

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The message which President Coolidge sent to Congress Monday contained short striking phrases which are regarded as characteristic of him. Here are some of the highlights:

"The functions which the congress are to discharge are not those of local government but of national government."

"The government has no justification for taking private property, except for a public purpose."

"The power over the purse is the power over liberty."

"It has always been our policy to retire our debts."

"Our economy must be constructive."

"Economy is the method by which we prepare today to afford the improvements of tomorrow."

"The purpose of reducing expenditures is to secure a reduction in taxes. That purpose is about to be realized."

"The policy of our foreign relations rest solely on the foundation of peace, good will, and good works."

"It seems clear that it is the reduction of armies rather than of navies that is of the first importance to the world at the present time."

"If we are going to support any court (world court), it will not be one that we have set up alone or which reflects only our ideals."

"Restrictive immigration is to a large degree for economic purposes."

"We ought to have no prejudice against an alien because he is an alien. The standard which we apply to our inhabitants is that of manhood not of place of birth."

"Bigotry is another name for slavery."

"Agriculture is a very complex industry. It does not consist of one problem but of several."

"The problem of Muscle Shoals seems to me to have assumed a place all out of proportion with its real significance."

"A strike in modern industry has many of the aspects of war in the modern world."

"Labor can make no permanent gains at the cost of the general welfare."

"All the victories won by organized labor in the past generation have been won through the support of public opinion."

"In all your deliberations, you should remember that the purpose of legislation is to translate principles into action."

THE CENTURY OF THE SLAV

In last week's Outlook there is an article by Professor Charles Srosole, which does more than anything we have yet seen to banish from our minds the fear that the world war of ten years ago might have been fought in vain—that it might be followed by other wars in Europe which would threaten again the civilization of the world. His article is entitled "The Real Peace of Versailles," and gives the most far-sighted and hopeful view we have yet seen of what is to be the ultimate result of the great conflict in that continent we witnessed from 1914 until 1918. This article opens thus:

"We are constantly being told by pessimistic writers that the appalling sacrifices incurred in the World War has been incurred in vain, that the world has been made no wiser, that nations have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, that there is today more explosive material accumulating all over Europe than there ever existed before 1914, and that therefore we are heading straight for another and more destructive conflagration. I confess that, however anxious the problems which confront us may be, I cannot agree with those pessimists. Politically at least, we may safely assert that the Peace of Versailles does mark an enormous advance on the road of human progress."

"It has been allotted to the present generation to witness what does not happen once in a thousand years—

the death struggles of many mighty empires and the almost simultaneous birth struggles of many new nations. In the first place, as a result of that Peace Treaty four military despots have fallen with a great fall. And if it be true that despotic military empires are in their very nature evil things, then their destruction must surely be considered as a blessing. In the second place, a dozen young states have emerged on the ruins of the destroyed empires. And if it be true that the aspirations of those small nations were legitimate, if it be true also that humanity owes most of its civilization to the activities of very small nationalities, if we owe our religion to the small state called Palestine, if we owe our science and philosophy to the small state called Greece, if we owe our art to the small states of Italy and Belgium, and our liberties to the small states of Switzerland, Holland, and Scotland, then again we are entitled to say that the emergence of those new nationalities in Central Europe may ultimately prove to be a notable step in the political progress of man.

"And, last but not least, we may reasonably expect that those small new states will be driven irresistibly by the instinct of self-preservation to co-operate and to combine, to sink their rivalries and jealousies, to join their forces, and thus gradually to create those political conditions out of which alone a true federation of Europe can eventually arise."

After elaborating his theory of what changes the war wrought in the political framework of Europe, Prof. Srosole concludes as follows:

"Czechoslovakia has not only a surpassing historical interest as one of the centers of past European history; she is probably destined to play an equally important part as the capital of a future Slavonic civilization. For more than a thousand years the Czechs have been the champions of the Slav ideal. In the year 962, in the distant days of King Alfred the Great, two clerical brothers from Salonika, Cyril and Methodius, were sent as missionaries to Moravia and Bohemia by the Greek Emperor of Constantinople; they invented the so-called Cyrillic characters and script, and laid the foundation of that common Slavonic language which is today the spiritual bond of 250,000,000 Europeans. Ever since Czechoslovakia has remained the outpost of the Slav world against the inroads of the Teutonic enemy. The Great War was only the last episode in that age-long struggle. Hitherto the Slavs had generally been beaten in the conflict. They had been the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for their alien masters. The Slav was looked upon as the born slave. At last the various Slav nations have come into their inheritance. They have been the real victors of the Great War."

"Unwittingly and unwillingly we have been fighting their battles. Whereas the war at first sight may appear as a conflict between Germany and France, in reality it has been mainly a conflict between the Teuton and the Slav. For while the war has produced relatively few territorial changes in Great Britain and in France, it has revolutionized the political geography of the Slavonic world. The Peace Treaty has compelled the Germanic Powers to surrender the Slav lands which they had appropriated for generations. It has called into being no less than four new Slav states; namely, Yugoslavia, Poland, Lithuania, and Czechoslovakia. When the big Russian brother finally emerges from his terrible ordeal, when he takes once more his proper place in the European commonwealth, we may expect that the sister Slav nationalities—the Poles, the Lithuanians, the Serbians, the Croates, the Slovenes, the Bulgarians, the Macedonians, and last, not least, the Czechoslovaks—will enter as equal members into a vast Slavonic federation which may become a decisive factor for international peace and which will certainly be a most important factor in European civilization."

"Very probably the twentieth century will not be the century of the Latin or of the Teuton; it will be the century of the Slav."

TEMPLE 4,000 YEARS OLD

A recent associated press dispatch from Philadelphia, tells the following about further discoveries on the site of a temple at Beisan in Palestine, about which we published an article in the Sentinel some weeks ago:

Further discoveries within the temple at Ashtaroth at Beisan, the Bethshah of the Bible, are reported in a cable dispatch received by the University Museum from Alan Rowe, field director of the museum's Palestine expedition. A statement issued by the museum says that according to Mr. Rowe's dispatch the expedition has discovered beneath the founda-



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tion of the lately found temple of Ashtaroth the ruins of an older temple of the same divinity. Within this older temple Mr. Rowe reports the finding of a "golden image of the goddess," the announcement says. It is evident this discovery of an earlier temple of Ashtaroth underneath the later one is of great historical importance. "It will be recalled that during September the expedition announced the discovery on the citadel of Bethshah of a temple of Ashtaroth, the first shrine of this goddess of the Philistines ever brought to light," the statement says. "This proved to be the very house of Ashtaroth mentioned in Samuel 31, where the Philistines placed Saul's armor as a trophy after the death of the king in battle on Mount Gilbo. Inscriptions and documents found within the temple and imbedded in its foundations prove that the edifice was still standing at the time of David about 1000 B. C.

The new discoveries which reveal the existence of an older temple underneath are conclusive proof of two things. "First, that Bethshah must have been destroyed at some date prior to 1000 B. C., when this older temple was laid in ruins, and that it was later rebuilt. "Second, that this older temple was more magnificent than the later one, indicating a more powerful civilization. The fact that the image of the goddess was made of gold is, in itself, a significant fact. "As to the actual date of the building of the older temple, there is nothing in the present dispatch that would serve as data for its determination. There are, however, some indications that it must be as early as 1500 B. C., the time of Moses. It is, indeed, not unlikely that the progress of the excavations may show that the temple of Ashtaroth at Bethshah was a center of worship for the Canaanites and the Philistines at the time when Abraham was a sojourner in the land of Canaan about 2000 B. C."

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