

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
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Oregon, with only 50 miles of federal-aid highways constructed last year, is way down toward the bottom of the 48 states in which federal money was used for road work in 1928. Only nine states received less mileage than Oregon in this regard. In addition to the 50 miles of new road, there were 18 miles of highway brought to a better stage of construction by the use of federal funds.

PARADE OF THE MOLECULES

Plucking one tiny molecule from a cubic inch of nearly a half-million quintillions of them is said to have become an accomplished fact. When one thinks of 442,000,000,000,000,000 molecules clinging affectionately to one another in an inclosure about the size of a hen's egg, one can readily conceive of a few difficulties in the way of separating just one little unit from the 411,999,999,999,999,999 relatives, says the Christian Science Monitor.

But Dr. Frederick G. Keyes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has announced perfection of a means to observe and measure for the first time the activities of a single molecule of gas. To the layman this would seem to be a task beyond all peradventure of success. How instruments and processes can be devised to separate a thing like what may be better understood as a drop of gas into thousands of smaller parts and then to seize one forcibly by the scruff of the neck and deposit kicking and scuffling away from its brethren seems past all conception.

Dr. Keyes may be said to have tamed the molecule. Hitherto it has been, for all observation purposes, a part of a disorderly mob of molecules. And now Dr. Keyes masses them in great armies, reduces them to brigades, troops and companies by marching them in varying order through successive diaphragms and finally shoots them out in single file into a chamber where the investigator has ample opportunity to observe and measure specific effects of each unit in this veritable parade of the molecules.

Public Domain Coal in U. S.

On the public domain, says the Geological Survey, there are 30,000,000 acres of coal land which contain 200,000,000,000 tons of fuel for the future.

This single item gives an idea of the latest values that still remain in Government-owned land. "While the area of land still remaining in public ownership," said President Coolidge in his recent message to Congress, "is small compared with the vast area in private ownership, the natural resources of those in public ownership are of immense present and future value. This is particularly true as to minerals and water power."

There are half a million acres of phosphate land, says a statement from the Department of the Interior, than can supply 8,000,000,000 tons of this essential fertilizer as its need on American farms is better realized. There is an undetermined acreage of potash deposits, the best of which yet discovered are on public lands. There are 65 developed oil and gas fields with an annual production of 33,000,000 barrels of oil. There are 4,000,000 acres of oil shale from which possibly 60,000,000,000 barrels of oil can be extracted when high prices arrive to warrant the higher cost.

The general policy of the Federal Government as reflected in recent legislation is to retain the ownership of the principal resources of its remaining public lands, permitting the development of these resources only under lease or permit.

To Reduce Refrigeration Cost

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in response to a complaint by Pacific Coast shippers of poultry and dairy products, has ordered that railroads serving this territory must, after May 1st next, fix refrigeration charges on butter, eggs, cheese and poultry on the basis of actual cost of ice, instead of on standard rates now collected, which will mean a reduction from the schedule of refrigeration charges now imposed.

Calling cards 100 for \$1.80.

The TOWN DOCTOR

SAYS

MANY CITIES LIKE TOSPY HAVE "JUST GROWN"

In the past, the mental genius of the entire country has been devoted to invention, and the creating and studying of scientific manufacturing and production methods—a mechanical age with very little thought, comparatively, to the analysis of the community. Now it is recognized that for further expansion of business it is necessary to give the same kind of constructive thinking to towns and the individuals making up the community as has been accorded industry.

What was, isn't! The museums are full of those things thought indispensable a few years ago. Consider the case of the dinosaur or the Tyrannosaurus that had the strength of a steam engine, or the Gigantosaurus that was over a hundred feet long and as big as a house, as an example. They ceased to serve a useful purpose—there was no reason for them so they ceased to exist.

These things that were, but are not now, did not know they were "alipping," could not help themselves, so cannot be blamed—they could not think, therefore, a warning of their predicament was useless. Men individually and collectively are capable of thinking; therefore, if they, their business, or their towns verge on the edge of the old order of things, they alone are to blame. Having the powers of comprehension, a hint as to the new order of things should be sufficient.

Yet, man with all of his brains retains those things in his makeup that tends to make one picture those creatures of the long ago. With some, it is procrastination and prejudice, while with others it is just plain every-day refusal to think!

There is a new order of things. Look around you—you will see it on every side. Business, industry, know it—you can't help but recognize it. But look at your town! Has it kept pace? Most towns have just ridden along on the crest of the wave—like Topsy's, have "just grown," with little or no thought, consideration, or analysis that is vital to continued growth, expansion and prosperity.

A town is a business—your business. You are a part of that business the same as an employee of an industrial plant. Your bread and butter depends on the continued growth and prosperity of that business, and regardless of your station in life—regardless of the job you hold, the work you do or the business you are in, you are responsible.

As an employee of a manufacturing plant you are a part of it: you must do good work, you must be sold on the product made or you are fired. The better the work you do, the more you make. As a part of your town, the same is true.

