

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
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Mrs. Jean Hill, the so-called Queen of Bootleggers, at Astoria, was sentenced to the penitentiary last Monday for a year for selling her rummy house on fire. If she had been proved guilty of selling liquor her penalty would have been a year or more than for selling her house on fire.

Earth tremors were reported early Monday in several sections of southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Fall River and Newport and Warren, R. I., all reported having felt the disturbance which was generally believed to have been an earthquake.

Really recent reports indicate the Sentinel's report to believe that earthquakes are more frequent in the neighborhood of our beloved home on Long Island than they are on this portion of the Oregon coast.

Reports from field officers to the District Forester's office, Portland, show that there were 2,822,318 acorns in 1925 to the twenty-two national forests of Oregon and Washington. This is 81,128 more than were reported for 1924. These figures cover only the twenty-two national forests and do not include the Baker and Crater Lake National Parks which also report large increases in volume. The Shesler, stretching irregularly along the Oregon coast, from Tillamook to North Bend, Oregon, reports the unprecedented number of 27,222 visitors, or 26,581 more than for 1924.

To the Sentinel editor the best thing about the reduction in the amount of this year's federal tax left by the ways and means committee of the house of representatives last Monday was not so much the reduction of 225 millions from last year's tax bill as the fact that it was done by the unanimous vote of the committee. Of course, it has yet to face action by the whole house, though we have reason to believe the committee's majority will favor a substantial majority in the house. Not to be in the score, however, without the constitutional provision that revenue bills must originate in the house, the senate, of course, will attempt to show its superior wisdom by amending the bill in some way. The one way it could best amend the country would be by reducing the amount of the house provision that revenue bills must originate in the house, the senate, of course, will attempt to show its superior wisdom by amending the bill in some way it will probably attempt to make its superiority manifest by amendments of some sort.

PLENTY OF DEER
Complaints of deer destroying crops have been received by the New York Conservation Commission from counties in the southern part of the state, and in several instances it has been found necessary to issue permits to kill deer where they were destroying property. Throughout the Catskill region, game protection report a great increase in the Catskill deer, and deer are also reported to be numerous in several adjacent counties. Deer are seen along the roads in the daytime as well as at night, and many cabbage fields and gardens have been visited.

In Boone county, where for many years deer were unknown, one farmer reported seeing nine deer in one drove, and reports from game protectors and farmers are to the effect that deer are increasing every year in that county. In Inspector Bennett's division, which includes three northern counties, deer are reported to be unusually numerous, and many dogs caught running there have been killed by game protection.

ANOTHER LEAK STOPPED
All permits for the manufacture of 200 gallons of "fruit juice other than cider" for use in the home were revoked this week by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews, says a Washington press dispatch. The order includes permits issued prior to prohibition by the Internal Revenue commission under which

manufacturers have been legally manufacturing 200 gallons of wine per year.
"These changes have been made because the treasury department feels that much of the wine has reached the hands of the bootlegging industry," Andrews said. "The information from California indicates that 40,000 of these exemptions were issued in that state alone within the past year and that it is a real source of supply for the bootleggers."
Some wine manufacturing permits previously had been issued by internal revenue collectors. It is estimated these were nearly 200,000 estimated.

Revocation of the permits for wine and fruit juices containing alcohol of more than one-half of one per cent does not mean or impair the output of the prohibition law which allows the manufacture and consumption of non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices.

DEAD DRAMA OF NINETEEN YEARS
The drama of American transportation has been enacted within the 50-year life span of Captain Jed Hickey Haddock, one of the few surviving links between the romantic days of the covered wagon and the modern automobile.
Captain Haddock who formerly drove a covered wagon now is an enthusiastic motorist.

In 1875 when only 20 years old he drove four yoke of oxen as they plodded slowly westward with a wooden wagon in which he and his parents migrated 200 miles to Wisconsin, Indiana, then a frontier town.
In crossing the Wabash river the eight oxen became frightened, got beyond control of the child driver and leaped away through shoulder-deep water. They nearly upset the wagon but finally returned to the east bank of the river at the little ground near Adamsport, Indiana, where Haddock a few years before had defeated a large herd of hostile Indians.

Today, 50 years later, Captain Haddock, alert and with the clear eye of the sportsman, is enjoying transportation of a far different type. After traveling for 20 years "to handle the now-forgotten pack trail," he has purchased a Chevrolet touring car.

"Gee like a saint rabbit," said Captain Haddock. "Easy to drive, too. I thought a lady had to be pretty good with machinery to handle a car. Well, that was true way back when I first started to handle after a car—when I was only 20 years old—but it doesn't look now. I missed a lot of fun by waiting so long."

