

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
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Ten years ago last Monday on July 28, 1914, the world war began. How much it would affect the entire world we little thought then.

We note that Charles G. Dawes, candidate for vice president, is to open the campaign for the republican ticket at Lincoln, Nebraska, August 29. This leaves not much more than two months for this fall's campaign. That is enough, however.

Spice of our recent rainless months this Sentinel writer still has green peas on his menu as he has had for the past two months. This week he thought it time to make another planting, but he was unable to get seed at home and so sent to Portland for it. He doesn't expect as good a crop in September as he had in June and July but an occasional mess of green peas won't come amiss this fall.

It may be unwise to vote for any candidate for vice president whom you would not wish to have become president. But when one has to pick a presidential candidate and a vice presidential candidate—at the same time, he finds they always come in pairs, and the chances are about six to one, that the man elected president will fill out his term and only one to six that in voting for a vice president, he may also be helping elect a president.

Investigation of the bed of Harney lake for possible valuable deposits of potash is urged upon Governor Pierce in a letter from William Hanley, of Burns, received by the governor last week. Harney lake, Hanley points out, is dry for the first time in 30 years and this condition affords an opportunity for examining into the possibility of these deposits, said by geologists to underlie the lake. Governor Pierce is doubtful as to the existence of any funds available for such an investigation by the state.

The farmers of eastern Long Island, among whom the Sentinel senior grew up, have certainly become convinced that advertising pays. After our last visit there three years ago this summer, we wrote about the millions of bushels of potatoes they raise each year in the rich, sandy loam of that section. Those potatoes have always found a ready market in New York City, but the sons and grandsons of our old schoolmates there have become convinced that it will pay to advertise the sort of potatoes they produce, and are raising a fund of \$12,000 to tell how superior they are. We shall watch this experiment with interest.

Governor Charles W. Bryan, democratic vice-presidential nominee, has flatly refused to join in the mobilization request of the army for summoning of industrial and civic forces to test their strength on September 12.

"I will co-operate in every way with the mobilization of federal and state armed forces," Governor Bryan told the United Press. "But I do not think it is the proper thing to ask industrial workers and farmers to lay aside their work on that day, however. More than that, mobilization of industrial and civic workers would give the wrong aspect of the day to the world—at a time when we are trying to create world peace."

MAKES ONE EQUAL TO FOUR

Permalloy is a simple alloy of nickel and iron in the ratio, roughly, of four parts nickel to one part iron. It strengthens the magnetic force around the cable something like two thousand times, and when it is drawn out in the form of a tape having a thickness of about one one-hundredth of an inch and wrapped in a spiral around the copper wires through which the transoceanic signals are sent, its high magnetic permeability permits the signals to follow across the seas so much more closely together, without getting mixed up or running together that one of the new cables will do the work of four of the old. It

cannot be successfully applied to cables which are already laid.

After a test made on a 120-mile section of the new cable had proved successful, enough of it to reach from New York to the Azores was ordered, and the cable ship Lord Kelvin will lay this cable during the present season.

This is the first important change that has been made in the conservative technique of cabling in fifty years.—Outlook.

THROWN INTO THE HOUSE

In 1824, exactly one hundred years ago the election of the president was "thrown into the house," as it may possibly be this year, and the house settled the contest by a single ballot early the following year—Feb. 9, 1825—when it gave John Quincy Adams the votes of a majority of the states, each state's vote counting one, and Mr. Adams receiving 13 votes to 7 for Andrew Jackson and 4 for William H. Crawford.

If neither candidate receives a majority of all the electoral votes in November this year, it is hardly probable that the members of the house, voting by states, will give either Coolidge, Davis or La Follette a majority. In that case to the senate will fall the duty of electing a vice president from the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes, who will probably be Davis and Bryan.

All this will probably prove idle speculation as we expect to see Coolidge receive a clear majority of the electoral vote. If that should not happen this year's presidential election will probably remain undecided for a longer time than did that of a hundred years ago. It is even probable that no candidate would be elected by the house and that the senate would actually choose either Dawes or Bryan for president, as we regard it extremely improbable that Senator Wheeler, La Follette's running mate, would receive as many votes as Dawes or Bryan.

Our recollection of the presidential election of 1876 when the count was disputed as between Tilden and Hayes and was not settled until March is very vivid, as the writer was then publishing a newspaper, and many threats of war were heard in case the man who received the most electoral votes then were counted out—as he actually was.

