

# The Sentinel

And The Coquille Herald  
A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN  
BY H. W. YOUNG.

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OFFICE, NORTH END OF B STREET

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### New Classification.

Let every man who is registered under the selective service law, and that includes all between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, pay careful heed to the changes that have been ordered by the Government in the method of selecting men for military service is the advice that comes from the Adjutant General's office at Portland.

These changes affect every man subject to the draft, without exception.

The new plan goes into effect on December 15. But on December 1, preparations for putting it into effect will begin all over the United States.

At that time all exemptions or discharges from military service under the draft will be automatically canceled.

Exemptions hereafter will be based on an improved system whereby the Government will have exact knowledge of every registered man and his affairs.

The basic principle of the new system is that those men are to be taken first who have no persons dependent upon them.

Under this classification come single men, married men whose wives support them, married men who have habitually failed to support their families, or whose families are independent of them for support.

Men in this class will be subject to call first. They will be listed under what is known as Class I.

The married men and those with persons other than their wives or children immediately dependent on them for support, as well as those whose work is necessary to industries essential to the war, including agriculture, will be listed in other classes. There will be five classes in all.

The effect of classification in classes below Class I will be to grant a temporary discharge from the draft, for men in these classes will not be called until the class or classes above theirs has been exhausted.

But before this system can be put into effect, information must be gathered on which to make the classification of each man.

To obtain this information, and to compile it afterward, the Government has prepared books called Questionnaires.

The Questionnaires contain questions covering every phase of a man's occupation, his income, that of persons he claims to be dependent on him, his family relations, his business, his health.

Each registered man must answer one of these Questionnaires in full.

A questionnaire will be mailed by the local board to each registered man directed to the address on his registration card or as that address may be changed by notice of change of address filed therewith, within the next two or three weeks.

He will have seven days in which to make the required answers and return the Questionnaires to the board.

Failure to answer will automatically cancel his rights to exemption and will put him in Class I.

In order fully to protect the rights of every registered man, and to help him make out his Questionnaire, lawyers will be at the headquarters of the board to advise and assist him without charge.

You will get your Questionnaire soon. Watch for it.

Of 19 million feet of spruce and fir lumber shipped from Oregon and Washington points to San Francisco during the first two weeks of November, Coos Bay contributed 6,724,000 feet and Bandon 800,000. Aberdeen contributed 5,155,000, and all the rest

of the ports together about as much as Coos Bay.

### War Savings Stamps.

The war-savings plan provided for in the last bond act, of September 24, 1917, goes into operation on Monday, December 2.

The plan puts it easily in reach of every American citizen to save money and at the same time aid the Government by supplying it with the means of war.

Stamps, which are the Government's certificates of indebtedness, are to be sold in two denominations—thrift stamps, which cost 25 cents each, and war-savings stamps, which cost from \$4.12 to \$4.23 each according to the month in which they are purchased.

With the first thrift stamp the purchaser is given a thrift card with spaces for 16 stamps. When 16 thrift stamps have been purchased and affixed the thrift card can be exchanged for a war-savings stamp by paying the difference between the \$4 the thrift stamps represent and the current value of a war-savings stamp, which in December, 1917, and January, 1918, will be \$4.12, and thereafter 1 cent additional for each succeeding month during the year 1918.

With the first war-savings stamp obtained by purchase or exchange the owner is given a war-savings certificate containing spaces for 20 war-savings stamps. If the 20 spaces are filled during December, 1917, or January, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$4.12 for each stamp, or \$82.40 for the full certificate, and on the 1st day of January, 1923, the Government will redeem the certificate at \$100, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

Although these investments do not mature until January 1, 1923, provision is made whereby upon 10 days' written notice after January 1, 1918, such certificates will be redeemed by postmasters at their cost to the purchasers, plus 1 cent a month on each war-savings stamp on the certificate.

The thrift stamps do not bear interest, but the war-savings stamps bear 4 per cent, compounded quarterly. The certificates will be dated January 2, 1918, and mature January 1, 1923.

Under this plan an amount as small as 25 cents can be invested in a Government security, and as soon as \$4 has been thus invested an interest-bearing certificate of the United States Government can be secured.

The stamps and certificates can be obtained from post offices, banks, or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores, factories, and many other public places.

