

# The Sentinel

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

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The status of the red automobile is established. A Kansan who plained his car that color and had it demolished by an infuriated bull finds he cannot collect insurance.

Light is breaking through the clouds that overhang the old world, and order begins to appear where chaos has been. This is to be a year of rapid convalescence, hopefully remarks the Oregonian.

In a group of 1000 high school students of whom a series of test questions in current events were recently asked 630 could not tell the meaning of "open shop," 490 didn't know who H. G. Wells was and 690 failed to recognize a portrait of Ellis Root. It is rather surprising, but how many in a group of 1000 reasonably well-informed grown persons who could meet this test would have been able to meet a similar one in their school days—Ex.

The people of Marshfield want the forest reserve authorities to revoke the grazing permits on the north spit. The government and the port commission are giving \$500 a year each to get a stand of Holland grass there and thus anchor the sands so that they will not blow into the bay and fill up the channel; but the cattle permitted to graze there are killing out the grass. One department of the government thus nullifies the work done by another. This is the case more often than one would think possible in government activities.

The State highway commission has appropriated \$1,024,557 for market road work in Oregon this year. Of this amount Coos county is to get \$32,190.88, Curry county \$5,291.25; Douglas \$30,560.42; and Lane \$56,848.48. The county has to raise a similar sum to the state appropriation, except when there is a surplus to divide from the quota of counties that do not attempt to match the state fund. Most of them do, however, for if they do not they are taxed their proportion of the state tax for market roads and get none of it back.

We have read much about the hard lot of farmers' wives in the country districts, and have often seen them pictured as victims of all sorts of ailments because they have to work so hard. There is no doubt about their work being very much harder than that of their sisters in town; but that this is detrimental to their health we can hardly believe for the census returns show that women in the rural districts are longer lived than those who inhabit the cities and live where they can visit the movies every night. Commenting on this state of things an Eastern paper says:

"Apparently, then, women could save themselves in particular as well as the country in general by leading a new back-to-the-farm movement."

### WE CAN'T QUALIFY

Some weeks ago our East Fork correspondent called on the Sentinel editor to testify whether he wasn't just as well educated at the little red school house as he would have been if he had had the advantages of a graded school in his youth. "We couldn't really qualify as an expert (as a matter of fact we don't think it had ever been painted) and spent the remaining five years of our school life attending an academy, whose preceptor was a graduate of Yale and wrote A. B. after his name. That wasn't a graded school; but the courses we had there were far and away beyond those in the district school, including the classical languages and the higher mathematics.

But the following from the Springfield Republican will be more acceptable to our correspondent than any evidence we could give:

Lenox's decision to abandon the centralized school plan in favor of the old district system, as described in a Pittsfield dispatch recently, is of special interest, in view of the tendency toward centralization on

the part of towns which still keep the district schools. The "little red schoolhouse" has considerable sentimental attraction, it is true, and that is turned out intellectual giants in its day, none can deny. That such men as Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, and Daniel Webster are its products shows that, whatever its defects may have been, it had no hampering effect on genius and individuality. Of late years one weakness of the district school has been its inability, owing to the small salary paid, to obtain the services of any but mediocre teachers.

### Fool Killer Busy

During the year 1921, 57 persons were killed and 283 injured in grade crossing accidents in the six states served by the Southern Pacific's Pacific system, according to a report made public yesterday by E. J. Clancy, assistant to the general manager in charge of safety work. This is a slight relative increase over the casualties for 1920, despite the safety campaign of the company. Clancy in his report shows, however, that had it not been for the tragedy of Proberta, Cal., where 13 high school students were killed, the number of fatalities for 1921, correlated to the number of registered automobiles and locomotive miles for this year, would have shown a decrease of about 11 per cent. Portion of the report follows:

	No. Killed	Inj.
Ran in front of train	420	49,164
Ran into side of train	186	4,888
Stalled or died on track	98	3,141
Skidded into side of train	46	5
Ran into crossing gates	85	5
Ran down crossing flagman	3	17
Miscellaneous	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>57,283</b>

"In 186 instances, or about 22 per cent of the total, it will be noted that instead of being struck by trains, the automobiles ran into trains, primarily the result of approaching crossing at a speed so great that braking power was not sufficient to stop automobile before hitting train, resulting in four fatalities and 88 injuries. In 85 instances crossing gates lowered to protect them from train, were run through and broken, and in eight instances crossing flagmen, warning signals of approaching trains, were run down and injured."

### Men Care for Babies

The men students of the University of Oregon are earning their way by doing a multitude of tasks, many of them unusual, according to a statement on working students just issued by the campus Y. M. C. A., which is the clearing house for student employment.

