

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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One of our farmer friends says the Sentinel can win great applause by starting a campaign for the extermination of the China pheasant. While they may make attractive targets for city sportsmen, they are destructive to the farmers' crops.

The Yamhill county court offered a bounty of 10 cents each for mole and gopher scalps on June 1, and in the first thirty days the county clerk there paid out \$200 for 2000 scalps. It is estimated that this will mean a saving of \$10,000 to Yamhill farmers.

The Sentinel is in receipt of a letter of thanks from Governor Withycombe and Adjutant General George A. White for its assistance in the War Census work, which they say could hardly have been accomplished without the co-operation of the press.

There appeared to be no general observation of last Sunday as "Food Saving Day" in this section. Still there is no question that a great many of us can help the nation in this crisis a good deal more effectively by preventing waste of food than in any other way.

Marshfield boasts that she has collected more fines from bootleggers so far this year than all the rest of the county. She might also brag that more bootleggers have got by there without getting their deserts than in all the rest of the county. Also that more booze has been peddled there.

The federal law prohibiting the shipment of liquor into any state or portion of a state in which its sale is forbidden, went into effect last Saturday at midnight. This law makes 23 states entirely bone-dry—almost half of them. The provisions of this law will be enforced by United States officials and getting booze across the California line or into Oregon by boats is going to be a good deal more difficult hereafter.

Those who declare that Coquille will never be any bigger nor better town than it is today ought to read the following by Herbert Kaufman: "A city was never built, an empire never founded, an industry never ruled, a fortune never amassed, a reputation never established nor a project ever completed by a man with a sharper ear for doubt than for confidence. Half the estimates of pessimism are wrong. Faith is an inveterate conqueror."

The government is no longer making requisitions on our space—such as we have always been glad to honor—for matter about the war census, the Liberty Loan bond issue or the Red Cross drive; but from dozens of sources we are getting matter enough on food preparedness to keep our columns full for months. No doubt there is much that would be readable and interesting in it, too, but the news has the first call now until Uncle Sam asks for something more.

Such race wars as that at St. Louis last week in which 100 to 200 negroes were slain are a blot on our civilization, unavoidable as they seem. And not the least regrettable thing about them is the wide disproportion between the number slain on the two sides. It's altogether too much like killing sheep, when we won't allow the negroes to have arms and then go out and slaughter them. It ought to be possible, it would seem, to keep them under control and make them respect the laws without shooting down so many of them.

A German-American is quoted by the Indianapolis News as saying: "I have five nephews in the German

Army, and the thought that some of this subscription of mine will be used to buy guns and ammunition to be used against my own flesh and blood wrings my heart, but I love America. It is my home and my country now, and I make this subscription hoping that it may hasten the end of this war, and for the further reason that I believe it to be the duty of every American citizen to lend his means to the Government in this crisis."

WHERE THE WAR TAX WILL HIT

The war tax bill as fixed up by the senate committee hits the country newspaper publisher so little that he may really come to think he is a lacker. Of course, he is hit, along with every one else by such taxes as half a cent a pound on sugar, two cents on coffee and five cents on tea, but we expect to see those burdens more than offset by the reductions in those articles effected by the food control bill. That is coming before the tax bill. His beer and wine are going to be hit harder, but for our part and so far as bone-dry states are concerned that cuts no ice whatever.

The only tax that affects him alone is the one increasing the postage paid on newspapers sent out from the office of publication and making it one and a quarter cents per pound, instead of one cent, on all papers sent beyond the limits of the county. Just how little that would mean to most of the publishers of weekly newspapers really is hardly worth the telling.

Then there is the increase of a cent on letter postage—a return to the three cent rate we were having forty or fifty years ago. And still to the man who only mails a hundred letters a month, or say an average of four a day, that only means \$12 a year. Even with the income tax minimum cut down to hit the \$1000 income of a single man or the \$2000 of a married man, it seems to us as if it would be worth a good deal more than it would cost to have an income in excess of the latter amount. For in that case 2 per cent on the extra \$500 of a \$2500 income would mean only \$10.

Still those of us who feel that none of these taxes will amount to as much as we would be glad to pay for the privilege of helping win the war are not debarred from doing our bit for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and other war charities; and none of us are refusing to help in the way of such free advertising as the government has been requesting very frequently of late. If we all have a mind to work, as the Jews did in Nehemiah's time, there will be no trouble in finding ways in which we can help.

THE TAX IN ITS DETAILS.