Captain Haddock drives frequently in the vicinity of Britton, Oklahoma, where he now resides. He has built a garage for the car. The Captain rode out the large force which he commanded after joining the land rush from Oklahoma City in 1893.
"I had been progressive and successful in Indiana and later Arkansas," he explained. "I owned two saw mills and a planing mill, but lost them during the Cleveland administration. I went to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Learning of the proclamation opening land in Oklahoma, I walked from Fort Smith to Oklahoma City. My dog, Old Pal, went with me. I was broke, but that didn't matter to Old Pal. It took us nearly 20 days. We lived off the country. Antelope and deer were as thick as grass in a meadow."
"During the excitement of the land rush I lost Old Pal. A man offered me a ride in a wagon. Old Pal was standing nearby when the vehicle blew as a signal that the rush was on. Gas was fired, everyone shouted and I lost my horse. The long race over the prairie was very thrilling. I killed one of the most valuable farms in the state but I lost Old Pal."
"That was long ago and, of course, he's dead now," the old man added wistfully. "But I would give the whole farm to have him back with me."

After living 50 years on the farm, Captain Haddock moved in 1925 to Britton, Oklahoma, where he was postmaster, railroad agent, merchant and sugar. He came to Britton in 1893. He has been married twice. His second wife died in 1922. During the Civil War he succeeded Lincoln's first call and served five years as a captain of Company H, 5th Indiana Volunteers. He was reported dead at the Battle of Shiloh. The captain still has the sword which he carried through the war.

On the occasion of his sixtieth birthday recently, Captain Haddock entertained his friend, M. E. Trapp, governor of Oklahoma, and 200 other guests including many pioneers and members of Great Post No. 1, G. A. R., of which he is the only surviving charter member. In the near future Captain Haddock will see his newly-acquired still as a motorist on a tour to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Kattie Louisa Haddock, at Hesperia, Arkansas.

Calling cards, 100 for \$1.50.

THE DAIRY GROUP

Report to the Agricultural Commission Held Here Last Week

The dairy group of the Coquille County Economic conference recognizing that dairying is one of the most important occupations of the county with its call attention to a few facts concerning that industry upon which their recommendations are based.
The 1925 cows in the county are more than in 1924 and far more than in 1923. Increase in production has come through increased production per cow, rather than the number of cows. This increase per cow has amounted to 25 pounds of fat per cow since 1923.

The average production of cows in the county is 200 pounds of fat. This is about 25 pounds more than the average of all cows in the state but is 50 pounds less than the average of one of the other counties and is definitely below the production average necessary for a profit on all cows, as dairymen are of the opinion that under present conditions an average production of 250-300 pounds of butterfat per year is necessary to insure a profit.

Steps are now being made to improve the production of the cows of the county, through cow testing associations which are testing 1000 cows and through the increased use of purified rams, 95% of which are now estimated to be purified. The number of cows being tested for productive ability can be considerably increased and though the percentage of bulls of pure breeding is above the average of the state, yet improvement can be made still, as the exclusive use of purified sires is not impossible of attainment.

The average herd size is 22 cows. This is larger than the average herd for the state but where feed conditions justify, savings in labor and overhead costs are made in herds of larger than average size.

Feed conditions are particularly advantageous to dairymen. Pastures have a relatively high carrying capacity, high yields of silage, roots and hay are obtainable and are some well types good grain yields are also obtained. While spring and summer dairymen in the prevailing opinion are equipped with the fact that 95% of the purely dairy receipts at the manufacturing plant are obtained during seven months of the year in some instances that is certain areas, the amount of winter dairymen is increasing. Whether a "winter" or "spring" dairy is an individual farm problem, as winter dairymen is only possible where feed conditions justify, such as the growing of roots or silage and hay. Under these conditions profits are possible through a better distribution of labor and increased selling price of product.

There is an appreciable shortage of hay produced in the county for the dairy, amounting the past year to over 2000 tons. In view of the recent developments in root and alfalfa growing, this shortage can definitely be almost eliminated. The advantage of legumes over other hay for dairy feeding is such that no possibility of growing them should be overlooked. The high yields possible of both corn for silage and soiling and root crops made dairymen in the fall and winter possible and the use of corn and other grain crops can be of considerable value in supplementing pastures during the late summer months.

Grain feeding to the better cows as an experiment to pasturing, especially in late summer pastures has proved to be advantageous on some of the more successful farms. The growing of some grain for feed has proven of advantage on farms having land available.

Apparently the value of the manure pile is not generally recognized in the county. In other sections of the state root and clover hay yields have been increased one-third by the judicious use of manure and heavy applications of manure with 400 pounds of super phosphate per acre have increased root yields more than 100 per cent. In most cases it has been found that applications after November 1 and before March 1 have been particularly useful. It therefore appears that the manure pile can be judiciously used in this county.

