

The Sentinel

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

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ENGLISH PEOPLE POOR

Lothrop Stoddard, author of the "Rising Tide of Color," has just been revisiting England for the first time in ten years and in the following sentences tells how the world war seems to have changed that country:

"Nevertheless one cannot be many hours on English soil without sensing that this island is not the same as it was ten years ago. And probably the first general impression which is borne in upon the consciousness of the newly landed visitor is that here is a people which, while getting along and preserving appearances, is manifestly 'hard up.' In the towns and cities one seldom sees new clothes. Even in the fashionable quarters of London the number of smartly dressed men and women is only a tithe of that visible before the war. And when one motors through the country one perceives a striking lack of pleasure traffic even on the main roads. Seldom do you meet a lordly limousine or luxurious touring car; on the contrary, there is a variety of diminutive models, very strange to American eyes, and obviously designed to run on a minimum of 'petrol'—which costs several times as much as it does at home. Lastly, the humble bicycle, which with us is almost as extinct as the dodo, flourishes exceedingly in England, the thrifty Briton guarding his lean pocket-book by a liberal use of leg power.

"These random impressions are fortified and confirmed by evidence of a much more precise character when one comes into personal contact with the English themselves. The Englishman's home may still be his castle, but the castle is distinctly less sumptuous than in pre-war days. I have entered but few houses in which I have not instantly sensed a subtle atmosphere of economy. Nearly everywhere one feels a contraction of those easy living standards of the British upper and middle classes before the war. Servants are fewer, food is plainer, while clothing and furnishings are, alike apt to show signs of wear."

PAPER MADE FROM GRASS

Some people have wondered how long it would be before the newspapers of this country would have to limit their size on account of the increasing cost and diminishing supply of wood for pulp making, but down in Florida they have already solved that problem by utilizing a marsh grass that grows in great abundance there. A special machine has been invented to cut this grass, as it grows on marsh land that is often overflowed. Then, too, the grass is so bulky that it can be manufactured into paper where it grows much more cheaply than shipped away in bulk to outside mills. It makes a paper much stronger than ordinary newspaper, and we shall watch the progress of the industry with interest. There may be a great deal of land in the latitude of Florida, on which it can be grown; and as the product has already been found suitable for newspaper work, we shall be interested in learning more about it.

HOW TO GET ROADS CHEAP

General T. Coleman DuPont, who built and presented to the State of Delaware a magnificent concrete boulevard, says that the fundamental principles of road building are: First, "the only thing which can possibly be permanent about a road is the location." Therefore, urges the distinguished road builder, "get the location right, remembering that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points."

The second fundamental principle, according to General DuPont, is concerned with its financing. He says, "Acquire extra land along the road, to be leased at a low rate of interest, the income to be devoted to road purposes first and general purposes afterwards."