The way the senate finance committee has fixed up the war tax bill, it is expected to bring \$1,670,000,000 of new revenue a year, about three-fourths of which, or \$1,277,000,000, will come from the following sources:
From income taxes (incomes as low as \$1000 for single persons and \$2000 for married are hit), \$782,700,000.
From excess profits, \$523,000,000.
From distilled and rectified spirits, \$111,000,000.
From fermented liquors and wines, \$44,500,000.
From soft drinks, \$10,000,000.
From tobacco products, excepting the poor man's stogie, \$56,600,000.

These are taxes which fall almost entirely on the well-to-do but every class will be affected by other provisions of the bill—from the man who will have to pay a 1 per cent tax for owning an automobile to those who will have to pay 5 cents on every telephone or telegraph message costing more than 15 cents; 5 per cent on amounts paid for Pullman seats costing more than 35 cents, and everybody will have to pay 1 cent more to mail a letter.

Cosmetics to Cost More

It will cost more to buy sporting goods; more to own yachts and the girls will suffer from a tax on cosmetics and perfumes; patent medicines will cost more and cameras, too.

But the tax that will hit the average household will be that on tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar. Some of these levies are:

Coffee, 2 cents per pound; tea, 5 cents per pound; crude cocoa 3 cents per pound.
Sugar 1/4 cent per pound; saccharine, \$2.50 per pound; glucose, 1/4 cent per pound; grape sugar, molasses and cane syrup, from 1/4 to 2 cents a gallon.

The average man and his wife may seek respite from the woes of high prices at home by going to the theatre, but even there extra taxes amounting to 1 cent for each 10 cents' worth of tickets pursue them, except in the case of the movies, where there is no levy except on shows costing over 25 cents.

The already high cost of drinking will mount still higher. In addition to taxes already imposed on these beverages, the committee decided to put a prohibitive tax on distilled spirits and prevent their importation from other countries, to say nothing of

minor taxes on "red liquor" now on hand.

Beer is hit \$1.25 per 31-gallon barrel, in addition to the present tax, and still wines are taxed double their present figure. Sweet wines must pay an additional tax of \$1.10 per proof gallon on the grape brandy or wine spirits used in fortifying them.

Syrups and extracts used in soft drinks and sodas will be taxed on a scale ranging from 3 cents a gallon for those selling for no more than \$1 a gallon to 12 cents a gallon for those selling above \$4 a gallon.

A tax of 1 cent a gallon on all unfermented grape juice, ginger ale, pop and kindred thirst-quenchers is imposed.

It will cost 1 cent for each 25 cents or less paid to ship packages by express or parcel post.

Second class postal rates are increased 1/4 cent a pound, and net incomes of all newspapers are taxed 5 per cent when exceeding \$4000.

WORSE THAN A GERMAN SPY.

A patriotic and well-informed Coquille lady who was out of the Bandon excursionists on the Fourth tells us of hearing a young woman of that city brazenly advocating the German side in the present war and taking the position that the United States is all wrong and the Kaiser and his pirates are all right. And the most incredible thing about this display of treason is that the woman who was guilty of it holds a position in the public schools of that city. While we have heard of German apologists and emissaries in other positions of trust in this country we had no idea that in our own county any of them were employed where they could instill into the unfolding minds of our boys and girls feelings of respect and admiration for our enemies and of hatred and contempt for their own country and its cause. We should tolerate the perfidy, the depravity and the savagery of the German propaganda least of all in what should be our nurseries of patriotism where devotion to our flag and all it stands for ought to be inculcated first of all.

FACTS FOR THE KAISER.

"Does Germany know how the thirteen colonies fought England to a standstill, despite their lack of credit and despite the fact that they had to deport 100,000 Tories?"

"Does Germany know how the Alamo was paid for at San Jacinto?"

"Does Germany know how Dewey sailed into Manila Bay?"

"Does Germany know with what ease Cervera's fleet was wiped out at Santiago?"

"Does Germany know that we can count dollars just as long as she can count marks?"

"Does Germany know that we can cast cannons faster than she can, and shoot them straighter?"

"Does Germany know that right now our Navy matches hers ship for ship and gun for gun, while practise and tradition make it superior in every other quality?"

"Does Germany know that we have been hardened to horror by Kansas tornadoes, California earthquakes, and Galveston storms?"

"This Liberty Loan is but a marker. We have only begun to fight."—Houston Chronicle.

GREATEST THING ABOUT LOAN.

Neither the successful flotation of the Liberty Loan nor its over-subscription appears to the Springfield Republican its greatest triumph. That lies, it says, in the fact that the loan was taken by more than 4,000,000 subscribers. Several writers point out that this is several times the number who took the first British or the first German war-loan, so that, as we read in a New York Tribune dispatch, "measured by the standard of total subscribers, the Liberty Loan stands in a class by itself as a nation's first war-offering." The New York World comments: "This great number, particularly of small subscribers for from \$50 to \$1,000, is highly important in its war-aspects. Its message to Berlin is that the American people are practically to a man behind this war to destroy the menace of a Prussian military domination. Its meaning at home is that millions of citizens hardly known to the investment markets heretofore are becoming enlisted for the war on its financial side."

