

The Sentinel

And The Coquille Herald
A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
BY H. W. YOUNG.

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The weather bureau at Washington is still promising as "local showers" and making good, though we should appreciate more of a breathing spell between them.

The Curry county court has called an election in connection with the state election on June 7 to vote on a proposed county bond issue of \$165,000, to be spent on a north and south road through the county, one half of that amount to be used north of Gold Beach and one half south of that place.

Mrs. Lucy E. Daugherty, of Staten Island, brought action against the Eckstein Brewing Company for rent of a closed saloon in her building. In due time the case reached the appellate division which now holds that while a lease like any contract is binding so long as performance is possible and lawful the Volstead Act brings the Richmond Terrace saloon "within the rule of law which absolves citizens from their engagements when they are prevented from performing them by an act of God or the public enemy."

Now a question arises in the minds of the thirsty, was Prohibition brought about by "an act of the public enemy or an act of God."—American Issue.

Divorces have lately been growing in number very rapidly in the country. The leading reason given for this is the "slacker marriages" during the war. If you don't get that expression at once, just think of the men who got married to evade going to Europe and imagine what sort of men they were when at home with themselves, and how little respect they could have had for themselves; and then how little respect the women who married these men must have had for them, and again how little respect they must have had for women who would marry such men as they knew themselves to be. By the time you have thought this through you will no longer wonder that an undue percentage of such marriages have merely proved stations on the way to the divorce courts.

From the Census bureau we are just in receipt of a bulletin on the population of Oregon from which we learn that eight of Oregon's 36 counties decreased in population between 1910 and 1920. Those counties were Josephine, Jackson, Wasco, Sherman, Grant, Baker, Lake and Harney. Seven counties increased from 25 to 50 per cent. They were Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook, Clackamas, Benton, Klamath, Jefferson, Deschutes, Crook, Morrow, Umatilla and Malheur. The counties that increased more than 15 per cent and less than 25 per cent were Coos, Washington, Multnomah, Marion and Willamette.

Coos, however, is one of the 13 counties that decreased in rural population; but the decrease here was only two-tenths of one per cent, or a total of 24 people. At the same time this county's total population increased 4,298, or from 17,959 in 1910 to 22,257 in 1920. The county averaged nearly 14 people to the square mile.

Oregon stands next to Nevada in the ratio of divorces to marriages. In the sage brush state, lying between Utah and California, the ratio is one to 1.54 a little better than two divorces to every three marriages—or two thirds of all married couples subsequently divorced. In Oregon it is 1 to 2.52, or about two divorces to every five marriages or two-fifths of the marriages fail to be permanent. The Portland newspapers don't like the unenviable notoriety of being so high up, or rather so low down, in this list. But they blame it on the fact that Vancouver, Washington, does so much of the Oregon marrying and none at all of its divorcing.

North Carolina has the best record of all the states, only one divorce to 39 marriages, though South Carolina doesn't come into the reckoning because she allows no divorces, while

the District of Columbia has had one in thirty-one marriages. North Carolina appears to have profited by her proximity to South Carolina and both of them by the Scotch strain in their people.

Oregon's proximity to Nevada isn't of a character to have cut much ice or done much to demoralize this state, however. Easy divorce laws do cut a great figure, else New York state would furnish more than one divorce for each thirty marriages.

HOW MUCH IS A MILLION?

From the New York Sun
Although we often speak of millions of dollars and millions in population, few realize what a million of anything looks like.

An idea of the impressiveness of a million can be gained by looking at the stars visible, yet as a matter of fact there are never more than eight hundred visible to the naked eye at one time.

The simplest way to conceive of a million is to think of it in terms of time. For instance, there have not been a million days since the founding of the Rome, long before the birth of Christ. A million days ago would take us back to the year 817 B. C.

A million hours are 114 years, 29 days and four hours. This was almost as far back as the battle of Trafalgar and was before the invention of the steamboat or the printing press.