Had the city fathers of the Metropolis acquired a one hundred foot

Notable Earthquakes of History

Year—Place	Number Victims
79—Pompeii and Herculaneum razed	Thousands
116—Antioch destroyed	Thousands
557—Constantinople	Thousands
742—Syria and Palestine	500
1137—Catania, Sicily	15,000
1456—Naples	40,000
1831—Lisbon	80,000
1828—Naples	70,000
1638—Calabria	Thousands
1667—Schamaki (lasted three months)	80,000
1692—Sicily, 54 cities and towns and 300 villages	100,000
1703—Yeddo, Japan	200,000
1731—Pekin	100,000
1746—Lima and Callao	18,000
1756—Lisbon	50,000
1759—Baalbec, Syria	30,000
1797—Cuzco, Quito and other towns	40,000
1812—Caracas	Thousands
1822—Aleppo	20,000
1851—Amalfi, Italy	14,000
1857—Kingdom of Naples	10,000
1859—Quito	5,000
1863—Manila	1,000
1869—Several towns in Peru and Ecuador	25,000
1872—Inyo, California	30
1875—Towns near Santander on border of Colombia	14,000
1878—Gua, Venezuela	300
1880—Illapel, Chile	200
1881—Scio (Chios) in Aegean sea	4,000
1883—Island of Ischia, Italy; island of Krakatoa, off Java	Thousands
1884—Andalusia, and other parts of Spain	1,170
1885—Provinces of Granada, Spain	690
1886—Charleston, S. C.	41
1887—Riviera and southern Europe	2,000
1891—Japan	4,000
1902—Martinique and city of St. Pierre, by eruption of Pelee (one survivor)	40,000
1903—Lijian, India	2,500
1903—Lija, Colombia	100
1904—Severe shocks in Abruzzi, Italy; violent quake at Lima, Peru; Wellington, New Zealand, shaken
1905—North India	35,000
1905—Calabria, Italy	500
1905—Scutari, Albania	200
1906—Region about Vesuvius	1,000
1906—Formosa	2,000
1906—San Francisco earthquake and fire	600
1906—Santiago, Chile	Hundreds
1907—Southern Italy	600
1907—Jamaica	1,000
1907—Simalu, off Sumatra	1,500
1907—Kingston, Jamaica	1,000
1908—Chang, China, earth opened and engulfed	75,000
1909—Lauristan in Persia	5,000
1909—Sumatra	230
1910—Costa Rica	500
1911—Mexico City	156
1912—Turkey, along the Sea of Marmora	3,000
1917—Island of Bali	550
1918—Porto Rico	150
1918—Amoy, China	10,000
1920—Southern Mexico	1,000
1921—Antofagasta and Chilean coastal towns	Several hundreds
1921—Pueblo, Colo., flood	1,500 dead or missing

On December 10, 1921, Tokio, and on April 27, 1922, Tokio and Yokohama were subjected to severe quakes. The loss of life was slight.

strip along the two sides of Broadway, the rentals from those strips would have paid for the entire running expenses of New York from its beginning, built all its bridges and subways, and supported its parks, police, fire department; in fact, made New York a tax-free city. As it is, the rentals from those two one hundred foot strips of land along the most expensive street in the world go in the private pockets of the owners of the land.

All roads are Broadway in embryo. The country lane of today may be the busy city street of a hundred or a thousand years hence. But even if the lane is forever a lane, the land on each side of it has value, and brings in rental to some one. When that "some one" is the road building state, the state will no longer have to levy taxes for road.

RESPECT THE FLAG

When you see the Stars and Stripes displayed, stand up and take off your hat. Somebody may titter. It is in the blood of some to deride all expression of noble sentiment. You may blaspheme in the street and stagger drunkens in public places, and the by-standers will not pay much attention to you; but if you should get down on your knees and pray to Almighty God or if you should stand before the Stars and Stripes and let them think what they please! When you hear the band play "The Star-Spangled Banner" while you are in a restaurant or hotel dining room, get up even if you rise alone; stand there and don't be ashamed of it, either!

For of all the signs and symbols since the world began there is none other so full of meaning as the flag of this country. That piece of red, white and blue bunting means five thousand years of struggle upward. It is the full-grown flower of ages of fighting for liberty. It is the century plant of human hope in bloom. Your flag stands for humanity, for an equal opportunity to all the sons of men. Of course, we haven't arrived yet at that goal; there are many injustices yet among us, many senseless and cruel customs of the past still clinging to us, but the only hope of righting the wrongs of men lies in the feeling produced in our bosoms

by the sight of that flag.

Other flags means a glorious past, this flag a glorious future. It is not so much the flag of our fathers as it is the flag of our children, and of all children's children yet unborn. It is the flag of tomorrow. It is the signal of the "Good Time Coming." It is not the flag of your king—it is the flag of yourself and of all your neighbors.

Don't be ashamed when your throat chokes and the tears come, as you see it flying from the masts of our ships on all the seas of floating from every flagstaff of the Republic. You will never have a worthier emotion. Reverence it as you would reverence the signature of the Deity.

Listen, sons! The band is playing the national anthem—"The Star Spangled Banner!" They have let loose Old Glory yonder. Stand up—and others will stand with you.

