

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
H. W. YOUNG, Editor

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Gov. Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, starts out well as a tax reducer. The law provides a salary of \$18,000 for his office and he will accept only \$10,000 of it.

"Believe me," said Gladstone, "when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after years with a profit beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that waste of time will make you dwindle alike in intellectual and moral stature beyond your darkest reckoning."

Not a solitary dyed-in-the-wool fisherman or lover of the outdoors is ever found behind prison bars, according to the Rev. Preston Bradley, pastor of the People's pulpit in Chicago. "Bad men have no love for the out-of-doors!" he stated. "They can't stand it to be alone with themselves. Statistics will show that not one of the major criminals of today liked to fish or loved a dog."

In deciding as to the validity of the proceedings in calling for an election on the question of a consolidated school in the Bandon section, Attorney General Van Winkle says that all legal voters are to be counted in the requirements for petitioners for a special election. Also that any legal voter can sign such a petition although he may not be able to vote in the special school election under the property or tax requirement.

The Bay people are rejoicing over the adoption by the house of representatives at Washington of an amendment to the river and harbor bill raising the amount appropriated for this year to \$50,000,000. There is one more river to cross in this case, though. If the senate adopts the amendment the beginning of work this year on the big Coos Bay jetty project and a great boost for the twin cities at the bay, may be expected.

Hon. S. P. Peirce, the representative from the Coos-Curry district in the legislature, has introduced a bill perpetually barring any person who wounds or kills another whom he mistakes for a deer or other animal, from receiving a hunter's license. That looks like a mighty small penalty. When carelessness is plainly apparent, however, this license bar wouldn't be any bar to the recovery of heavy damages by the relatives of the man killed. And it is almost always a killing and never a mere wound when a man is shot for a deer.

Judge Ben R. Lindsey, head of the Juvenile Court of Denver, says: "My experience, study and investigation of juvenile life has convinced me that parents need to be taught the fundamentals of child rearing. I firmly believe that not more than 20 per cent of parents are relatively, and comparatively competent to raise children." The judge is directly and indirectly responsible for the enactment of 52 Colorado laws for the protection of women and children, not one of which has been repealed and 42 of which have been copied in other states.

PROPOSED FEDERAL LAW

We should have to give the proposed marriage and divorce amendment to the national constitution, sponsored by our friend Senator Capper, of Kansas, a good deal more thought than we have, before we would be willing to line up in its favor. Uniform marriage and divorce laws are much to be desired in the United States, but when it comes to putting a whole statute about matters now under state jurisdiction into the form of the XXth amendment to our national charter, we would advise extreme caution.

The dispatches say that the Senator has introduced a new national marriage and divorce law with an enacting resolution proposing a constitutional amendment. It fixes the ages for marriage with the consent of parents at sixteen for girls and eighteen for boys, and, without consent, eighteen for girls and twenty-

one for boys.
Grounds for divorce are listed as adultery physical and mental cruelty, abandonment or failure to provide for a year or more, incurable insanity, and commission of felony.

The bill provides that application for marriage must be made two weeks before issuance of license. Both parties must submit health certificates.

THE ACID TEST

When it comes to counting up newspaper subscriptions in a way to make the lists conform to the requirements of the state law in regard to county official papers, it makes lots of difference. The Coos Bay Times, which has been claiming a circulation from 2,800 to 3,000, only finds 1575 names on its list that will stand the required test. The Sentinel which has a circulation of 925 only finds 625 to conform to the conditions; while the Daily News couldn't find names enough in its 1024 to outweigh the Sentinel's 625.

While war regulations were in force the Sentinel put its house in order by going to a cash basis, and its best judgment is that every newspaper will profit by doing the same. We did not, however, in making a list of subscribers conforming to the state law include those sold by the news stands.

TO ABOLISH VOTERS PAMPHLET

There is a bill in the senate at Salem that provides for the abolition of the voters' pamphlet and the substitution of newspaper announcements as a vehicle of publicity for the measures and argument. The pamphlet carries. It is claimed that the newspaper advertising can be done at less expense and will reach as many people as the pamphlet does. If course, it has become evident that a large percentage of the voters pay no attention to the pamphlet, but whether they would pay any more attention to the same matter in the newspapers appears to us by no means certain.

Of course, if the publication will cost no more—and it is obvious that the postage would be automatically dispensed with—we should favor the newspaper plan. But in that we cannot claim to be disinterested.