The writer's nearest idea of a million came when he looked down from the height of the Eiffel tower on the Chicago Day crowd at the World's Columbia Exposition one October day in 1893. There were fully a million paid admissions at the gates on that day besides all the season tickets and passes represented. Still we got our fullest realization of the size of that crowd fourteen miles away from the World's Fair grounds when we tried to get on to one of the Illinois Central trains that were running out there on the four tracks of that line. Seeing every outgoing train not only crowded, but with people hanging on by their eyelids almost, on the platforms at each end, and realizing the impossibility of trying to stick on the outside of such a bunch of human beings we decided to preempt a seat by getting on to one of the trains coming in from the fair on the way to the terminal station a few blocks away. But we weren't the first to have such a thought and we had to let one train after another pass us in that early morning hour before one came along which furnished breathing space. That day gave us our most intense realization of the overwhelmingness of humanity. It was like a swarm of bees multiplied say a thousand times.

It seemed a wonderful change, too, after being jammed in that crowd of a million the day long to find room enough to lie down and go to sleep on a Pullman car on the Baltimore & Ohio that day ticketed for Washington, D. C.

What we saw and heard there during the great debate on the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act—days of endless talk there—made us glad that a million people weren't trying to talk at the same time, and furnished us a page story for our newspaper. That was the big fight of the last Cleveland administration, and the gold men won.

PROPOSED BLUE LAW

The following is the text of the proposed national Sunday Blue Law, which it is proposed to get congress to adopt and President Harding to sign:

1. Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person in the employment of the United States to work or carry on his ordinary vocation on Sunday.
2. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to operate on Sunday any freight or passenger train, or mail train, or any other train or part of a train, in the carrying on of interstate commerce, trade or traffic of any kind.
3. It shall be unlawful for any postoffice to be open on Sunday or to deliver mail on Sunday; it shall be unlawful for any mail to be carried or delivered on Sunday by any employee of the United States, whether in city or country.
4. It shall be unlawful for any newspaper or other paper or publication published or purporting to be published on Sunday to be received, carried or delivered as mail to any agency of the United States, in any postoffice or over any route under the jurisdiction of the United States.
5. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation engaged in interstate commerce or carrying on any business or vocation under the laws of, or with the permission or license from the United States or any of its agencies, to do or carry on any ordinary vocation or business on Sunday, the purpose of this act being to express our national determination to honor the Sabbath day and keep it holy, as God commands, thereby

securing for all that opportunity for spiritual and bodily refreshment desired by our Lord for the happiness of all men and the safety of all nations.

6. Any person who does any of the things above declared unlawful, or who procures or aids another in doing any of the things above declared unlawful, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished upon conviction by due process of law by a fine of not under \$100 nor over \$10,000 for each offense and by imprisonment for not over six months, in the discretion of the court.

7. And any corporation that does, or aids in doing, those forbidden things shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$1000 nor more than \$100,000 for each offence, and upon conviction a second time for a like offense shall forfeit its charter and franchise and be enjoined from operating in interstate commerce; provided, however, that emergency instances of charity and necessity are not included nor punishable under the provisions of this act.

After reading this, the question that arises is "Was Sunday made for man or man made for Sunday?"

TO STOP GROWING A. D. 2100

Do nations get their growth and stop increasing in numbers the same as individuals attain their full height and stop growing? The question at first thought appears to be an unreasonable one; and yet Prof. Pearl of the department of Biology and Vital Statistics at John Hopkins University in this month's Harpers Magazine makes out a strong case for that theory.

Of course, there are plenty of nations in Europe that don't produce enough food to support their populations; that is notably the case with Great Britain, which is far from self supporting. And during the war stoppage of her rations from overseas by the submarines was the means by which Germany expected to bring the world's greatest empire to her knees and compel her to sue for peace. But Germany reckoned without the United States, the lusty scion of Great Britain.

But according to the article referred to Uncle Sam himself is within sight of the time he will have all he can do to produce food for his growing family. We passed the point of greatest growth in population in 1914, and now the curve has reversed itself and we shall cease to grow in the same ratio as we formerly grew. One indication that this is true is the approach of the enactment of a law that will greatly curtail immigration. This country used to be lauded as an "asylum for the oppressed of all nations," and even after the civil war the slogan "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm" was one to conjure with among the southern negroes. Now we are compelled to conserve our resources for our own population.

Indeed, it is estimated that within 15 years, our country will need all the food it produces to support its own population, and we shall cease to export bread and become an importer. It is further argued that as our country grew from about 25 millions of people to about 100 millions in the past 75 years, so in the next 75 it will slow down until we have within 25 millions of the extreme limit of the number that can be fed here. That will be in 1980 and we shall be slowed down to a final cessation of growth in the year 2100.