This tribute to the flag is offered to the country in appeal to all men and women of all races, colors and tongues, that they may come to understand that our flag is the symbol of liberty, and learn to love it.—ALVIN M. OWSLEY, Commander American Legion.

DO IT WITH A CLUB

Whether it is a baseball club, a corn, calf, or canning club, a pig, potato or poultry club, the boys and girls are learning how easy it is to do things through clubs. They are learning early the value of organization. Is this not a promise that the next generation of farmers will know how to organize for success? One of the first activities of the new school year will be the formation of clubs in thousands of country schools. The wise teacher will encourage the movement knowing it to be a means of promoting regular attendance and increasing the interest in school work. In addition to one or two of the clubs mentioned every school should have a School Improvement Club in which the boys and girls can unite.

If you want the Portland Telegram in connection with the Sentinel, we can save you some money.

A CHILD IN PAIN runs to Mother for relief. So do the grown-ups. For sudden and severe pain in stomach and bowels, cramps, diarrhoea and cholera.
CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY
 It has never been known to fail.

RUNAWAY

Oh, I'd like to be as good As a model housewife should: In the kitchen I would stay, All the warm, rich summer day, If I could.

Faithfully to scrub and bake, Make nice pie and frosted cake, Counting mended toes and knees More than light that from the trees Their shadows shake

Holding pots and pans that shine, And white clothes upon the line, More than birds that call to me From the swaying tip of the tree: Housewife fine!

Loving buttons more than spuds, Hating cobwebs more than weeds, Or, to sit and knit, or tat— What could nicer be than that, If fancy leads?

But, oh, I go on a sinner's feet: It's naught to them if there's pie to eat.

It's naught to them if the good man goes With heelless socks and sockless toes; Such careless feet!

Conscience may point to the dusty stairs, But my feet are slaves to no binding cares,

A house is well as a man-made place, But it's God who dwells in the outdoor space.

And we go there. Out where the bloom clouds and sky clouds meet,

Where the pulses of spring through the warm clouds beat, Out where I'm only a fly-speck pearly In the opal sphere of a blue, green world.

So I bless my feet.
 Frances Holmstrom.

MAY SUPPLANT MORSE CODE

American Army Officer Said to Have Devised New Alphabet Superior to That in Use.

A vista for the extension of communication by radio, land lines and cables has been opened with the announcement of the invention of a new universal alphabet by Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, the chief signal officer of the army.

The new alphabet, hailed as the greatest advance in the science of communication in many years, is 2.05 times faster than the international Morse code now universally used. It is designed to supplant the latter, which was invented eighty years ago. The Morse code, General Squier said, is entirely out of date and unsuited to telegraphy as known and practiced today.

The principle upon which the new alphabet is based is that the dots and dashes occupy equal lengths of time and no consecutive signals are of the same sign, and the limit of legibility for each letter of the alphabet is practically uniform.

General Squier's other lines of research have developed results of profound importance in a technical, non-spectacular way, and other nations have recognized his scientific eminence with a bundle of honors and decorations. He is a fellow of the Physical Society of London and a member of the Royal Institute of Great Britain, a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and, at home, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a Distinguished Service medalist and a frequent winner of the Franklin medal.—New York Herald.

How Urga Got its Name.

Mongols travel, not along the station road, but directly from one herd of horses to another, where fresh horses are caught and saddled, and new owners substituted for those of the last herd. This is called the right of urga. Any traveler having the right of urga can catch horses himself.

It is from this custom, according to one explanation, that the town of Urga, in Mongolia, abode of the Living Buddha, took its name among outsiders. By the Mongols themselves it is always referred to as Tu Kure, "The Great Monastery." The reason the Burjats and Russians, who were the first to trade into this region, called it Urga was because it was the principal destination of all the trading expeditions which crossed the plains by this old method or right of travel.

Wanted "Big Boy."

Although we have only lived in the neighborhood a few days, my husband has become acquainted with the little boy, about five years old, who lives next door, by playing ball with him once or twice.