DRAFT TO BE SMALL IN OREGON

In view of the fact that nearly 6400 Oregon men have voluntarily entered the national guard and the regular army in this state, Oregon will feel the effect of the selective draft but lightly. It is probable that on the basis of present estimates that no more than 2000 Oregon men of military age will be drafted.

Oregon's population has been estimated at 861,000 and this figure is eighty-three-hundredths of 1 per cent of the total population of the United States. On this basis, in an army of 1,000,000 men, Oregon's quota would be 8,500.

SOME WERE SMALL SOULED

Speaking of the way in which the people of Oregon responded to the Red Cross appeal the Oregon Voter says:

Lack of public spirit was rare among people of small means. It was frequently encountered, however, among people of large means, especially people of wealth not actually engaged in business, but having considerable income from property holdings.

Probably the meanest man in Oregon is a wealthy farmer who served notice upon Red Cross committee workers that each time he was asked for a donation he would cut off \$5 from the amount he originally intended to give. He finally gave \$5 from his princely income from mortgages, bank stocks and land holdings.

This avaricious individual had a close rival in Portland, in the person of a wealthy property owner who has a fixed income from leases aggregating many thousands a year and who indulges himself in every luxury. The committee had him listed for a \$750 donation, but he managed to dodge the committee and through a personal friend turned in \$50.

Think not harshly, but rather with pity, of these small-souled people. Think of their miserable spiritual isolation amongst the great-hearted, hospitable, patriotic citizenry of our dear Oregon! Because of their wealth they are fawned upon and flattered by servers who covet crumbs from their tables, and probably a few mourners will go to their funerals, but they live lonesome lives, sharing not in the superb joy of giving which during Red Cross week was the superlative happiness of the real people of Oregon.

JUST LIKE THE APACHES.

Down in Arizona one time the Apaches won a string of victories murdering women and kids up and down the Gila and Salt River valley. Then they won a few more every time they fell back to the rocks and canyons of Tonto Basin. Finally they got into a big cave and it took us three weeks to kill the last one of 'em. It was a small scrap, way back in the '70's, but it reminds me of the big scrap now going on in Europe. The victories them Huns is havin' blowing up school children and churches and shootin' women is a matter o' pride with 'em, but when they git over it they'll wish they hadn't never started no war.—Uncle Jeff Snow in Oregon Journal.

One day recently the sealion crew brought in a pup lion from the rocks. Some of the boys gave the little fellow milk, and for about a week he was a daily visitor on front street. It refused to stay on the beach but would come into town and would follow the boys around that fed it like a faithful dog.—Port Oxford Tribune.

RECORD OF THE PAST.

No Stronger Evidence Can be had in Coquille.

Look well to their record. What they have done many times in years gone by is the best guarantee of future results. Anyone with a bad back; any reader suffering from urinary troubles, from kidney ills, should find comforting words in the following statement:

W. A. Trefren, 731 Highland Ave., Grants Pass, Ore., says: "I suffered for a long time from my back and kidneys and never found anything that would give me much relief until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They straightened my back and eased the dull pain that had settled in it, across my kidneys." (Statement given March 24, 1915.)

On March 20, 1915, Mr. Trefren said: "I am still a strong booster for Doan's Kidney Pills for I don't know of anything their equal for lame back and other kidney trouble. They always do me a wonderful lot of good whenever I have to take them." Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Trefren has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Company, props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Vegetole Shortening
A Pure Vegetable Compound
\$1.25 per can

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Stockingnette Hams
at
LYONS & JONES
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Lumber, Dry Finish Rustic, Mouldings, Boxes and Crates

OLD PEYTON GRAVELY MADE THE FIRST PLUG OF TOBACCO THAT EVER WAS MADE

NO MAN EVER MADE AS GOOD

GRAVELY'S CELEBRATED Chewing Plug

BEFORE THE INVENTION OF OUR PATENT AIR-PROOF POUCH GRAVELY'S PLUS TOBACCO MADE STRICTLY FOR ITS CHEWING QUALITY WOULD NOT KEEP FRESH IN THIS SECTION. NOW THE PATENT POUCH KEEPS IT FRESH AND CLEAN AND GOOD. A LITTLE CHEW OF GRAVELY IS ENOUGH AND LASTS LONGER THAN A BIG CHEW OF ORDINARY PLUG.

TAKE IT FROM BILLY POSTER, HIS BILLBOARDS ARE SPREADING THE GOOD NEWS