

## The Sentinel

GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN  
BY M. W. YOUNG

Subscription Rates:  
One Year, \$1.50  
Six Months, .75  
Three Months, .40  
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OFFICE, NORTH END OF B STREET  
Entered as the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.



Buy another Liberty Loan bond and help Haig keep pushing the Germans back.

The suggestion is made that if things keep on going as they have been going in Flanders for some time past the war will probably be ended by a Haig tribunal.

And now the food conservationists are telling how to cook vetch as a substitute for beans. We doubt whether it would go any better than the shadow butter we tried the other day.

The Sentinel aims to have something every week that will especially interest its readers, and that they will find in no other paper, and by the way the new subscriptions are rolling in we are convinced that we are succeeding.

We learn that big dairymen out in the valley are reported to have resorted to the use of music to increase the flow of milk with great success. Among all the tunes that have been tried, however, nothing is said to equal "The Blue Danube."

In the month of September alone, as Sheriff Gage informs us, fines were assessed against bootleggers to the amount of \$1450, for violating the Oregon Dry law. Most of this has been collected, so that law enforcement isn't all outgo and no income as the bootleggers' organs would have us believe.

Among the men mentioned as candidates for the republican nomination for governor next year are Governor Withycombe, Secretary of State Ben W. Olcott, Robert N. Stanfield, speaker of the house of representatives, State Treasurer Thomas B. Kay, John Straub, dean of the State University, and Senator Gus E. Moser, of Portland. It is understood, however, that neither Kay nor Straub will be in the race if Governor Withycombe is a candidate.

One solution of the "wheatless meal a day" problem, we have found remarkably easy. It is to hark back to our early life in a buckwheat section and make a breakfast of oatmeal and buckwheat cakes. The problem of cornbread without a mixture of wheat flour has also been solved at our house by re-enforcing the corn meal with rice that has already been cooked. We find germs made in this way especially appetizing and far superior to those made by mixing wheat flour with corn flour.

Among the new war taxes every promissory note made out will have to carry two cents in stamps if it does not amount to more than \$100; above that 2 cents more on each additional hundred or fraction. Deeds, mortgages and all written conveyances are to pay 50 cents for all sums from \$100 to \$500 additional. Voting proxies will not be valid without a 10-cent stamp. Powers of attorney are taxed 25 cents and indemnity and security bonds 50 cents each. We are going to be familiar with stamp taxes for a long time, nor is there much probability that our war debt will be paid within a generation.

Announcement comes from San Francisco of a subscription of \$5,000,000 to the second Liberty Loan bond issue for the Southern Pacific company made by William Spruille, president of the company. It was announced also that the company, upon the request of the employees, would subscribe for any amount of bonds, not exceeding 25 per cent of the yearly salary, advance the subscription price and

submit the coupons to repay it in monthly installments covering a period of two years. It is worth noting that this S. P. subscription amounts to just one six-hundredth of the total sum of three billion. The S. P. is certainly doing its bit.

As the Sentinel sees it, the peace terms to be demanded by the allies should be those which Lloyd-George announced a year ago, "restitution, reparation, and effectual guarantees." This phrase may seem a little vague, but there will be nothing vague about it when Germany is conquered and has to submit to whatever terms are imposed upon her. In the line of "effectual guarantees," for instance, will probably be included the surrender of all her war ships and naval construction bases to the allies. She must never be given an opportunity to send any more submarines to sea. Further than this all her cannons, machine guns and small arms used in war must be surrendered. Her great gun works at Essen and all her armaments must be scrapped and complete disarmament must be effected. In fact we hope to see every nation disarmed as a result of the war, but unless Germany does, a lasting peace could not be expected.

1565-1917  
Out of the sixteenth century comes an appeal for the Liberty Loan:

The speech made by the Prince of Orange in 1565 when the Netherlands confederacy was threatened by Philip II of Spain as the world is periled today by Emperor William of Germany, is as direct an appeal today to the nation for funds to carry on the war as any that can be made in this twentieth century.

The Prince of Orange in 1565 said: "Let not a sum of gold be so near to you, that for its sake you will sacrifice your lives, your wives, your children, and all your descendants, to the latest generations; that you will bring sin and shame upon yourselves, and destruction upon us who have so heartily striven to assist you. Think what scorn you will incur from foreign nations, what a crime you will commit against the Lord God, what a bloody yoke you will impose forever upon yourselves and your children if you now seek for subsidies; if you now prevent us from taking the field with the troops which have enlisted. On the other hand, what inexpressible benefits you will confer on your country, if you now help us to rescue that fatherland from the power of our enemies."

HEED THIS APPEAL - SUBSCRIBE TO THE LIBERTY BONDS.

