

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
H. W. YOUNG, Editor
H. ALLEN YOUNG,
Associate Editor and Manager

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In Japan man power has grown to be more expensive than gasoline and the millionaire son of the inventor of the rickshaw has gone to manufacturing baby carriages.

Henceforth the news from the tomb of Tutankhamen, who was king of Egypt three or four thousand years ago, is going to sound very dollarous. No one is going to get it without paying graft to somebody.

Our present law provides that any person or corporation operating a railroad within the state of Oregon, who kills or injures any horses, cattle, hogs, or sheep on an unfenced railroad track shall be liable for damages. It is now proposed to add to this statute the words "other domestic animals so as to cover goats, dogs, cats, tame deer, etc."

The prohibition department warns the public against the use of hip flasks made of certain metals, explaining that the liquor reacts on the metal and produces poisons. It is well to know these things, thanks to the prohibition officials, so that in case you are poisoned from a flask, your relatives will not hastily blame the innocent bootlegger who furnished the booze.

More than \$30,000,000,000 are invested in tax-exempt Federal, state and municipal bonds in the United States, according to a prominent political economist. It is estimated the United States treasury is losing some \$300,000,000 a year of income-tax revenue because these bonds are exempt from taxation. This slack must be taken up by those who do not own tax-exempt securities.

It looks as if one appointment like that of Daugherty to a cabinet position ought to satisfy President Harding; but the correspondents have it that lame duck Harry S. New is slated for the postmaster-generalship for no better reason. The appointment of Will S. Hays proved a good one. So did that of Dr. Hubert Work, but a statesman out of a job, like New, ought to be left just where the people dropped him.

Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, classes the new radical Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, with the Soviet dictator Lenin of Russia. He says: "Lenin, in the early days of soviet Russia, never would have dared to advocate such a program as the senator from Iowa offered in a speech to the Council of Foreign Relations in New York last week. I challenge the senator to point out the difference between his program and the wildest fantasy of early soviet rule."

A supper of wheat products processed by farmers themselves was a feature of a recent program at Burlington, Oklahoma. Wheat growers, members of the farmers' elevator association and business men gave a home talent program and a free supper consisting of only wheat products—whole wheat, graham gems, wheat cereal and wheat coffee. More than six hundred were served. The purpose was to teach people how to prepare and serve their own wheat. The wheat used was ground by a farmer, the cooking done by women of the community and the supper served by sons and daughters of farmers.

Here is the proposed law to catch bootleggers who sell poisonous moonshine.
Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

That if any person shall give away or sell to another any concoction, mixture, drink or so-called beverage, that shall contain wood alcohol, denatured alcohol or other poisonous substance, and death results to the party purchasing or receiving the same, such person selling such concoction, mixture or drink shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of murder in the second degree and shall be punished by confinement in

the penitentiary for the term of his natural life.

The Irish ministry of education recently issued an order that all national school teachers in Ireland must within three years obtain a certificate of their competency to teach the Irish language—the Gaelic language—under penalty of forfeiting their positions if they failed.

A third of a century ago the Gaelic language was not only considered practically dead, and studied as a dead language by Continental scholars, but was also looked upon as dead by the great majority of the people of Ireland.

From this time on it will be taught in practically every parish school.

The XXth amendment to the constitution of the United States will, without doubt, be one changing the date of the inauguration from March 4 to the third Monday in January and dispensing with a further session of the old congress after a new one has been elected. This proposed change was approved by the senate Tuesday and the only question about the house following suit is whether it will be possible to reach it before adjournment two weeks hence. After this amendment has been approved by congress and ratified by three-fourths of the states, the congress elected in November will meet the following January.

SETTLING A BIG DEBT

The proposed settlement of the British debt on terms recommended by the administration is the big issue before congress today. Britain is willing to pay 3 per cent interest for the first ten years, three and one-half after that, and pay enough on principal each year to pay off the entire debt in sixty-two years.

The argument against the settlement is this and this alone: That the United States, as present, is paying around 4 1/2 per cent on its debt, so why should the British taxpayer only have to fork up 3 per cent on the debt owed this country?

But this is only one side of the story. Against this argument, the following may be said to be a fair summary of why the debt settlement is a good thing for the United States.

1. That the United States is lucky to get anything, instead of quibbling over a 1/4 or 1/2 of 1 per cent interest rate, even though over a period of sixty-two years that fraction of a per cent would run into many hundreds of millions of dollars in interest. France and Italy have shown no evidence of willingness or ability to pay anything at all.