We had just finished dinner the other evening when this youngster came to the back door and said to me: "Will you please tell that big boy that lives here that the fellow he plays ball with is waiting for him to come on out."—Exchange.

Real Oyster Stuffing.

The newly-married couple were having turkey for the first time.

"I don't know how it is," he remarked, "but this bird's got bones all over it. Just listen to the knife on them, my dear!"

"Oh, how silly of you, darling! Those aren't bones. Those are the shells."

"Shells?"
 "Yes, shells. Don't you remember you said you liked turkey with oyster stuffing?"

Hare or Tortoise?

Do not laugh at the slow-moving tortoise. His progress seems like killing time, but just the same he usually succeeds in reaching his destination without undue waste of energy or vitality.

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EMBROIDERY IS ANCIENT ART

Has Been Practiced for Ages Among Both Civilized and Savage Peoples.

Embroidery is the art of ornamenting cloth and other materials with the needle. Most of the embroideries made today are usually copies of the ancient ones.

Embroidery is believed to have been applied to skins almost as soon as needle and thread were first employed to join pieces of skins together into garments. In Lapland the natives embroider their reindeer skin clothing with needle of reindeer bone, three of reindeer sinew and applique of strips of hide.

Travelers say that in Central Africa, among the primitive tribes there, the girls embroider skins with figures of flowers and animals, supplementing the effect with shells and feathers.

Among the ancient Greek textiles exhumed from Crimean graves are both tapestries and embroideries now preserved in the hermitage at Petrograd. One of the embroideries is attributed to the Fourth century B. C. and is in colored wools on wool.

Deadly Tropical Spiders.

Several species of poisonous spiders in tropical countries are so large and formidable that the natives give them a wide berth. Probably the most feared of these is the great crab spider, which is as large as a human hand and does not spin a web of any kind. The strength of its legs and talons is phenomenal, enabling it to cling to smooth or rough surfaces with equal tenacity. The bite is very painful, and, although not necessarily fatal, if neglected for any length of time blood poisoning is almost sure to set in.

Signs of Rain.

The barometer is lowest during the thaw after a long spell of frost or after a southwest wind, both of which fill the atmosphere with moisture. It is highest during a long frost or a continuous northeast wind, which are very dry. If the barometer is low during fine weather, clouds are likely to gather and the sky will be overcast. On the other hand, when the glass is high and there are clouds overhead, it is unlikely to be wet; though, should the glass be low while these conditions prevail, rain is expected.

Honor Awarded Scots.

The best English is spoken in Glasgow, or at least John Masfield says so. Mr. Masfield has given Englishmen a shock with this statement. While the Scots have consistently argued for decades past that the best English is to be found in Scotland, and especially in Edinburgh, it remained for Masfield, himself an Englishman, not only to accord the highest honors to Scotland but to hang them on Glasgow. English members of parliament, however, are not willing to accord any such distinction to the members of the Scottish labor party, as the latter are frequently hard to understand in debate. Masfield, who recently was judge at a Glasgow music festival, declared that the quality of speech of Glasgow children came as a revelation, and added that the children promised to be the best speakers of English. He even went further and said he fancied there might be a time when the Scots would be the best singers of the musical world.

Giant Map-Making Camera.

The United States geological survey in Washington boasts one of the biggest cameras in the world. It was specially designed by experts of the survey bureau, and is used for reproducing maps of which thousands of copies are required. It weighs three and a half tons, being made almost wholly of steel to insure rigidity. The focal length of its lens is 42 inches, and it can take a picture three feet square. The frame is suspended by springs to absorb vibrations. It is operated altogether by electricity. The big plateholder is a built-in part of the dark room. With this instrument exceptionally fine reproductions of maps can be made, because guesswork is eliminated and the numerous accidents which may spoil results where ordinary cameras are used are made practically impossible.

Graduation of Golfing Maniac.

They asked a famous professional to explain why golf made captives of so many people. He consented to do so. "You start golf in this way. You think you can knock that little pill out of the county," he began. "Yes?" "You try it and find you can't," he continued. "You swear you will, with emphasis." "And then?" "Then you are hooked for life."