You should know about your town—it is yours, and what you do goes to make it a good town, a progressive town or a bum town. You may think your town is not a good town—maybe it isn't; maybe it is "old-fashioned," maybe it has "just grown!"—but what have you done to make it any different? A town is just as big as the people in it, and you are the people!

It is not the opinions and habits of the few shining lights that make a community. True, there must be leaders, but when big industries consider your town for location of a new factory, investment in present enterprises, etc., it is the people in general they are most interested in— you and all the other people like you.

Never in the history of this country has the smaller city—your town—had the opportunities that it has today. Big business is looking to the smaller city as it never has before. The town or city that prepares itself for big things will greatly profit, and every individual citizen will be benefited—but the town must be ready. The way to be ready is to be at work—(building up the morale, aggressiveness, customer attitude and salesmanship ability of the "clerks"—citizens of the community)—not by erection of monuments or idle talk on "Town Boosting"—but by constructive thinking to do something, get something, achieve something,—to climb out of the rut, to have a city that is the best in the land in which to live, work, play and make money—to have a city which has eliminated the "oppressive ugliness" or dormant, inactive civic pride.

What are you going to do about it? This Town Doctor Article, one of a series of fifty-two, is published by the Sentinel in co-operation with the Coquille Lions Club.

What Legislature Is Doing

"The penalties for selling intoxicating liquor to minors are so small, violators merely pay the fines and go ahead as it is now," said George W. Dunn, of Ashland, "and for this reason senate bill No. 27, changing such an act to a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, has been introduced."

"They have all kinds of methods for evading the law. These kids go out to a public dance and get drunk and dance until far after 12 o'clock. As this is against the law in a public dance hall they have invented so-called clubs, where they pay so much and become a member. These clubs are not required to have a license. They join one night and then forget all about it until the next time. To remedy this situation I have introduced a bill including these so-called clubs under the public dance hall license act."

Mr. Dunn reports that there has been a great deal of trouble in all counties, especially farming sections, where the young boys drive to a distance from their homes and attend these dances where liquor is freely sold. Several sheriffs have asked help in competing with such situation as the organization of these clubs creates.

Senator Charles Hall, of Marshfield, was a member of the committee which went to Olympia the past week end to confer with a delegation from the Washington legislature on the laws and regulations governing automobiles.

Senator Earl E. Fisher, representing Lincoln, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill counties, is receiving many telegrams supporting him in his fight for the Roosevelt Highway. Among them has been one from Robert E. Davey assuring Fisher of Lincoln county's solid support.

A tax of one twentieth of a cent per pound of butter is required to be paid by all creameries under House Bill No. 343, introduced by Representative Mark J. Johnson, of Astoria, president of the big co-operative creamery located in that city. The proceeds would go into the state general fund. The bill provides that each cream grader must be licensed and that he shall grade cream or milk correctly and accurately as it arrives in each separate can. The standards for grading are to be promulgated by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

For false grading a heavy penalty is provided. Careful records are required to be kept by creameries.

"The regulation of social clubs organized to evade laws which are primarily intended to regulate public dance halls is the object of this bill," was the explanation of Senator George W. Dunn, of Jackson county, when questioned concerning senate bill No. 78, which he introduced in the senate last week.

"Many of these clubs charge a small membership fee upon joining. Anyone may join or leave the club as he pleases. As clubs, they escape the city laws requiring them to close at midnight, or if an ordinance is made to apply to them, they move beyond the city limits," he said.

The bill of Senator Dunn's was introduced at the suggestion, he said, of Ralph Jennings, sheriff of Jackson county.

"I don't think there is any man in the senate who smokes more cigars than I do," said Senator W. H. Strayer of Baker, waving a huge black cigar, "but I favor a small state tax on all tobacco sold. It would bring in large sums of money and would not be felt. Some outside money is needed to get the state out of debt. Tobacco is a luxury, not a necessity, and if you didn't want to pay the tax all you would have to do is quit smoking."

R. A. Easton's Weekly Letter

Those legislators, who are trying to load the state up with \$10,- or \$12,-000,000 of new road bonds are riding for a fall when the people cast their referendum vote against them. If there is any one sore spot more raw than another which cause people to wince, it is the bonds, unnecessary bonds, which the legislators would load upon them.

One of the contemptible things which has come up in this legislature is the attempt of those fellows who loaned money to build rooming houses on the campuses of some of the state schools and look for their money from room rents and now have the desire to peddle those mortgage prices by having the legislature make a law to give those bonds a standing in the money market which they do not and cannot have on their merits. It is a shaky kind of a bond that the state has to endorse by law in order that it may have a respectable face. The state of Oregon is already up to its neck in mire for the reason it endorsed the interest for certain irri-

gation bonds. It is a great scheme when you think you have got it in the neck to substitute the neck of the state for your own neck. That might be called painless surgery for the individual neck and a necking party for the state.