Two men students have jobs taking care of babies while the parents are out. This ranks as a desirable position, for simultaneous opportunity is afforded for study if the baby is not to chronically given to vocal protest. Besides, if education is a training for life, there is unquestionably an educational value to the experience. Then there is immediate reward at so much the hour.

Other jobs performed by working men students in order to secure money with which to continue their studies include cooking, tending fires, washing dishes and serving as waiters in restaurants, janitors, stenographers, bookkeepers and tutors. One man runs a popcorn stand down town. Another is a hotel clerk. Several are employed as clerks in the Eugene stores. It is estimated that students earn an aggregate of \$20,000 a year doing odd jobs of this sort while pursuing their studies. In addition to the odd jobs, regular part time work during the school year and summer employment enable two-thirds of the students of the university, both men and women, to be wholly or partly self-supporting.

### Homemakers' Conference

The leading elements of the improved home—household administration, the child, food, clothing, entertainment, and equipment—will be featured in lecture, exhibit and demonstration at the homemakers conference, O. A. C., March 20-25. If the women students find that any important factors are in danger of being overlooked they may remedy the matter themselves through questions, as the question will be one of the means of exchanging ideas.

Among the noted celebrities of Oregon contributing to the work will be Mrs. Ida B. Callahan, president Oregon Federated Women's Clubs, Mrs. J. F. Hill, president Oregon Parent-Teacher Association, Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian, and Ann Shannon Monroe, author.

Dr. W. J. Kerr, president of the college, will give the address of welcome, and a large staff of specialists in homemaking and related lines will assist in the instructional work.

Old papers are just the things to start the fire quickly these chilly winter mornings. You can get them at the same old pre-war prices—5 cents a bundle—at the Sentinel office.

## OREGON BRIDE MOTHERS 2,000

Ethel Long Newman Writes of Life in Armenia, Where She Manages Great Orphanage.

Some vivid pictures of life in Russian Armenia, where gaunt famine stalks in the wake of devastating war, are given by Mrs. Samuel Newman, formerly Miss Ethel Long, graduate of Oregon Agricultural College, class of 1920, in letters to friends in Oregon. Mrs. Newman and her husband, the latter a graduate of the Idaho Agricultural College, were married in Portland last spring, and soon after left for Armenia to join the staff of Near East Relief workers in charge of two large orphanages near Alexandropol, where an extensive agricultural reconstruction project is being inaugurated by the Near East Relief organization. The Soviet government, unable to cope with the appalling conditions following the warfare waged in that region almost continuously since 1918, last year turned over to the Near East Relief three mammoth military posts which had been converted into orphanages, together with 115,000 acres of land to be put under cultivation.

"It is a staggering task the Near East Relief has undertaken," writes Mrs. Newman, "but we are working hard and making progress in the face of overwhelming odds. Sam has 20,000 acres of farm lands under his supervision, and is tilling early and late getting his farm units started. I am busy every hour of the day with my work in the orphanage here, which shelters 2,000 children and gives employment to the mothers and fathers of many hundreds more. The farms, you know, are operated in connection with the orphanages. Besides receiving instruction in manual training and other useful things, the larger boys are taught modern scientific methods of farming. The orphan girls are taught to weave rugs and to sew and cook. We are also operating several industrial units where cloth is woven and garments made for the children."

"It was all very discouraging at first," Mrs. Newman continues, "but now we are taking heart and working harder than ever. Sam had in awful time getting his first unit started. However, after scouring the whole country he got together a few plows and harrows and things; also, a little later, the modern machinery contributed by friends of the Near East Relief began to arrive, and Sam had the good fortune to round up 22 good reliable mules. He has sixteen teams now at work, and expects to have a tractor in the field soon. The poor peasants here had never done any real farming, and it was very hard for them at first, but their eagerness to learn and to help is very pathetic. The great deep furrows Sam plows with his good American equipment are a never-ending marvel to them. When Sam gets one unit started with men trained to operate it, he begins another and the orphan boys take to the training with great zeal."

When the Newmans arrived at Djelaliglu, the orphanage there sheltered only 400 boys and girls, and Mrs. Newman writes of these: "There were 1,000 in this lot last spring, but because of malnutrition and sickness, 600 of them died during the summer, so the Soviet officials had only 400 left to turn over to us. Enough have been brought down from the over-crowded orphanage at Alexandropol to make 2,000 here, and as you can imagine, I have my hands full, helping to mother them. It is wonderful to see how the wretched, dirty, starved little newcomers begin to blossom and grow as soon as they have been bathed, clothed and given a few rations of wholesome food."

Mrs. Newman says there are things the relief workers must think of as little as possible, and must turn away from when outside the orphanage gates. To attempt to aid all the starving people, or even children, would be utterly futile, she says, and would exhaust the Near East resources without permanently helping any. The orphanages take in just as many as can be managed safely.