WHY WE FIGHT GERMANY.  
Professional pacifists, I. W. W.'s, and others—including some of our Senators—of the virtual agents of the Kaiser among us, shout in seditious speech that this war for world freedom is not our war, that we are fighting the battles of others, that Germany had no thought to molest us, that we are outside the ambitions of Prussian militarism or entanglements with the Pan-Germanic vision, declares Casper Whitney, of the Vigilantes.

Not many months ago, I returned from a year of relief work for the C. R. B. behind the German lines in Belgium, northern France and Poland, and throughout that never-to-be-forgotten experience I heard and saw more than enough to indicate the potential Pan-Germanic programme of a triumphant Prussia.

"America will pay for this war," such in a word was the substance of what I heard with my own ears from the Germans with whom one time and another I came into contact. Officers in the front threatened it when in especially amiable (?) humor after some debate of the much belabored American ammunition question put them off guard; merchants in Germany hinted it; professional men in and out of Germany prophesied it—not always in the peckless heat of argument or in anger, but as the deliberate statement of accepted fact and rooted conviction.

The millions upon millions of marks which this, to Germany, unexpectedly long war has cost—Germany plans to exact from us when the victory is secured which her rulers profess to believe certain, and which the German people, obediently trustful, do believe to be assured.

Bismarck told Germany that they could "make war pay larger dividends than business"—and war and the ceaseless and consummate preparation for it became forthwith a national industry. Realizing coal and iron, of which she had comparatively little, to be, through ships and guns and plate, prime factors in her proposed adventure and the essence of manufacturing life, of which she had almost none—Germany set out to obtain the required materials on the approved Bismarckian plan.

In 1864 she stole Schleswig-Holstein from little Denmark, seized a coking coal province from distracted Austria two years later; and in 1870

dispossessed France of Alsace-Lorraine, containing the main magnet iron deposits in Europe. In 1871 the world heard of the discovery of immense deposits of iron in Missouri—and within a month German warships anchored off that coast. Later a few years came another notable discovery of iron in the extensive basin of the Ruhr in northeastern France, extending into Belgium; and in 1914 when the Hun hosts poured over the Belgian frontier they headed straight for Liège and the Verdun supported forts.

To possess in its entirety this vast deposit is one, and perhaps the most tangible, explanation of the sacrifice of thousands upon thousands of soldiers in the repeated and terribly expensive German endeavors to silence Verdun. Now we see another desperate, costly effort by the Germans to retain Belgium's big coal fields at Lens, from which the British are slowly but surely driving them. Thus always the struggle for the raw materials of ships and guns and plate with which, won by conquest of arms, Germany seeks to further obey Bismarck's behest to "make war pay larger dividends than business."

I recall the rising rage with which I was wont to hear the autocrat officer striding his room and raising his voice with every stride, declaim, "The Belgians should not have the sympathy of America. We would not have harmed them if they had let us pass through. We offered to pay them well to let us pass. But the stupid swine refused. How dared they oppose the soldiers of the Kaiser!"

We have learned in these three terrible years the German purpose and the German means. It is to help set the world free of such domination that we have come into this war; and upon the outcome of the struggle hangs all that makes America the land of the free.

We fight Germany because she strikes at the thing which makes us America; at the life of free people, at our very existence. We fight not only that Belgium and Serbia shall be restored and France indemnified, but to defeat the attempt of Germany, working, however indirectly, through the Lochner-Jordan type of pacifists, the La Follette-Stone, Gronna-Hardwick-Verdamm-Reed kind of legislators, the Viereck-Bidder-Heart editors and all the pro-Kaiser propagandists left unmuzzled by our strangely quiescent Government, to destroy us through dissension, perfidy, treason.

But above all else she must be beaten because victory for Germany would mean the triumph of brutal barbarism over civilization, and abandonment of the principles vital to the life of America—"government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Is it not then the war of every American, the war of every man, wherever he may be found, with the wish for free pursuit of life and happiness?

MONEY IS ALMOST HERE.

Wednesday's Portland Journal says: Nineteen warrants, aggregating approximately \$1,500,000, were received from the treasurer of the United States Tuesday by Oswald West, for payment of the accrued taxes and penalties upon the Oregon & California grant lands.

The warrants are drawn in favor of each of the 18 land grant counties in Oregon and Clarke county in Washington, which contains a small acreage of grant land.

The taxes are to be paid upon the unsold lands of the grant, settlement of taxes due on contract lands being reserved until the question of the legal title to these lands and the consequent tax liability of the legal owner has been finally determined to the satisfaction of the government.

