

# The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN  
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## ENGLAND DOESN'T DESERVE IT

The Sentinel has heretofore expressed itself as favoring the forgiving of our European debtors by the United States as tending to promote the peace of the world and the economic recovery of the prostrate nations that have been unable to get back to normal conditions in the past four years.

Now we find it necessary to state that on learning more about what is involved it does not appear to us that we ought to make the peoples of Europe a present of eleven billions of dollars, some of which it is true we shall never be able to collect.

But the debts are by no means all in that category, and a history of our business dealings with England and France during the war makes it evident that they have no grounds for pleading poverty and asking to be forgiven what they owe us. During the war the United States issued Liberty Loan bonds to the amount of between twenty and thirty billions and from the money thus obtained loaned the allied countries of Europe ten and a half billions. Of this ten and a half billions four and a quarter billions was loaned to England—and over a billion and a half of this England borrowed after the armistice. This money thus obtained after the war stopped she used to trade on, and to keep up "business as usual" with the rest of the world, where she was competing with us for trade. To do this she bought scores of millions of dollars worth of cotton from us and sold it all over the world—we were her banker in fact and she was doing business on the money we furnished to keep us from getting that business. And now she asks us to be good and forgive and forgive that billion and a half she borrowed from us after the war to keep her trade going with the world and keep it from falling into our hands.

This is only one angle of the case. After we went into the war we bought war materials for our armies in England and France and paid money by the tens and hundreds of millions for it. At the same time the U. S. government was a cash customer of its allies in Europe it was furnishing them money by the hundreds of millions to buy supplies of all kinds from the people of the United States. France was doing the same thing—selling us what we needed in the way of war supplies for cash, and then borrowing more cash from us to pay for the war supplies it was buying in this country.

And this is only a beginning of the story of the way the allies in Europe backed us on every hand. France insisted on charging us port dues for the vessels that carried our troops over to Europe to fight and die to save them from being overrun by the German hordes. And if in doing so we occupied some of their lands with railroads and supply depots and for cemeteries, too, we suppose, we were charged a round price for the privilege.

The story as told by Gareth Garrett in the Post of Nov. 25 is one of the worst exposes of trickery and sharp dealing on the part of our British cousins by which they got the underhold in business and tried to take the advantage of us as traders in every crooked way it is possible to imagine. And now they have the incredible effrontery to plead poverty and ask us to wipe off the slate and forget the four and a quarter billions that they owe us.

And their poverty plea at that is sham and false pretence. The United States used to owe England money by the billion, and the rest of the world is now paying Great Britain interest on about 15 billions of dollars. They want to keep that capital intact instead of paying the less than a third of it they owe us, and so are pleading with us to forget what we owe them. Of course, they say they will pay us if they must but they are beginning to call us Shylocks and skinflints and all the

hard names they can think of when we suggest that they come across and pay the debts they incurred after the war even, in trying to keep their trade when it would have come to us if we hadn't furnished them with fifteen hundreds of millions of credit after the war stopped.

If we had known what they wanted the money for and refused to loan it to them at that time, New York instead of London would now be the financial capital of the world and the big business between nations would be counted in dollars instead of pounds sterling. John Bull ought to be ashamed of himself, especially when he remembers that if we hadn't gone to his aid in 1917 and 1918, all those \$15,000,000,000 of securities he still holds would be the property of the late Imperial German government and he would be busy scraping up cash to pay a German indemnity of perhaps 50 or 100 billions.

## WILL THERE BE A THIRD PARTY

The G. O. P. had a rather rude awakening in the elections last month, and as usual, after such a shake-up, there is a good deal of third-party talk. Probably it will not materialize in anything more than wind work, though as the two historic parties in this country are practically without definite principle or policies and have in their membership large bodies of voters as well as senators and representatives of diametrically opposite views, it looks as if it were time for the old machines to be scrapped.

It is so much easier, though to accomplish desired results by sticking to one of the old parties than by forming a new one that "boring from within" is the method now generally adopted by those who want to accomplish important changes in legislation. So probably the recent fate of such third parties as the populist and progressive will deter ambitious men from foregrounding in a new party in the near future. While there are now dissatisfied statesmen and voters enough to make not only one but two new parties, they are only agreed in disliking things as they are and have ideas enough about needed changes to outfit a dozen parties. There might be either a farm party or a labor party with a tremendous following, but the interests of the small farmers who employ themselves, and the wage workers in the cities, are so different that a man who, like the newly elected Senator Shipstead, of Minnesota, has no more chance of succeeding than the man who tries to ride two horses at the same time, which are going in opposite directions.

