

# The Sentinel

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

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### BLOWS AT BOOZE

A small but determined minority of members of the Legislature went to Salem with the intention of discrediting the State Prohibition Enforcement Law, and then repudiating it. The Anti-Saloon League took up the fight, and with the advantage of the overwhelming public sentiment against the repeal of any prohibition enforcement law, and the strong leadership of the dregs in the Legislature, consisting of Senator Garland, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, and Chairman of the Senate Alcoholic Committee, Senators Eddy and Johnson, and Representative Hurlburt, Chairman of the House Alcoholic Committee, it has come about that we are not only retaining our effective State Prohibition Commissioner law, but have succeeded in very materially strengthening it. Senate Bill No. 209, an entirely new State Prohibition Commissioner law, was enacted. Objectionable features of the old law have been eliminated, and several new and effective provisions added. The new law gives the state 50 per cent of all fines derived from violations of the prohibition laws by the Sheriff and District Attorneys. This new law doubles the amount to be paid to the state for the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

The blocking of the repeal of this law would itself have been a great victory, but the victory is greater by the enactment of this new Prohibition Commissioner law.

The following additional bills were fostered by the League and quoted in to laws:

Senate Bill No. 73—Prohibits driving automobiles while intoxicated, or under the influence of intoxicating liquor. If convicted, the person is to be punished as follows:

- 1—First offense: If death is caused by driving while intoxicated, driver shall be held for manslaughter.
- 2—Minimum fine: \$100.00 and 60 days in jail; maximum fine, \$500.00 and 6 months in jail.
- 3—Driver's license shall be revoked for one year.
- 4—If person drives without driver's license, he shall be fined not less than \$200.00, nor more than \$500.00, and be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ninety days, or more than one year.

House Bill No. 164—Provides that any person who sets up or operates a still and manufactures liquor, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year, or more than five years.

This will, without question, have a very wholesome effect upon the moonshiners in the State of Oregon. The passage of this bill alone would have been a great step forward.

House Bill No. 10—Places all Dance Hall Operators under a \$500.00 bond, that will conduct an orderly place, and compels them to close at midnight.

In addition to the above bills fostered by the League, we call attention to the following:

Senate Bill No. 209 limits the amount of wine which can be procured for sacramental purposes. Heretofore there was no limit and there had been some abuse of this provision of the law.

Senate Bill No. 180 prohibiting immoral conduct or profane language upon public highways or buildings.

### CREDIT TO THE WOMEN

In the speech which President Coolidge made at Chicago early last winter just after the present congress assembled for the short session, he made one remark which was worthy of wider attention than it received from the press when he said:

"Some sections of the farming community have suffered severely in recent years, and had it not been for the women on the farms in many instances the disaster would have been complete. Their courage and devotion saved the situation."

In writing of this Frances Parkinson Keyes in her monthly letter from

the capital in the March Good House-keeping, says:

This is the first time I have heard this special "honor to whom honor is due" proclaimed about in a mighty voice speaking from a high place. The lot in life of the average farmer is hard enough. Heaven knows—and you know it and I know it, and this country will be better off when everyone knows it and takes account of the debt that is owed to him; but it is not so hard as the lot in life of the average farmer's wife. And to the fact that she has, indeed, met this lot with "courage and devotion" is due, in no small measure, the truth of the President's earlier statements in regard to the improvement of agriculture itself, and of the claim that we can, as a nation, discharge fully our obligations both at home and abroad, and provide for our inhabitants "an increase in material resources, intellectual vigor and moral power."

### THE HISTORY OF LIGHTING

The human race has occupied lighted habitations from the day of the cave-dweller until now. For untold centuries man used lighted splinters and pine knots, and then the cultured races began using lamps of bronze and other metals, developing them until they became highly artistic and ornamental, but not very useful for illuminating purposes.

Finally, about 50 B. C., the Romans began to use rushes soaked in grease, and these were the fathers and grandfathers of the more modern candle.

A chronology of lighting from that time on would read something like this:

- 300 A. D.—Phoenicians introduced candle in Constantinople.
- 400 to 1700 A. D.—The candle, tallow or wax, vies with the lamps and lanterns.
- 1700 A. D.—Oil lamps, with wicks, began to be used.
- 1780—Oil lamps are equipped with round wicks and glass chimneys.
- 1800—Gas lighting perfected, but candle still most universal.
- 1850—Discovery of petroleum, revolutionizing oil lamp lighting.
- 1870—Edison, apostle of light, produces incandescent electric lamp.
- 1885—Auer Von Welsbach produced incandescent gas mantle.
- 1895—Incandescent electric lights made with carbon filament in growing use.
- 1922—Incandescent electric light, using Tungsten filament, in high state of perfection.