Of course, no one now on earth is going to have any interest in crowded conditions in this country 180 years hence; but we are often told how many millions of years it will be before "the stars are old and the sun grows cold" to an extent that life must become extinct on this planet.

Nations have, however, grown old and died in the past because they couldn't feed themselves without drawing on others. And despite all the talk about the war to end all war, unless some other plan is adopted to check increase in population the people of the world are going to fight more desperately in the future than they ever have in the past to control food supplies. And such fighting might very speedily reduce population so that there would be bread enough for all the people.

Another thought is that our great anti-race-suicide apostle, Theodore Roosevelt, hadn't foresight enough to realize that there must be brakes on population growth or wars were bound to furnish a very drastic remedy for overcrowding.

To Build Another Section

Another section of the railroad yet to be built along the coast from Oregon into California will be constructed in the neighborhood of Brookings as a logging road for the C. & O. Lumber Co. of that place. This will generally follow the line of a Southern Pacific survey and will no doubt eventually become part of that system, as has been the case with the road from Myrtle Point to Powers in this county.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers & Merchants Bank
at Coquille, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business April 28th, 1921.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$114,433.78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	23.65
Bonds and warrants	36,925.77
Banking House	12,500.00
Furniture and fixtures	5,500.00
Due from approved reserve banks	16,192.53
Checks and other cash items	420.43
Exchanges for clearing house	319.28
Cash on hand	14,535.19
Other resources	21,501.61
Total	\$222,352.24

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	5,900.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	691.01
Individual deposits subject to check	138,856.41
Demand certificates of deposit	7,158.05
Time and Savings Deposits	45,636.77
Other liabilities	11.00
Total	\$222,352.24

State of Oregon,
County of Coos, as
I, Jno. E. Ross, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Jno. E. Ross, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1921.
(Seal) Lomax L. Turner,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires Apr. 27, 1924)
Correct—Attest:
J. E. Norton,
C. J. Fuhrman,
Lomax L. Turner,
Directors.

Reduced Prices
I wish to announce to the public that beginning next Monday, May 9, the following reduced prices will be charged for shoe repairing:
Men's half soles and heels, \$2.00.
Ladies' half soles and heels, \$1.50.
Rubber heels per pair, \$.50.
Coquille Electric Shoe Shop,
1612 L. Myrberg.



Cut Dairy Costs

THOUSANDS of dairymen everywhere are using Empire Milking Machines to cut dairy costs. Many write us they would have to go out of the dairy business if it were not for their



And it's true, too. You have no idea what a saving in time and increase in milk production result from the use of such a highly perfected and universally successful milker as the Empire.
And now, with its Super-Simple Pulvator—the pulvator without a piston—the Empire is placed immeasurably ahead of any other milker on the market. Buy no milker until you see the Empire.
We'll gladly show it to you at any time, either at your farm or here at our place. Phone or call on us.



We are the agents for Empire Milker machine with the improved head with piston type, you can make exchange for new style if you wish. We carry all parts in stock and take care of your wants at once.

We install all machines free and guarantee your satisfaction. We now have 38 EMPIRE milkers working in our territory.

Schroeder & Hildenbrand
Marshfield, Oregon

Make your wife your Business Partner
Start a Bank Account for her.
Our Bank

The money a Wife has banked has many a time saved her husband from BUSINESS FAILURE.
That's all this time.
We invite YOUR Banking Business.

Farmers & Merchants Bank
of Coquille, Oregon

FLY TIME

Keep them Moving.
THE next best thing to "swatting the fly" is driving him away. The sweeping breeze of an electric fan will keep flies from sleeping infants (or adults) and from exposed food on dining table or in kitchen.
A G-E fan costs but a trifle to operate and insures cooling breezes and protection from flies. We have sizes and types to suit every requirement.

Mountain States Power Co.

"You'll Always Find
says the Good Judge

That you get more genuine satisfaction at less cost when you use this class of tobacco.
A small chew lasts so much longer than a big chew of the ordinary kind. And the full, rich real tobacco taste gives a long lasting chewing satisfaction.
Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put up in two styles
W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco
RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

McNelly's Quality Always
Service 365 Days in the Year
Once Tried - Always Used
F. C. McNelly, Prop.
Phone 751

McNelly's ILK MEANS MUCH