"We simply must ignore the rest," she writes. "Just outside our gates there are scores of starving children lying or sitting about listlessly, shivering in filthy rags, with their little bones fairly protruding through their skins. Many of them are sick and in pain, and they all beg piteously to be taken in every time they can catch the attention of any of the workers. Many times we have taken in 'just one more' until it cannot be done again, else there would not be food enough for the ones we already have. Another awful thing one may see any day, are the little quiet bundles of rags lying on the sunny side of a wall or a hillside, just able to stir feebly now and then, or to lift up pleading little white arms in supplication, if anyone passes. They will lie in the same spot for days sometimes, before they become quite still. Then the Soviet cart with its daily load of the dead, comes and picks up the little bundle. Just picture any one of the many mothers in this tragic land—half-starved and despairing, clad in rags and tatters, with her naked babe in her arms, the little thing trying feebly to draw nourishment from her dried-up breasts. I must not write of it, nor think of it. We must all keep strong for the work that is before us, and think only of the great good that we are doing. But I beg of you, never believe that there can be any exaggeration in the stories you hear of the sufferings and horrors here in this unhappy land."

## DANTE'S INFÉRNO OUTDONE IN ARMENIA

Walls of Starving Children Assault the Ears of Relief Workers at Erivan.

The tragic progression of famine conditions in Armenia is strikingly shown in the personal reports brought back by State Director J. J. Handsaker of the Near East Relief when he visited that section last August, and in the letters that have been received at intervals since.

"When I was there in the late summer," said Mr. Handsaker, "the conditions were truly appalling, despite the fact that the orphanages were filled to their utmost capacity and everything possible was being done. I myself selected a little naked girl with nineteen others from among hundreds of starving children to fill the only possible vacancies in the orphanage at Erivan at that time. However, the weather was warm, and the refugees could manage in some way to keep alive. Reports from Erivan in late September told of the coming of the cold weather, and how the reserves were drawn upon for the opening of additional soup-kitchens. Starving men, women and children from all sections were flocking desperately to the Near East Relief stations in the hope of getting work, food and clothing. Two months later, under date of Nov. 20, we have news of the frightful situation that followed. This news came to Dr. Esther Lovjoy, of Portland, Oregon, who is national chairman of the American Women's Hospitals, from Dr. Mabel Elliott, in charge of the American Women's Hospitals in the Near East section. This organization is co-operating with the Near East Relief, and is handling the medical work of the latter at Erivan. Below is an excerpt from Dr. Mabel Elliott's letter to Dr. Lovjoy:

"I cannot begin to tell you, doctor, of the misery here in spite of the enormous amount of work being done. Since I have been here \$52 is the lowest number of cases we have had in our hospitals at any one time, and yet they are dying on all corners of the city. Last Sunday we went out on horseback to see how things were beyond the town; we passed a dead horse by the side of the road, and three wretched human beings were sitting beside it, taking the flesh off with their hands. It was a most repulsive sight."

"All day long you can hear the groans and yells of little children outside our building in hopes we can and will pick them up. If the sun shines for a little while they quiet down, and then when it rains they begin again. One day the rain turned into snow and it was awful to listen to them. The note of terror that came into the general wail was distinctly perceptible, although my room was upstairs and the window was closed. They will know what a single night out in the snow would mean to them. We are picking them up as fast as possible. You can see by my report how many more patients we have than beds, and the same holds good in the orphanages. There is no use crowding them in so that they will all die."

### PRETTY OREGON BRIDE MOTHERS 2000 ORPHANS



Mrs. Ethel Long Newman, Oregon Agricultural College, 1920, who is now in charge of a Near East Relief orphanage in Armenia. She mothers her family of 2,000 little war victims while her husband runs a 20,000-acre farm which is a part of the constructive work being done in Russian Armenia by the Near East Relief.

## The Moral Risk

WHEN the time comes to seek credit, a bank will want to know what you ARE as well as what you HAVE.

That's where the moral hazard comes in. And you can't establish credit over night. Rather, it is a matter of becoming KNOWN at your bank, of establishing confidence by the way in which you have kept your account, regardless of the amount you have to your credit.

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## Farmers & Merchants Bank of Coquille, Oregon



### If the Lights Should Go Out

When you think the rate seems high or the service poor, consider for a moment what this town would be like if all electrical current were turned off.

The stores, the houses and the churches would go dark. There'd be no lights on the corners, no telephones—not even a movie show.

Kerosene lamps would come back into use, and your wife would bend over a washtub and sweep with a broom.

Electric current is one of the cheapest necessities you can buy today. In proportion to the comfort and convenience it gives, electricity is worth many times what you pay for it. And it helps, in a large way, to make our town a prosperous and desirable place in which to live.

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