## WHAT WOULD HAPPEN

Wonder how the world would like for the farmers all to strike. Other folks strike when they please, keep the farmer on his knees. If he cannot swim or float he can sink, for he's the goat. How would other people like for the farmers all to strike; to quit selling corn and wheat that makes bread for folks to eat; to withhold the pork and beans, onions, roasting ears and greens, cabbages, parsnips, peas, and a lot of things like these? If farmers should decide just to strike though people died, say they didn't give a damn if folks had no eggs and ham, if they had no milk and bread and should starve until they were dead? Would the world think it was right for the farmers all to fight, get their guns and shoot a guy should he try to raise some rye or a little patch of wheat for his hungry kids to eat? Or if someone tried to make a garden for his stomach's sake and the farmers then would say, "Nothing doing here today; we don't work, no more shall you—we will shoot you if you do." Wonder what the world would say if the farmer some bright day kept their cotton and their hides, wool and other things besides; let folks wear some flannel suits, go without hats, shoes or boots; let them blister in the heat on the hot and dusty street; or when summer heat was past, let them freeze in winter blast? Strikers do not seem to care, though the public's in despair. But I'm sure they would not like for the farmers all to strike.—Ewell Morris.

## EASTERN EARTHQUAKE

The central west has not usually been thought of as an earthquake section, but the following press dispatch from St. Louis on Monday tells of a disturbance in four states Sunday night that was violent enough to cause people to sit up and take notice:

Considerable property damage was caused by earth tremors of moderate intensity in Eastern Missouri, Southern Illinois, Western Indiana and Northwestern Kentucky last night, according to reports reaching here today.

The tremors shook buildings and homes, toppled chimneys from residences, broke windows, knocked down chimneys and shelves and frightened

of residents in the part of the four states, the reports said.

Evansville and Mattoon, East St. Louis, Benton, Clinton and Eldorado, Ill., and points in the northwestern part of Kentucky reported feeling the tremors about 9:30 o'clock. The tremors also were noticeable in St. Louis.

Attendants at the seismographic observatory at St. Louis university declared the tremors were recorded as centering southeast of that city and lasted ten minutes.

Lyell's work on geology, which was studied sixty years ago, gave an extended account of the New Madrid earthquake of 1811, which lasted for months and churned up the southeastern part of Missouri and adjoining sections of Arkansas and Kentucky at a lively rate, producing considerable changes in the contour of the country. This was before that section was generally settled. The story, told above indicates that things are not quite as stable in that portion of the Mississippi valley as has recently been supposed.

## SHE WOULD SAVE TIME

Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck, the new congresswoman at large from Illinois, who was elected a month ago to fill out the unexpired term of her father, sees some things in the house from a new angle. She notes that congressmen treat their two women colleagues with fine chivalry, but puts her finger at once on a waste of weeks and months of time every year in the house when she calls attention to the folly of the present method of making a roll call in that body. Her efficient housekeeper instinct rebels at the idea of taking 25 minutes for the registering the vote of the 400 and odd members of the house. She doesn't see the use of having so many calls of the house, either, to find whether there is a quorum present.

Mrs. Huck thinks installation of electrical voting machines, so that each congressman could simply push a button on his chair to register his vote, would save many hours a week. "We who run our houses with electricity would like to see our national house run in the same way," she said. "We who have to count every minute of our time certainly would appreciate it."

## GARDENS AND HEALTH

Having tried the following prescription the past summer the Sentinel editor is glad to say that he has enjoyed both good health and a good garden. We quote from the Oregonian:

An eminent health authority, on being asked to prescribe the best possible blood tonic, seriously recommended planting a garden. Having carefully tended the vegetable wards thereof, the patient was urged to eat plentifully of them. Thus a decent diet linked with proper exercise would achieve the desired result. It is significant that not an ounce of medicine was prescribed. It is undoubtedly true that many of our ailments would respond to similar treatment, if any exercise whatever were substituted for the garden in the absence of agricultural facilities. After all, the surest way to cheat an illness is to stay well.

## Story of a Dollar Bill

A dollar bill's prosaic existence during its two weeks' journey has been recorded by the North Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

The dollar, to which was attached a circular on which its various owners were asked to note what it purchased changed hands thirty-one times, as follows:

- Five times for salaries.
- Five times each for tobacco and cigarettes.
- Three times for candy.
- Twice for men's furnishings.
- Once for collar buttons.
- Three times for meals.
- Once for automobiles accessories.
- Once for washing powder.
- Once for garters.
- Twice for shaves.
- Once for tooth paste.

The bill, which was a crisp, new one when it started its journey, came back soiled and dejected looking. It had never gone to church or to any place of amusement.

A manufacturing company shipping its product long distances from the factory by truck utilizes this means of transportation every hour of the day and night by providing a sleeping compartment above the seat of the driver. One man sleeps and the other drives. The bed is similar to a Pullman berth with windows on three sides to provide ventilation. In this way practically all bills for lodging are eliminated and considerable time is saved on the way.