It is said that C. E. Spence, master of the state grange, is opposing the bill; and that if it becomes a law the referendum will be invoked against it. When the Initiative and Referendum law was being formulated the same proposition for newspaper publicity was advocated but met defeat at the hands of its chief sponsors, U'Ren and Eddy.

The newspaper men have been working for this bill and have been asking for statistics as to the circulation of the papers of the state, so we suppose as to be prepared to show that to publish the measures and arguments in all the papers of the state will cost no more than the pamphlet does.

As to the utility of the publication, we are of the opinion that the matter it is sought to bring to the attention of the voters will be more generally read in the newspapers than in the pamphlet.

ON DANGEROUS GROUND

That France is playing with fire in her invasion of the Ruhr district and attempt to take forcible control of the coal of that region seems to be the general opinion of outsiders. It will, of course, give Germany a new grievance, which her people will nurse until they become white hot.

The provocation of France was great, it must be admitted, but whether it will secure the results intended in forcing Germany to pay more on reparation account may well be doubted. And if it throws Germany into Russia's arms and makes central Europe all Bolshevik, the move will prove a Pandora's box of woes.

Of course, Germany has deliberately stalled on the payment of reparations ever since she was compelled to sign the treaty of Versailles. And Germany has deliberately devaluated her currency until a paper mark sells at about 20,000 for a dollar, in order to beggar herself and render it impossible for her to pay anything. Of course, the trouble was due to failure to decide at once the amount she was to pay the allies. That matter should have been quickly settled instead of jockeying with it. At the same time Germany's evident determination to evade all payments as long and as far as she possibly could, is all of a piece with her methods during the war.

But in working for such a result she seems entirely willing to play the part of Samson and drap down European civilization with her. Had not Harding been so easy-going a president he would have led in blocking Germany's attempt to evade reparations, and also in calling a halt in France's reckless muddling of the situation regardless of consequences. France and Germany cannot be ruined along with the rest of the world and the United States escape scot-

free.
It is again demonstrated that we made a monumental mistake in rejecting the League of Nations. Now we have got to take our medicine no matter how bitter or deleterious it may prove.

1,000 DEATHS A MONTH

Look at the situation. A thousand deaths per month is the present average of fatalities caused by motor traffic and the number of accidents is going up steadily as the density of motor traffic increases. California leads the nation with an annual motor death rate of 24.4 per 100,000 population; in California, Los Angeles takes the lead with a death rate of 27 per 100,000. Connecticut and New York State, the next highest, follow with only 15.5 and 15.4, respectively. Of special significance to automobile manufacturers and dealers is the fact that in the large California centers the high accident and death rate is beginning to affect and retard the sale of automobiles. If the motor car business is to grow at its present rate, streets and roads must be made less unsafe not only for pedestrians, but for motorists as well.

There are two measures that can be carried out immediately everywhere to make the roads safer. The States should make every applicant for a driver's license prove that he is fitted physically, mentally and by experience to operate a motor car. The courts should inflict stiff jail sentences on all reckless drivers and speed fiends. Los Angeles judges in one week sent nearly two hundred speeders to jail. Instead of the usual long list of dead and injured, not one fatal accident occurred during the following week-end.

The courts are beginning to frown on the speeder everywhere in the Far West. It is now up to the legislatures to keep the epileptic, insane, the deaf and the irresponsible out of the driver's seat.—February Sunset.

INDIANS IN SHIPPING BUSINESS

Visions of a revived American merchant marine have never included in their scope the possibility of a part to be played in the rebuilding the North American Indian. Yet that unthought of possibility may become a fact.

A charter has been granted to the American Indian Steamship Corporation, capitalized at 2 million dollars, which will operate steamships in the Gulf, North and South Atlantic and West Indies routes. The enterprise is wholly in the hands of members of seven Indian tribes.

The seven tribes which have a part in this new enterprise are the Osages, Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Kaws, Seminoles and Chickasaws. The company's headquarters are to be at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

It is a long jump from the birch bark canoe to the steel plates of a modern freighter. There is nothing in what we know of the Indian's history which could lead us to surmise that shipping would one day draw his interest. The formation of this company is another strange quirk in his history like the one that put ten thousand of him in trench helmets and aboard the transports sailing for France.—New York Herald.