2. England, now paying the heaviest taxes of any nation on earth, has owing it from France and Italy nearly twice what she owes the United States. She probably never will collect this. Nevertheless she is willing to put her name down to good bonds to pay this country and take her chances on Europe. If this country should reject the settlement, it probably would mean the Britain would say: "Well, we can offer nothing better until France and Italy start paying us."

3. While it is true the American public debt is averaging 4 1/2 per cent interest today, yet those bonds are taxable. The 3 1/2 per cent bonds, entirely tax exempt, are selling above par. The British settlement is for sixty-two years. Practically every financier expects this government to be able to borrow at 3 per cent, at least, in ten years, when things have settled down, which will mean this country can refund its debt at a low interest rate.

4. The settlement will help world recovery, help trade by giving new confidence and disposing of one of the world's big financial problems, second only to reparations.—K. C. Star.

HEARD OVER A TRANSMON

But for something "heard over a transmon," Woodrow Wilson might never have been president and most probably never would have been a candidate. In the early balloting at Baltimore in 1912, Champ Clark was the leading candidate, and very early in the game he secured a majority of the ballots. But it took the Tammany bloc to make that majority and Bryan was fighting him on the ground that there was something sinister about that block and that Clark could not afford to take a nomination he would owe to a delegation controlled by Tammany. Indeed, the writer of these lines witnessed a somewhat similar situation in the Chicago convention in 1884, where Grover Cleveland owed his first nomination to the opposition of Tammany.

At that time the silver-tongued, Irish orator, Bourke Cochran, had pleaded with the convention not to force upon the men from New York a candidate from that state whom they did not want. General Bragg, of Wisconsin, answered him in nine words and made the defeat of the Tammany

cohort a rout when, in what seemed a softly spoken aside, he said "We love him for the enemies he has made."

Clark fully realized how great a handicap that bunch of Tammany supporters was to him at Baltimore, and saw in the situation a great opportunity of which he was preparing to take advantage by an unexpected coup. If he could disavow sympathy for Tammany and all its works and plead with the convention not to send him into the wilderness as a scapegoat bearing the sins of that organization, for which he was in no slightest degree responsible, he felt that, posing as a man deeply wronged by unjust aspersions of affiliation with the enemies Grover Cleveland had made, he might arouse a tidal wave of sympathy for himself and sweep the convention off its feet and secure for himself the coveted prize.

The dramatic element in the situation appealed to him strongly, and such a play might very likely have won. He was at Washington, only an hour away and while gliding over the road behind a fast engine, he rehearsed the speech by which he hoped to change the current of history. Arrived in the convention city, he went to a hotel in which his campaign manager, an ex-senator, had a suite of rooms, with his wife and daughters. It happened that a young man, who knew him, had a room across the hall.

Clark had planned to appear alone in the back of the convention hall and coming down the aisle, ask to be permitted to speak on a matter of personal privilege and clear himself of the base charges made by his traducers. He might then have successfully posed as both a hero and a martyr, and the next thing the hand would have been playing, "Hail to the Chief."

What follows illustrates anew the old adage of the Scottish bard that "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." Trough the open transom across the hall, the young man heard Speaker Clark rehearsing to the ladies the speech he was going to deliver to the convention. The young man was his friend and so went and knocked at the door below that transom and suggested the danger that some reporter would hear the speech and give Clark's plan away. But it was a case of "judicial blindness," as the old theologians used to say. No thanks were given for the hint, the door was shut in the young man's face as quickly as possible and a fruitless effort was made to close the transom. Next he heard a lady's voice saying, "That was magnificent. Go on." And Clark intoxicated with "the exuberance of his own verbosity," went on.

A passing correspondent heard him, and the beans were spilled. In a little while the story of Clark's proposed heroics was all over the hall and one of his friends was sent up to the hotel and warned him not to come down and cause the laugh of the century.

That Clark would have been elected, if nominated, with the republican vote divided between Taft as the regular republican candidate and Roosevelt the nominee of the progressives, seems more than probable. How different the course of history would have been with the world war looming in the offing, had the dramatic man from Missouri held the reins of power, instead of Woodrow Wilson, can easily be understood. Clark's unfitness for the presidency was indicated by the very fact that he was unable to resist the temptation to try out his speech on the women whom chance gave him as an audience. The transom? That was fate at the loom of destiny.