COWS MAKE WISCONSIN RICH

It won't do any harm for the dairymen of the Coquille Valley—and the rest of Coos county—to learn how profitable the dairy business is proving in other sections of the country, so we are giving the concluding portions of the report, which B. L. Perry, a Coffeyville, Kansas, banker, made after he had taken a trip up into the Wisconsin dairy section on the Kansas-Missouri Bankers dairy special.

Wausau was the farthestmost point north visited. One night was spent there. In all the district from Beloit, Janesville, Wausau, Oshkosh and intermediate points Holstein is the principal breed of cattle. This is due to the fact that they are leading quantity producers of milk, apparently.

On all the dairy farms Mr. Perry said there were large barns and always two and often three silos on each farm. Farms, by the way, he stated, average about eighty acres, every acre of which is cultivated to its utmost producing power and enriched year by year with manure from the cow barns. Mr. Perry dwelt on this part of it, saying it was little short of marvelous what the poor gravelly soil of southern Wisconsin, which is poorer than any we have hereabouts, can be made to produce with continuous applications of barnyard fertilizer—manure.

"I want to say," Mr. Perry said, "that all credit for the wealth of Wisconsin is given to the dairy cow. The bankers advertise it, the chamber of commerce men talk it, the farmers live it, one hears nothing else. The bank deposits up there are a revelation in themselves. Small towns have deposits fourfold in excess of what corresponding towns in Kansas have. And it is wholly due to the fact that steady incomes from the sale of milk pour into the hands of these farmers and they deposit their incomes in the banks, and, of course, this money finds its way back into circulation, turning over and over, of course, as all money does everywhere."

"Up there they call it 'the land of milk and money,'" Mr. Perry said, "and it well named."

Mr. Perry's conclusion is that southeast Kansas can easily become a far more prosperous dairy section than northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. He says, "This is possible largely because of our superior climate here, which makes it so much easier for us to grow feed for the dairy cow than is possible in the cold climate of Wisconsin."

In this connection we want to remark that the Coquille Valley, where the ground never freezes and the grasses are green all winter, is cer-

tainly a much better dairy section than Kansas, where the mercury drops below zero most winters and the winter once saw it down to 20 degrees below.

THE DROUTH IN LOS ANGELES

Here in Coos county we think it a climatic extreme when one extremely dry summer succeeds another, as is the case this year, and sometimes begin to wonder if our climate is growing more like that of Southern California. Still no one is suffering or complaining as we go through the driest summer season ever seen here since the first settlement of the country about seventy years ago.

Comparing conditions here with those now prevailing in California, in the Los Angeles section, with its much greater population, we may, indeed, esteem ourselves fortunate. Read the following circular sent out over a month ago by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and be thankful that your lot has been cast in a more favored locality:

LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

To All Consumers of Electricity—Power and Light.

Effective AT ONCE and until further notice you are required to reduce by not less than 25% your use of electricity for LIGHT, POWER or HEAT.

This notice is being addressed to you under authority of the Railroad Commission's Power Supervisor to cover a grave emergency.

In order that this reduction may be made as uniform as possible and applied to essential uses as lightly as possible and to prevent discrimination, the following methods of complying with this requirement must be observed:

Users of Lighting in Residences, Apartments, Etc.

(a) Remove all bulbs from lighting fixtures not absolutely needed;

(b) Use smaller bulbs wherever possible;

(c) Turn off the lights when not needed (you do not need reading lights to listen to radio);

(d) Use porch, hall, garage and basement lights only when immediately required;

(e) Put away your electric toasters, percolators, waffle iron—use kitchen range.

Commercial Users of Light (Stores, offices, restaurants, theatres, hotels, factories, service stations, etc.)

You are required to discontinue entirely until further notice the following uses of electricity:

(a) All local sign and display lighting;

(b) All flood lighting;

(c) One-half of lights in show-windows;

(d) Reduce the use of interior lighting as much as possible, at least by 25% (remove one-quarter of your lamps or lessen the number of hours' use by one-quarter).

Street Lighting.

Street lighting will be reduced as much as is consistent with public safety.

Power Consumers.

In addition to the above restrictions on lighting, power requirements must also be curtailed not less than 25%. This is to be done by reducing the number of working hours or the number of machines in operation.

Non compliance will necessitate arbitrary discontinuance of service.

Have your business association formulate rules for uniform application to your business and that of your associates.

Appoint a "Power Supervisor" in your own plant.