The Herald doesn't attempt to explain how "Lo, the poor Indian" became a capitalist with means to capitalize a two-million dollar steamship corporation. But it is easy enough to understand when we learn that some Indians have been getting as much as a thousand dollars a day royalties on the oil lands our government settled upon them in the Indian territory.

FORGOT TOMORROW

No man who possesses the slightest sense of the continuity of human existence can read without a thrill the news accounts of the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen, the Pharaoh who may have lived in about the fourteenth century before the Christian era. As for Tutankhamen himself, we have our doubts that he amounted to much in his own time. He was not, in all probability, one of the greatest of the old kings. But he reigned in a period of profound interest because it represented what was perhaps the zenith of the Egyptian civilization.

We gather from the very piling of vast riches in the tomb now again disclosed to human eyes that the zenith of a false standard had been reached before this monarch had been gathered to his fathers. The vast accumulations represented by the treasure now brought to light, and which constitutes in all probability but a small fraction of that which lies concealed under the sands of the valley of the Nile, must be considered in connection with the relative purchasing power of money in that time and ours.

The people who built the tomb of Tutankhamen have passed away and



Saturday, Jan. 27
RICHES HAVE WINGS:—Labor not to be rich: cease from thine own wisdom. For riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away.—Proverbs 23: 4, 5.

Sunday, Jan. 28
A GOOD NAME THE BEST ASSET:—A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold.—Monday, Jan. 29

SIN SEPARATES:—Your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear.—Isaiah 59:2.

Tuesday, Jan. 30
GREATEST IN THE KINGDOM: Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven.—Matthew 18:4.

Wednesday, Jan. 31
ROAD TO SUCCESS:—Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass.

Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him.—Psalm 37:5, 7.

Thursday, Feb. 1
RULES FOR RIGHT LIVING:—He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.—Micah 6: 8.

Friday, Feb. 2
GOD'S WONDERFUL LOVE:—For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3: 16.

with them the social order of which they were a part. There is no warrant in history for supposing that economic conditions contributed to their downfall. Egypt was a fertile land. It might easily enough have sustained in security and ease a greater population than it had. The overflowing Nile and the kindly sun and soil solved annually the fundamental problems of existence. In every material sense Egypt in the time of Tutankhamen was rich.

It is as convenient a surmise as any that this fine old civilization which once gave impetus to every art and science, which fostered learning, which contained the intellectual center of the world, perished because it became too well satisfied with what it had accomplished. Lost in contemplation of its own grandeur, absorbed in its collective egotism, regarding the present only and taking no account of the future, it ceased to progress and in consequence decayed. For civilization like all nature is dynamic. When it stops growing it dies. Egypt constructed tombs and filled them with fabulous carvings and priceless gems and let the future take care of itself. A land of no tomorrow only fulfilled its destiny with its submergence in the countless yesterdays of time.

NO PLACE FOR WOMEN

"You know that old saying, 'This is no place for a minister's son.' Well, I say, 'This is no place for a minister's daughter.'"

Miss Alice M. Robertson, of Oklahoma, republican member of congress from that state, whose father was a missionary among the Indians of the Southwest in the Indian Territory long before it became the state of Oklahoma, was talking to some of her colleagues in the house. She told them she is glad now that she was defeated for re-election last November, and that she is going home when her term expires March 4.

"Look at this old hat of mine," she said to Representative John N. Garner, of Texas, democrat. "It has been sat upon by colleagues. They have been just splendid to me here, but I cannot go into the Republican cloakroom, where they are lounging, and hang up my hat and coat. I must throw them on a chair or a seat in the corridor, and then they are used as cushions. There is not even a place here for me to wash my hands. The house was not built for women."

"I am not complaining of the way I have been treated by the men in congress. They have been exceptionally kind and thoughtful, but somehow or other I just feel as though a woman does not belong here. I noticed it so just after election. There was a camaraderie among all the men that impressed me. They slapped each other on the back and shouted: 'How are you, old man?' None of them hit me on the back and said: 'How are you, old woman?' They smiled at me, but in a very dignified, formal way asked: 'How do you do, Miss Robertson?'"

"You did not really want them to slap you on the back, did you, Miss Robertson?" the woman representative was asked. "Maybe some of the men couldn't have gone home to sup-

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per that night if they had been seen snapping you on the shoulder.

"Well," said this silver haired, motherly woman, with a twinkle in her eye, "that has been done."

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