A \$4,000,000 Tunnel

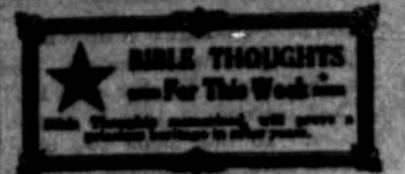
The imagination is staggered by what a six and one-half mile tunnel through the solid granite of the continental divide 50 miles west of Denver is expected to do, says the Detroit News.

Not only will it clip 173 miles off the rail distance between Denver and Salt Lake City and 70 miles off the shortest present route between the oceans, but it also promises to make accessible new coal fields able to heat us all for 100 years, 50 thousand million barrels of oil, 10 thousand million feet of lumber, and fertilizer for the entire Mississippi basin, not to mention other valuable resources or thousands of new homesteads.

And all for an investment of \$1,000,000 a mile, which Colorado is glad to make.

Postal receipts for January at 60 of the larger postoffices in this country aggregate about four millions of dollars more than in the corresponding month a year ago. Typewriters are still going strong.

See the Liberty Theatre program on page three.



Saturday, Feb. 17
THE PRINCE OF PEACE:—For unto us a child is born: and the government shall be upon his shoulders: and his name shall be called, The Prince of Peace.—Isaiah 9:6.

Sunday, Feb. 18
STAY WITH THE LORD:—The Lord is with you, while ye be with him; and if ye seek him, he will be found of you; but if ye forsake him, he will forsake you.—2 Chronicles 15:2.

Monday, Feb. 19
ALL ARE INVITED:—Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths.—Isaiah 2:3.

Tuesday, Feb. 20
THE FIRST AND THE LAST:—I am the first, and I am the last: and besides me there is no God. . . . Is there a God besides me? yes, there is no God, I know not any.—Isa. 44: 6, 8.

Wednesday, Feb. 21
WAY TO LIFE:—He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doeth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?—Micah 6:8.

Thursday, Feb. 22
CHRIST'S BENEDICTION:—Peace I leave with you, my peace I give upon you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.—John 14:27.

Friday, Feb. 23
HE REDEEMS AND CROWNS:—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who redeemeth thy life from destruction: who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies.—Psalm 103: 1, 4.

LINCOLN'S RELIGION

The finding of a book at Little Pigeon Baptist church in Indiana, containing the record of the reception into the communion on June 7, 1923, of "Brother Thomas Linkhorn" by letter and "Sister Linkhorn" by experience, revives interest in the religion of Abraham Lincoln. The "Linkhorns" of the record were the father and mother of the martyred president. The date of the entry is almost precisely a century ago.

The book does not shed light on the question of Abraham's denominational prejudices, however interesting it may be for other reasons. On this point there is perhaps no better testimony than that of Frank G. Carpenter, who wrote, in "Six Months in the White House," the following as the statement of Lincoln himself:

"The conversation turned on religious subjects, and Mr. Lincoln made this impressive remark: 'I have never united myself with any church because I have found difficulty in giving my assent without mental reservations, to the long, complicated statements of Christian doctrine, which characterize their articles of belief and confession of faith. When any church will inscribe over its altar, as its sole qualification for membership, the Savior's condensed statement of the substance of both law and gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church will I join with all my soul.'"

The rude cabin in which Lincoln was born, the primitive cradle in which he slept, the privations of his boyhood and youth, the struggles of early manhood, his incessant striving for self-mastery, all testify to the fact that Lincoln was too desperately busy to concern himself with dogmatic finesses and with the niceties of theological discussion. Out of all the creeds he chose with unerring precision the single thought that possessed any permanent value, and, as events proved, he made it the guide of his life. His favorite passage in the Bible was the story of the Good Samaritan. "You must kneel to God only," he said to the freedmen who knelt before him. "I am but God's humble instrument." He showed that reverence, devout and complete, was not inconsistent with utter disrespect of the metaphysical tweedledums and tweedle-dees that keep Christians apart.—Oregonian.

NOBODY IS SAFE

Halsey Enterprise: High or low, nobody is safe; who flirts with alcohol or narcotics is pretty sure to fail. Just now Wallace Reid, movie idol, is the outstanding example. He dallied with narcotics without fear of danger, and when he took the alarm it was too late. After a brave struggle he died the other day. And cigarette, which the tobacco trust encouraged people to send to the boys in France, thereby winning over many in the ranks who had been non-users, and making them slaves of the trust for

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