Invoke the Old War-Time Spirit of Cheerful, Obedient Co-Operation

POWER SHORTAGE AND THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

A grave serious situation faces Southern California.

Disaster to the agricultural and manufacturing industries, payrolls, and therefore direct loss to every firm and person in Southern California this season can be averted only one way—but it can be averted.

The way is by every consumer in Southern California to unselfishly and wholeheartedly pledge himself to save and to stint in the use of electricity.

Due to rainfall conditions, the Southern California Edison Company will not have enough power to carry its customers in Southern and Central California at present rate of use, until rains come next season.

The Railroad Commission has recognized the gravity of the situation by appointing a Power Supervisor at a conference joined in by all power corporations in Southern California—the Edison, the Southern Sierras, the San Joaquin, Los Angeles Gas and Electric Companies, including the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light, Farm Bureaus and the Chamber of Commerce.

The people of Los Angeles will be most acutely affected if misfortune is visited upon Southern California ranchers and payroll-producing industries in this City.

Hence, it is pledged that the peo-

ple of Los Angeles will do their appropriate share of conservation and curtailment in the use of electricity. Invoke the old war-time spirit of cheerful, obedient co-operation. (Signed) LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Here's a story from the Sentinel senior's old home town on Long Island, as told by the Riverhead, Long Island, News, that is most remarkable:

When little Jimmie Hubbard, not yet two and one half years old, gets older he can brag to his pals with considerable justification that he was once upon a time run over by a big freight locomotive and three heavily loaded freight cars. But he won't have a wooden leg or a dent in his carcass to show them, fortunately, for although he suffered a harrowing experience on Monday he escaped injury in a most remarkable manner.

The movies never had, nor ever will have, anything to approach this true story of thrills in real life. It doesn't seem possible that such a thing could happen as fell to the lot of this youngster—but it did, and that's all there is to it.

Master Jimmie decided shortly before noon on Monday to start on a personally conducted exploration of the world. Things were quiet on the Boulevard, where he lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hubbard. A few cars pass that way and now and then someone drives a cow down to pasture. He wanted more life, more action. So when his mother wasn't looking he slipped out of the yard.

Shortly after that, and almost before his mother had missed him, he had wandered as far as the railroad track nearly in front of the duck ranch of Raymond C. Corwin. A freight train drawn by a ponderous locomotive was speeding east. Suddenly the engineer, John Sporing, saw something jump from the tall grass to the tracks. His first glance made him think it was a rabbit, but his second glance told his horrified senses that the object on the track was an infant.

Brakes were jammed on, but the train thundered on. It was then that the child, either through good judgment or good luck, threw himself flat down on the ties between the rails—and still the train came on, with the engineer frantically trying to stop it.

Before the momentum of the heavy train was entirely stopped the locomotive and three of the cars had passed over the spot where the boy lay. The train crew jumped down and rushed to the place where the boy was, expecting, of course, to find him dead and probably horribly mutilated. But they saw and heard what to them under the circumstances was a most joyful sight and most joyful "music"—the youngster was bawling as only a real boy can cry and young rivers of tears were streaming down his cheeks. Great Scott! how he did bawl, in the opinion of the train crew; but they realized that a youngster that could cry as that fellow was doing was a long way from dead.

They fished him out from under the trucks and to make assurance doubly sure, they sent for Dr. F. Everett Benjamin, who looked little Jimmie over with a most exacting eye, but he could find nothing the matter with him save a slight bruise over the left eye, which was probably made when he slammed himself down flat so the horrid, snorting, hot-breathed monster couldn't bite him.

And that's the best human-interest story the News has to offer this week.

THE ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY

Then Sentinel is in receipt of the following item in regard to the Roosevelt Highway in this state, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.:

Two projects along the Roosevelt highway will be undertaken this year. One involves the improvement of nearly ten miles between the town of Hauser and the line between Douglas and Coos Counties. The sum allotted for this project is \$100,000, with the State furnishing a like sum. Within the Siskiyou National Forest four miles of the Roosevelt highway between Mussels Creek and Euchre Creek will be reconstructed at a cost of \$146,000, of which the Federal Government will furnish \$68,000 and the State \$88,000.

In order to maintain the national forest highway already constructed the sum of \$34,900 has been allotted and the State will co-operate to the extent of \$7,200.

Special Chicken Dinner at the new Coquille Hotel every Sunday.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

is a Combined Treatment, both local and internal, and has been successful in the treatment of Catarrh for over forty years. Sold by all druggists. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

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