Having the entire wealth of the United States back of them, and being redeemable as above stated, there is no danger of any depreciation in value of the certificates.

### To Hunt Out Traitors.

C. F. McKnight, of Marshfield, has been appointed Assistant U. S. Attorney for the Coos-Curry district to see that the federal laws are rigidly enforced, and for the express purpose of eliminating the I. W. W., pro-Germans and others interfering with the government. It is also announced that U. S. Marshal Alexander will name a deputy U. S. marshal for this territory soon to work with Mr. McKnight.

"Mr. McKnight will handle all matters coming up in this section and has full power to act," says Elton Watkins, assistant to U. S. District Attorney Reames, in announcing Mr. McKnight's appointment. "Any party having any knowledge of schemes, plots, or actions inimical to the government is urged to report to him immediately and they will be attended to by him.

"Mr. McKnight will especially look after the threats made by the I. W. W. I was given to understand that the I. W. W. hoped to get something started down here, probably next March, but with the co-operation of Coos county people, Mr. McKnight will see that they do not.

"He will also look after any pro-Germans who are in any way interfering with the government.

"He will co-operate with the city and county and state officers. There is one thing that the people of this section and every other section of the United States should do at once and that is to clean house immediately of all pro-Germans. Before the United States entered the war, pro-Germans worked themselves into various public positions and public offices and in some instances have been able to seriously handicap the government."

Mr. McKnight has just returned from Portland, where he was in conference with U. S. District Attorney Reames, and has taken up his new duties.

One of the first things to be done will be for the cities of the county to pass ordinances barring the I. W. W. and enabling local authorities to pick up suspects immediately, while the federal authorities are taking the matter up.

Better Wrappers and Trespass signs at the Sentinel office.

### Red Cross Notes.

The local organization has received the 25% due it from the amount of money subscribed at the time of the big drive. This amounts to \$1225.20 and will be used for Red Cross purposes exclusively. The buying of sewing material mainly, though the fund, which comes under the head of "war relief" can be drawn on for dependent families of soldiers, if necessary. A strict account must be kept of all expenditures, the same to be reported to the government.

This money cannot be used to defray the current expenses of Red Cross work rooms. Coquille branch has been so liberally provided for by the numerous donations of her patriotic citizens that the running expenses here amount to very little!

The attendance at the Red Cross rooms, it is believed, could be larger, and perhaps would be, the committee think, if it was entirely understood that every lady in the town, whether a member of the Red Cross organization or not, is invited to call at the rooms any day in the week except Saturday. You do not obligate yourself in any way, but if you want to serve your country you can prove it in no better way than by joining the Red Cross and helping at the rooms, or help without joining, just as you please.

A widely-known minister in the middle west who has just returned from France says the American people are going to be called upon "to give and give and give until it hurts." Coquille people are giving generously all the time, for every phase of war-relief work, and they will continue to give. Those who haven't dollars can give service and in the Red Cross work especially service counts for as much or more than money.

The ladies had an attractive booth at the corn show of last week, not forgetting to have in evidence a small contribution box for the convenience of those who might wish to do their bit along this line at this time. Nine dollars was added to the treasury from this.

In some cities the high school girls are organized in knitting classes. In one instance they are making knitted squares of various colors—from odd bits of yarn—for comforts for the soldiers. These are pretty and warm and easy to make. How about it girls?

All members of the Red Cross having in their possession arm-bands are requested to return them to headquarters.

The following joined the Red Cross organization during the past week:

Ada Newell, May Allen, Mr. E. L. Johnson, Mrs. H. L. Johnson, Mrs. Della Belloni, Mrs. John Oerding, Mrs. Florence Rogers, Rena Anderson, Mrs. Annie Burkholder, Mrs. Lena Jackson, Mrs. Eva Barrow, Mrs. Mary Burns, Mrs. Susie Folsom, Mrs. Ada Miller, Mrs. Minnie B. Taylor, of Sikum, and Mrs. Geo. Henninger, of Fishrap.

Quite a large number of pajamas and bed socks were shipped to Marshfield chapter yesterday—the first lap of the long journey eastward. Here's hoping they'll arrive safely at their destination.