### \$150 FOR EACH FAMILY

Someone has invested more than \$450 for every family of five in the United States, which has electric service available. More than half of the population, or 59,417,360 persons, is served by this industry, which in 1924, represented an investment of \$6,600,000,000. A large part of this money came from users of electricity, who are both owners and customers of the same business.

The western delegations in Congress have made persistent and successful representations to the Department of Agriculture against any increase in grazing fees on National Forest areas, and Secretary Gore has announced that the grazing fees will not be increased for 1925 or 1926. The status of the live stock industry in the west will not permit the placing of any additional cost burden upon it.

Edgar R. Piper, editor of the Morning Oregonian, of Portland, Oregon, has been appointed by President Coolidge as a member of the Commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, which will occur in 1932.

Congressman W. C. Hawley was a guest of President Coolidge at breakfast on Wednesday, February 3rd.

### Life and Books

I always believed in life rather than books. I suppose every day of earth, with its hundred thousand deaths and something more of births—with its loves and its hates, its triumphs and defeats, its pangs and blisses, has more of humanity in it than all the books that were ever written put together. I believe the flowers growing at the moment send up more fragrance to heaven than was ever exhaled from all the essences ever distilled.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

### Ancient English Law

Deadend is a Latin term meaning "to be given to God." It was found in English law which had come down from the Middle Ages, and according to its provision anything which caused the death of a human being became forfeit to the sovereign or lord of the manor, and was sold for the benefit of the poor. The forfeiture was abolished by an act passed by the British parliament in 1846.

### Refertilizing Soil

Nitrogen is one of the foods that every plant needs and one that is soon exhausted from the soil. To renew the supply commercial fertilizer must be used, such as ammonium sulphate, sodium nitrate and Chile saltpeter.

## LITTLE GIRLS' PARTY FROCKS PRESENT VARIED TRIMMINGS



"WHERE are you going, my pretty maid?" is answered for this little girl by her pretty party frock and prodigal show of smooth curls. She is all ready to add to the enchantment of some great event—like Cousin Tom's birthday party—where she will be credit to her family in general and her mother's good taste in particular. This is all because she is a small lady of quality, wearing a dress as simple as it should be, but made quite splendid by a bonnie sash, in two colors, of satin ribbon. Furthermore, it has dangling ends of narrow satin ribbon, weighted with small satin-covered balls that give it a fascinating, individual, finishing touch. The dress is of crepe de chine, with a row of fine tucks down the front. Any becoming light color might be chosen for it, with a lovely, soft color contrast provided in the sash and in the

trimmings. Mothers are careful to have their little girls' dresses conform to the lines laid down by the mode, but they demand much variety in the matters of decoration and details of finishing. Everyone is looking for individual touches, especially in party frocks, and the day seems to be nearing when designers of children's party frocks will make no two alike. Even those for tiny girls strive to be unusual in the decorations. Straight-line frocks of plaited georgette or crepe de chine, hanging from a narrow lace yoke are prettily finished with bows or rosettes of narrow ribbon, with hanging ends used like a tie. Pajama frocks of chiffon in soft colors are always pretty.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY  
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### OPPORTUNITY

There is no spot upon this land of ours that does not yield a crop, by most unseen, and yet abundant as the springtime flowers, and certain as it is that grass is green. Of opportunity, which all soils yield, though thousands, seeking blindly and in vain, at last, discouraged, pass to other fields. And let the prize for sharper eyes remain.

—Frances Holmstrom.

### Postal Examination March 25

The United States Civil Service Commission announces a Postoffice Clerk examination, receipt of applications to close March 25, 1925, for the purpose of establishing an eligible register, from which selections may be made to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of Clerk, Postoffice Service, Coquille, Oregon, salary \$1400 per annum; substitute service 60 cents an hour.

All citizens of the United States who meet the requirements, both men and women, may enter this examination; appointing officers, however, have the legal right to specify the sex desired in requesting certification of eligibles. Age limits, 18 to 45 years on the date of the examination. Age limits do not apply to persons entitled to preference on account of military or naval service.

For further information and application blank apply to Alton H. Grimes, local secretary, board of civil service examiners, at Coquille, Oregon, or to the Secretary, Eleventh U. S. Civil Service District, 207 Postoffice Building, Seattle, Washington.

Eleventh U. S. Civil Service District, 207 Postoffice Building, Seattle, Washington.

### Rich African Territory

Oil Rivers was the name once applied to the territory on the west coast of Africa now known as the Niger coast. It contains six main rivers, which derived their old general name from palm oil, the chief product of the adjacent districts. The country was visited first by missionaries early in the Nineteenth century, and later by traders who established plantations and factories in the interior.