Henry Carter, the chairman of the local council for the prevention of war, Chas. D. Gaffery, pastor of the Congregational church, and ten or a dozen boys and young men of the church, built a Peace sign on a hill across Bear creek from Ashland. The forms for the letters were 40 feet long, 22 feet wide, 26 feet between the letters. There were 75 sacks of sawdust used to fill in the forms; \$2.75 was the cost of the fuel oil used to soak the sawdust and all other material and the labor were donated. The job was finished Saturday, Jan. 26. The women and girls helped out by serving a picnic feed on the job. After dark that night the letters were lighted and from all over town those letters of fire added to and increased the Peace Torch of the world. In some of the churches the peace pact and peace torch were emphasized the following day. Isaiah's vision of the time when the swords would be beaten into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks was the forerunner of the League of Nations, of the Locarno agreement, of the Peace Pact, and of all the future endeavors of men to outlaw war and make peace an accomplished fact.

Last Friday night the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and others interested in the work in the Presbyterian church which included a supper at 50c per, at which Albert M. Chesley of the

state association of California was the speaker at the table, and who told of his Y. M. C. A. work in eleven European countries for eight years since the war, gave a bigger vision to the fact that all men are brethren. He was followed by C. C. Robinson, of New York, who told about the vocational work that is being done for boys by the Y. M. C. A. He cited instances of success in that line. Sunday morning he occupied the pulpit of the church and preached on "The Place of Christianity in a Changing World," from the text found in 2 Cor. 5-17. His sermon was about youth. He told of meeting Dr. Dean, of the University of Hawaii, who has made a successful record curing leprosy patients with chaulmoogra oil. He knew Dr. Dean when he, Dean, was a homeless and uncared for boy in Maine and who, became a member of George W. Hinckley's Good-Will farm for boys and there not only got his start in life but into true living. It had been interested from the start, but when he said Dr. Dean was one of Mr. Hinckley's boys, I was more than interested for I had read in the American magazine for January the article by Wm. S. Dutton, "Thousands of Happy Youngsters have lived in his Air Castles," which tells something of Mr. Hinckley's life and his work—"Good-Will Farm," which was started for boys. That which interested me greatly was the incident which caused it to expand to include girls. If you please I would like to suggest to you who read this letter that you read the article in the American mentioned above, page 50, then you will know why I was thrilled when Mr. Robinson mentioned Dr. Dean as one of Mr. Hinckley's boys. And you will also know that when I read that why I had a greater conception of the bigness of the human being linked up with the Almighty.

At the Friday night meeting I was fortunate in being the first man on deck. O. H. Bailly was the second man to arrive. We had never seen each other before, but we soon set the location stakes and knew where we were. When Coos county and Myrtle Point were mentioned, Mr. Bailly asked, "Do you know the Guerins?" "Sure, Tom, the hotel man, and Harry, who died two or three years ago, and there is one or more of the boys with the U. S. Geological Survey."

Then Mr. Bailly told me that he in 1909 with the Alaska Boundary Survey, worked with the Guerin boys as a member of their crew and camp. Walt, Eck, and Harry Guerin, Warren Deyoe and Alex Hartel, who was the camp cook, were the men from Myrtle Point. Mr. Bailly remembers that crew as a good lot of men. Am not sure but it seems to me he said Walt was the topographer; whatever his job was, he was an extra good hand. He also told me that Eck now is the chief of Alaska engineers. Of those men Mr. Bailly has only kind and happy remembrances. Of Mr. Hartel, the cook, he said, "He was the best camp cook I ever saw."

It almost made me feel that I was talking to a Coos county man to hear Mr. Bailly talk of those Myrtle Point men and I enjoyed every minute of it. R. A. Easton.

Bancorporation Consolidation

Approval of plans for the consolidation of the Portland National bank and the American Exchange bank of Portland under the name of the American National Bank of Portland has been received by the Pacific Bancorporation from the comptroller of the currency at Washington, D. C. Stockholders of the two banks have

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been called to meet at Portland at 10 a. m., Saturday, February 23, to vote on the consolidation, the plan of which has been outlined as follows:

Organization of the American National Bank of Portland with a capital stock of \$400,000, divided into 4,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, with a surplus of \$80,000, and undivided profits of not less than \$20,000 on the date of consolidation; 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the consolidated bank to be allotted to present stockholders of the Portland National bank, being one share of consolidated bank stock for each share of stock held by each stockholder in the Portland National, and 2,000 shares of the consolidated bank to be allotted to the present stockholders of the American Exchange bank on a similar share for share basis.

It is expected that details of the consolidation will be effected by March 1.

Medical Blue Book Is Out

The first edition of the Oregon Medical Blue Book has just been re-

leased. The Blue Book is a 250 page handbook of information concerning physicians and hospitals and a medical "Who's Who" for Oregon. It will be published annually by the Oregon State Medical Society, the official state organization of physicians. Clyde C. Foley, executive secretary of the society, is the editor.

The Blue Book will have a wide distribution among physicians, hospital executives, welfare organizations, insurance companies, and public officials. Copies of the book are available without cost to public libraries.

Features of the book of interest to the public are a register of Oregon hospitals approved by the American Medical Association and biographical sketches of the physicians of the state. It is expected that this information will be of great assistance to the public in ascertaining the standing of medical institutions.

The Coquille physician whose name appears in the Blue Book as a member of the Oregon State Medical Society and the American Medical Association is Dr. James B. Gillis.