A shipment of yarn for sweaters was received here yesterday. Now is the time for all who can knit to apply for work and proceed to get busy.

It is never too late to learn—to knit.

### O. & C. Lands to be Opened.

That the O. & C. lands will be opened to settlers for a certainty some time in the early part of next spring, is the information received by Receiver R. R. Turner, of the Roseburg land office, direct from Commissioner Tallman, of Washington, D. C. The Commissioner also gave advice that the officials be prepared to handle a great rush of business.

According to the Commissioner's letter, he had intended to arrange for opening some of the lands this fall, but on account of unavoidable and unexpected delays resulting from the disposition of the tax matter, it was not thought advisable to start the opening during the winter. No further delays are expected, however, and the opening will occur early in the spring. It is believed only a portion—the lands will be opened for settlement at a time, although nothing is as yet given out as to where the lands to be opened first are located.

The officials at Roseburg will give ample notice in advance when the date for the opening is set.

### Wants to Raise Rates.

The Bandon Power Co., which furnishes residence and street light at the port city, is asking the Public Service Commission of Oregon for a revision of its rates, which were fixed in 1911 and it is claimed do not furnish income enough to pay necessary expenses. The commission is expected

to set an early day for hearing. One handicap the Bandon company suffers is a location at the Lyons-Johnson mill, and since that has been out of business, the power company is under the disadvantage of hauling its fuel from the Moore mill.

### Letter from Michels.

The Sentinel is permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter F. E. McKenna has just received from J. P. Michels, who is now in the engineer corps and in camp on Long Island. He writes thus about his first impressions of New York City:

"Now that I am here I am not as much impressed as I thought I would be. It is quite a busy place but the bright lights on Broadway as far as I can see haven't much on Front street in Coquille except a little action. They have a lot of nice theatres and a few nice cafes but not very much on Frisco. I saw the city last Sunday afternoon in a \$7,000 car and wasn't much impressed.

As you perhaps have guessed this is our last stopover on this side. We will pull out shortly as we are stationed here in open tents and summer quarters. We have our trench clothing and all of our equipment, including 5000 shovels and picks. Our company was filled with 75 drafted men to 250 war strength. These men have been training at American Lake. In the mixup I have been made a Private 1st class and have been recommended by our Capt. as master engineer junior grade. There are two out of each company in the regiment. I don't know whether I shall get it. If I do the pay will be \$65.00 instead of \$30.00. Quite a difference.

### Marc Shelley a Sergeant.

Marc Shelley, who has just been moved from Vancouver to Camp Lewis at American Lake, writes his parents here about his work there and how well he enjoys it, and continues:

Today they started a school for supply sergeants and I had to go over there from 2:00 till 4:00. I have the honor of being the youngest Supply sergeant in two regiments of the regulars, the 44th and the 14th. The other sergeants are awful nice to me too. They treat me as a brother and always will give me pointers.

We have five barracks here and there certainly are a lot of soldiers here, most of them drafted men. And I wouldn't be a drafted man for anything. You can't imagine the difference. We have a system and work like a clock and they do their best and blunder along. They do fine under the circumstances but I am glad I am a regular.

There are some awful smart men in the National Army, and lots of good men. On the other hand there are some bad fellows, but Uncle Sam takes care of them in any branch.

### UNCEASING MISERY.

Some Coquille Kidney Sufferers Get Little Rest or Comfort.

There is little sleep, little rest, little peace for many a sufferer from kidney trouble. Life is one continual round of pain. You can't rest at night when there's kidney backache. You suffer twinges and "stabs" of pain, annoying urinary disorders, lameness and nervousness. You can't be comfortable at work with darting pains and blinding dizzy spells. Neglect these ailments and serious troubles may follow. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills at the first sign of disorder. Thousands have testified to their merit. Coquille readers will find convincing proof or merit in the following testimony:

D. C. Hubbard, retired farmer, 640 Sixth St., Cottage Grove, Ore., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for the past ten years. Whenever I noticed that my kidneys were not acting properly, I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and they soon put them in good working order. I have always said it is Doan's Kidney Pills that are responsible for my permanent good health." Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Hubbard uses. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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TAKE IT FROM BILLY POSTER, HIS BILLBOARDS ARE SPREADING THE GOOD NEWS