Receipts are now being prepared by the different county tax departments, and as soon as these have been finished, checked and approved by ex-Governor West the warrants will be delivered by him to the counties. It is expected that the payments will be commenced and probably completed during the early part of the coming week. The largest warrant, approximating \$300,000, is in favor of Douglas county, the smallest in favor of Clarke county, Washington.

Cocoe county's share of this divy is about \$150,000. This amount in addition to the \$60,000 recently received on the Boutin tract will pay off a lot of 1914 and 1915 warrants.

It's an old saying that "It never rains but it pours;" and the adage seems to find another exemplification in the case of the Cocoe county treasury just now.

Even these payments may not be all that are to come this year. In phoning to the sheriff's office here, Mr. Liljeqvist, the special attorney of the county in these tax cases, stated that it was probable the Kinney taxes would be settled soon. That would mean another \$100,000 in the treasury.

Commercial Club every Wednesday evening at City Hall at 8 o'clock.

Send the Sentinel to eastern friends.

## A Letter From Washington

The Food Administrator Writes Us

"The use of baking powder made of corn and other coarse flours instead of patent wheat flour is recommended by the Conservation Division of the Food Administration. The wheat needed for export is thus conserved, and at the same time healthful food for our own people is provided. The circulation of recipes providing for these uses would be of assistance in carrying out our plans."

The following recipes for Corn Bread and Rye Rolls save wheat flour and make attractive and wholesome food for every day when made with

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

### CORN BREAD

2 cups corn meal  
1 cup flour  
1 level teaspoon Royal Baking Powder  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 egg  
1/2 cup milk

Mix thoroughly dry ingredients; add milk and melted shortening; beat well; pour into well greased pan and bake in hot oven about 25 minutes.

Our red, white and blue booklet "Best War Time Recipes" containing additional similar recipes sent free on request. Address Royal Baking Powder Company, Dept. H, 115 William Street, New York.

### RYE ROLLS

3 cups rye flour  
1/2 cup flour  
1 level teaspoon Royal Baking Powder  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 egg  
1/2 cup milk

Mix dry ingredients together; add milk and melted shortening. Knead on floured board; shape into rolls, put into greased pan and allow to stand in warm place 20 to 25 minutes. Bake in moderate oven 15 to 20 minutes.

The Safest Security in the World.

The United States offers you an opportunity to invest in the safest security in the world, and will pay you 4% interest on your money.

The estimated wealth of the United States is about 250 billion dollars. Our national debt was a little more than one billion dollars before the break with Germany. Adding to this the two billion borrowed in the first Liberty Loan gives a total national debt of a little over 1% of the total wealth of the country.

The yearly incomes in the United States are estimated at about 40 billion dollars or 13 times the total national debt (including the first Liberty Loan) and about 400 times the annual interest charges on our total debt.

If a man should come to you and want you to lend him \$1,000 and you knew he owned property worth \$60,000; if you knew that his yearly income was \$12,000, and he gave you his note, would you lend him the \$1,000?

Will you lend your money to the United States on such a basis?

Commercial Club every Wednesday evening at City Hall at 8 o'clock.

Call on us for Stationery.

Thought They Were Ford Engines.

"John, you ought to get in the aviation service," a York man told a negro last week. "You are a good mechanic and would come in handy in an aeroplane. How would you like to fly among the clouds a mile high and drop a few bombs down on the Germans?"

## Of All the Books



known to man, the savings bank book is the one that will come in handiest in days of trouble. Get one of these books by opening an account with this bank. It doesn't take much to start an account and it will grow amazingly if you give it attention.

## FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK

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COQUILLE

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## THE DAIRYMAN'S FRIEND

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for sale by

## E. E. JOHNSON

Also a complete line of

Lumber, Dry Finish Rustic, Mouldings, Boxes and Crates

IT TOOK 35 YEARS FOR THEM TO FIND A WAY TO GIVE IT TO US FRESH AND GOOD EVERYWHERE

IT HAD TO COME WHOEVER CHEWED GRAVELY KNEW THAT



## GRAVELLY'S CELEBRATED Chewing Plug

BEFORE THE INVENTION OF OUR PATENT AIR-PROOF POUCH GRAVELLY PLUG TOBACCO MADE STRICTLY FOR ITS CHEWING QUALITY WOULD NOT KEEP FRESH IN THIS SECTION NOW THE PATENT POUCH KEEPS IT FRESH AND CLEAN AND GOOD A LITTLE CHEW OF GRAVELLY IS ENOUGH AND LASTS LONGER THAN A BIG CHEW OF ORDINARY PLUG.

R. S. Gravelly Tobacco Co. Inc. New York

YES, SIR, BILLY POSTER KNEW THERE'D BE BIG NEWS ON THAT BOARD SOME DAY