### Typewriting Contest Next Week

The annual county typewriting contest will be held at Coquille on March 14 at 10:30 a. m. The county committee has made the following arrangements:

That the senior division will write first.

The papers will be graded according to International Contest rules, new material to be used.

No spectators will be allowed except instructors and school officials.

Students are eligible for the junior division who have had no typewriting previous to September, 1924. Those who have had no typewriting previous to September, 1923, are eligible for the senior division.

In order to give an equal chance to the smaller schools it was decided to rate the contestants according to a point system such as is used in athletic contests—first place, 4 points; second place, 3 points; third place, 2 points; and fourth place, 1 point.

The plan is, if possible, to offer the following awards:

- (1) To the team earning first place, a cup to be engraved with the name of the school winning it, to be held by that school for one year, and to be held permanently by any school having won it three times.
- (2) An award to the student making the fewest errors with a rate of at least 30 words per minute.
- (3) A gold medal to the individual winning first place in each division.
- (4) A silver medal to the individual winning second place in each division.
- (5) A bronze medal to the individual winning third place in each division.

According to the present standing of the typing teams the following persons will represent Coquille III in the senior division: Maxine Paulson, Arthur McAdams, and Lyle Beyers, and in the junior division: Garnet Steward, Marion Norton and Layton Nosler.—High School Times.

### Man of Feeling

T. S. writes that while entertaining a male friend one evening his little boy who had been sent to bed began to behave badly. Determined to stop the youngster's howling, T. S. grasped a pussy-willow switch from a vase on the table and began to strip off the "pussies." Whereupon the guest remarked: "Better leave on the sheep absorbers, old man."—Boston Transcript.

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**CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 10**

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  |
|    |    | 10 |    |    | 11 |    |    |    |
| 12 | 13 |    | 14 | 15 | 16 |    | 17 | 18 |
| 19 |    |    | 20 |    |    |    |    | 21 |
| 22 |    |    | 23 |    |    | 24 |    | 25 |
|    |    | 26 | 27 |    |    | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 |    |    |    |    |    |    | 32 |    |
|    |    | 33 |    | 34 |    | 35 |    |    |
| 36 | 37 |    | 38 | 39 |    |    |    | 40 |
| 41 |    |    |    | 42 |    |    |    | 43 |
| 44 | 45 |    | 46 |    |    | 47 | 48 |    |
|    |    | 49 | 50 |    |    | 51 | 52 |    |
| 53 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

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**Horizontal.**

- 1—That which goes along with
- 10—Collection of information
- 11—Meters
- 12—Point
- 13—To ponder
- 14—Indefinite period of time
- 15—Over
- 16—Beverage
- 17—Near
- 18—You and I
- 19—Perfume
- 20—Medical sect
- 21—Small island
- 22—Nipple
- 23—Chartered
- 24—Heredon
- 25—A pace
- 26—Long rent
- 27—Parent
- 28—Old Norse poetry
- 29—3,14159
- 31—For example
- 32—Anything which abstracts
- 33—Not out
- 34—Prefix meaning new
- 35—Type of willow tree
- 36—Long rent
- 37—Central part of wheel
- 38—Mimic
- 39—Perpetually

**Vertical.**

- 1—Declarations
- 2—Vehicle
- 3—Over
- 4—Ornamental piece of material
- 5—Sitting
- 6—Writing necessary
- 7—Personal pronoun
- 8—Female sheep
- 9—Tombstone
- 10—Half the square of any type-face
- 11—Loathe
- 12—Tidy
- 13—Changeling
- 14—Tree
- 15—Winds
- 16—Small measurement (abbr. of pl.)
- 17—Pit
- 18—Species of cuckoo
- 19—Explosive
- 20—Antoons (English slang)
- 21—Withered
- 22—Eyes
- 23—Unsophisticated
- 24—Swine
- 25—Unit of resistance (elec. term)
- 26—Japanese snail
- 27—Hastened
- 28—Above
- 29—Parents

The solution will appear in next issue.

**Solution of Puzzle No. 9.**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T | O | P | E | R | O | I | L | E |
| O | S | L | A | C | O | N | T | O |
| P | I | K | I | G | N | O | R | E |
| A | R | K | S | A | V | E | S | P |
| Z | I | N | C | W | A | S | D | E |
| S | O | R | T | L | E | N | T |   |
| C | O | A | T | T | A | L | C |   |
| S | K | A | T | E | S | T | I | R |
| S | E | E | K | P | E | N | A | L |
| P | A | R | T | A | L | O | N | S |
| A | G | B | A | S | S | O | N | M |
| R | B | O | L | T | K | N | O | T |
| S | T | E | A | K | E | D | I | T |

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