Be sure and remember the Cafeteria lunch Dec. 8th at Goid's Hall. Coffee, cake, salad, sandwiches, pie, hot beans, etc.

## Health Notes

Contagious disease report for Oregon, week ending Nov. 11, 1922. New cases:

- Scarlet Fever—16.
- Diphtheria—18.
- Smallpox—9.
- Typhoid—8.

The week's report shows general improvement for all but typhoid, which has increased by one case. There are no new cases of smallpox at Seaside, so the situation there is under control.

Throughout Coos county is an epidemic of sore throat, sometimes accompanied by a rash and also rheumatism. This does not classify as one of the recognized quarantine diseases but teachers, parents and others will without other authority exclude from school or segregate in the home all such cases, thereby hastening the termination of this affection. Because of the tendency to rheumatism, patients will do well to consult their family physician early and also to stay in bed until the attack has subsided.

"Whenever any school principal or teacher in any private parochial or public school has reason to suspect that any pupil is afflicted with or has been exposed to any communicable disease, required by the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health to be excluded from school, such principal or teacher shall send such pupil home and report the occurrence to the local health officer by the most direct means available, and any pupil so excluded shall not be permitted to again attend school until such pupil shall present a certificate from a legally qualified physician stating that such pupil is not afflicted with nor a carrier of any communicable disease." — Oregon Health Laws.

"The methods of controlling and preventing communicable diseases among school children will not be satisfactory until parents and guardians keep away from the school not only the children with symptoms of recognized diseases but the children with signs of health disturbances. Indications of health disorders in children for which parents should keep children home are: nausea, vomiting, chill or convulsions, dizziness, fainting or unusual pallor, eruption (rash) of any kind, fever, red or running eyes, sore or inflamed throat, acutely swollen glands in neck, new cough, any distinct change from the usual appearances and conduct of the child. Such signs should also be used by teachers as a basis for excluding pupils from school for the day or until signs have disappeared or until the doctor has authorized the return of the pupil to school." — Oregon's Health.

Recently the county medical association approved a plan of the county health officer to treat skin infection (commonly known as itch) in the schools as a unit rather than by exclusion of pupils from school. The reason for this plan was this, that whereas the health laws of Oregon require all of these cases to be excluded from school, until cured, actually some school would be nearly empty if all cases of itch, severe and mild, were excluded—and nothing less than complete control would be effective. By consent of parents and teachers, the children can treat themselves under supervision of a teacher at school, there will be no loss of school time and in about ten days the whole school will be free from the skin infection. One of our county schools, with an energetic principal has recently achieved a very brilliant result by the application of this method. The pupils themselves are very pleased with the result.

New pamphlets for free distribution on "Cancer," and on Child Welfare subjects such as "Feeding the Child," "What do Growing Children Need?" "Good Books & Pamphlets on Child Care," "Preparation of Artificial Food," "The Care of the Baby," etc., are available. Post card requests directed to the County Health Department will bring this literature to those interested in these problems.

Henry W. Irwin, M. D.

## Smith's Gold

Speaking of the gold and platinum concentrates John R. Smith, recently took to San Francisco from his mine at the mouth of Cut Creek, the Randon World publishes the following of an assay at the California city:

Platinum content—per ounce, two grains; per pound, .0607 oz.; per ton, 121 oz.; value per ton, \$18,562.00.

Gold content—per ounce, 19 gr.; per pound, .377 oz.; per ton, 1154 oz.; value per ton, \$22,876.00.

Total value in platinum and gold per ton, \$41,438.00. Mr. Smith explained that this total represents the value after the concentrates have been refined.

The Sentinel and the Oregon Farmer can still be obtained for \$2.15 for one year.

### How Fresh It Is!

It is a pleasure to go to your cake-box when you have baked with ROYAL Baking Powder because it is in the nature of a pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder to keep baked foods fresh.

This means a real economy and is just one of a hundred reasons why careful housekeepers insist upon Royal Baking Powder. Some others are:

**It Contains No Alum**  
**Leaves No Bitter Taste**

### Honey For Health

The universal adoption of honey as a substitute for glucose or artificial sugar, would do away with 90 per cent of the cases of diabetes, intestinal and kidney disorders of humanity, according to K. D. Baker, who addressed the Oregon State Beekeepers' association at their recent annual conference at Portland.

Mr. Baker, who is president of the beekeepers' association and owner of one of the largest bee farms in the west at Goble, Ore., stated that "ac-

## Preparedness

The spirit of saving is nation-wide. Conservation, Thrift and Economy are the Watchwords of the Hour. Every True American Should Save Start with One Dollar or more.

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