGES, WHILE CHEAP ORDINARY TOBACCO COMES IN BIG BAGS.

A good many people are looking into what makes men change over to W-B CUT and stick to it so. Tobacco is tobacco, but all chewing, isn't all tobacco. You don't have gummy excess sweetening to chew out of W-B CUT, before you get down to satisfaction. The shreds are tobacco, through and through—and the richest, tastiest tobacco that grows. You notice the difference at once—W-B CUT goes twice as far as ordinary plug.

Sold by WEINMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 1107 Broadway, New York City