The county's dairy products are manufactured into cheese, condensed milk and butter. But the county is still known through the cheese. Having been during the past two years highest awards at 22 contests.
The success thus attained was accomplished through standard methods of manufacture and uniformly good raw product coming from the farms. There is still considerable room for improvement in this regard as manufacturers estimate that there is yet 25 per cent of the raw product that is classed as second grade. When it

is realized that a number of products are manufactured from cheese a price of from 25c to 30c cents less per pound than butter can, and that this may mean a loss of \$25,000 to \$100,000 on the county's entire production, it should stimulate dairymen and manufacturers as well as co-operate in eliminating this 25 per cent of No. 2 production.

The history of successful marketing of manufactured dairy products in other states and counties of this state indicates that the standardization of raw milk brands as possible has a decided advantage.
The continued importation of South Sea vegetable oils which are used in the manufacture of so called butter substitutes unless combined with advertising of the superior qualities of dairy products together with scrupulous care as to quality of products sold, will become a serious menace to dairymen of this county and agricultural as a whole. Dairy interests of the state and nation could advantageously increase the advertising of their products and there should be no letting up on the campaign for the manufacture of products of superior quality.

In view of these facts we recommend:
1. That a county dairy inspector be appointed and maintained by the county court to the end that the quality of dairy products be improved.

2. That the testing associations now in operation receive our continued support and that their operations be extended as far as possible and further that dairymen now owning inferior cows avail themselves of the present low prices of good cows and obtain the best ones possible.

3. That all agencies directly interested in dairying co-operate in the production of products of the highest quality.

4. That all agencies of the county co-operate in any well directed effort to further advertise dairy products in the state and nation.

5. That the conference chairman appoint a committee of three to investigate the use of canary grass in a mixed feed.

6. That the possibility of raising legumes be investigated by each dairymen and that all demonstrations of these crops be watched to the end that this type of crop be utilized to the fullest extent.

7. That the use of manure pits be increased in the county and the dairymen avail themselves of plans obtainable through the county agent.

8. That greater consideration be given the value of "rotation grazing" of pastures and further that fall use of cow testing records in determining the value of grain feeding both with and without pastures.
—Mr. A. Harvan, chairman; J. D. Goff, John P. Deveraux, W. L. Kistner, C. E. Gilman, Lester A. Bergard, E. H. Harshen, A. D. Rogers.

Hunters Hinned for Many Fires
The Debarth national forest, in central Oregon, reports two fires left by duck hunters four days after the opening of the season, and suggests the possibility of closing hunting areas on the national forests if hunters' fire continues to occur. A "wildfire" spokesman in Douglas county in southern Oregon pleaded guilty to burning over 100 acres of land to "make better hunting" and paid \$200 in fines.

The Hesperia forest in southern Oregon and the Gebbie in central Oregon both report large numbers of hunters this fall. State fire warden reported 23 hunters' fires this fall to the state forester of Oregon.

Escaped Convict Caught
Robert Dillman, alias James Shannon, confessed convict from San Quentin, Cal., penitentiary, was taken in the regional youth at the Dallas Monday night by O. W. R. and J. H. Kelly and McCloskey, and is being held in the county jail there pending word from the San Quentin officials. Dillman admitted after a short grilling that he was sentenced to the California institution "about a year ago," to do a three year term for a San Francisco holding. He said he broke out two months ago, and has been on the road since then, being on route to Spokane when arrested.

Drivers, Be Careful!
"It is alarming to note how the percentage of accidents mount during the first few weeks of winter driving," says general manager of the state motor association, George Brundage. "and I feel it an extremely timely duty to call out caution notices that the mounting public may be cognizant of these facts. If the motorists will only be conservative and cautious in their winter driving, I am sure the accident and property damage percentages will be greatly reduced in Oregon."
Send the Sentinel to eastern friends
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That Man - That Dress Problem

And the Answer

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Zane Grey Finds the Rogue

Zane Grey, who has been here recently on his way to the Rogue River and Klamath counties, made a hit in Crescent City when he declared the Rogue River Canyon the greatest sight in America next to the Grand Canyon in Arizona. With a party of eight he went down the river in boats, was wrecked three times and slightly hurt, but is nevertheless enthusiastic. Grey let it out he is going to try to interest the Isaac Walton League in the Redwood and Rogue country to "see if they can't get some federal aid to make this a fisherman's paradise and make it a fish refuge from which the commercial fishermen would be barred." He told the men of Del Norte county that Gold Beach would be a veritable gold mine when the beauties of the Rogue are properly ethaled and left them with an idea as to going to do his share of the ex-tolling.—The Knave.

Still Causes Three Deaths

A liquor still stood out in the ruins of a little cottage Tuesday on the East Side, at Portland, where a father and two of his little children were burned to death shortly before midnight Monday.
Firemen looked at this bit of evidence and said the fire no doubt started from trouble with the liquor-making device. The dead were: Floyd Camp, 36; Douglas, 4; Elizabeth, 7. Mrs. Camp and her infant baby, Catherine, 2, escaped through the fire and smoke. She saw her husband, bringing the other two children, stumble in the smoke-filled house and disappear.
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