

# The Sentinel

And The Coquille Herald  
A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN  
BY E. W. STUBBS.

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**OFFICE, NORTH END OF F STREET**

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Cottonfalls can serve the nation better in rabbit pie than by gaining fruit trees.

If we are not going to starve our friends in Europe we must find less use for our garbage cans.

One county has been getting more sunshine this week than we had any reason to expect; but in the long run the check of the weather generally has something to offset exceptional favors of that sort.

The Douglas county court placed in its budget an item of \$50,000 for repainting the court house and jail, and one of \$10,000 for beginning a cruise of the timber of the county; and new petitions against both these provisions are in circulation.

There are times when men between 21 and 30 years of age who are liable to be called to service, are required to keep in touch with the registration board of the county in which they are registered and to notify it when they move and change their address to a new postoffice.

Before war was declared the Section had no sort of use for a man who talked as William J. Bryan did but he hit the bull's eye now when he says: "I don't know how long the war will last, but I know the quickest way out is straight-through. Any diversion or discussion now would simply prolong the war and make it more costly in lives and treasure."

The Boys and Girls Aid Society of Portland is a very deserving institution which finds itself hampered by a lack of funds these war times, when so many appeals from so many sources are being made to the benevolently inclined. It is full to the capacity, and has a waiting list besides; and with milk three times as high as it used to be and a diminished income it wants to make an appeal to its friends throughout the state. It is asking \$15,000 in cash as well as donations of canned fruit and vegetables. These the railroad will carry free until Dec. 31.

One of the short pithy sentences in the latest bulletin from the Federal Food Administration at Portland reads: "Every collar of vegetables is a bunch of food preparedness."

That is all right in a country where there are killing frosts, but here in southwestern Oregon there are a dozen varieties of vegetables which are better off all the winter through standing in the soil in which they grew than they would be in any cellar in the world. In our own garden we now have carrots, parsnips, salaty, broccoli and lettuce. Then there are turnips, kale, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, beets, celery and endive.

To prevent the hoarding of sugar by short-sighted or unpatriotic individuals, Acting Federal Food Administrator W. K. Newell has issued instructions to all the retail grocers of Oregon, restricting the sale of sugar as follows:

Sales to family consumers are limited to \$1.00 lots, sales to be repeated only at reasonable intervals.

Farmers living at a distance from purchasing points will be permitted to purchase in 25-pound lots.

Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses are limited to a ten day's supply at one purchase.

Sugar shall not be used as a leader for special sales or to encourage the sale of other merchandise.

In exceptional cases where purchasers live at great distances, special arrangements may be made for sales in sack lots, such sales to be reported with all details to the United States Food Administration at Portland by the grocer making same. This exception to be made only in cases where repeated trips for additional sugar in the winter would work a real hardship to the purchaser.

These restrictions will be in force until further notice.

**SHOULD HAVE COUNTY AID.**  
The following good deeds by the Coos Bay Harbor about the Coos Show here will certainly be appreciated by our people:

The Coos County corn show at Coquille, which has been successfully carried out for two successive years and is to become an annual feature, was this year a bigger and better show than before. The people of Coquille financed the expense and the contributions for the show fell a trifle short of paying up all debts, but the deficit is to be taken care of later. This show has created fully as much interest in the particular line of agriculture as has the county fair and should, we believe, in the interest of good farming be assisted by contributions from the County Treasury. It is one way of increasing the taxable property of the county and surely any move which will do that should be looked upon with favor by a progressive board of County Commissioners.

One point mentioned should be made a little clearer. The remaining expenses of this year's show have already been taken care of by our Commercial Club, which stood sponsor for the affair.

**U. S. LOANS THREE BILLIONS.**

The United States has loaned to other nations engaged in war with Germany something over three billion dollars, taking for the same advanced the obligations of such nations, bearing the same interest and maturing at the same time as the Liberty Loan Bonds.

The wisdom of this policy is beyond question. By strengthening these nations and making them as powerful and as effective as possible we are greatly aiding in the shortening of the struggle; we are doing much to insure an ultimate victory; we are doing only that which it is our duty to do toward our allies in this tremendous war against an autocracy which would debase and enslave all nations and men.

The fact that if we did not advance this money much of the work which the allies are doing would have to be done with American money, and American men establishes clearly the intelligence and wisdom of our policy.

There is work to be done that requires the expenditure of blood and treasure. In making these money advances to Great Britain, France, Italy, and other nations we are lending money, which will be returned to us, instead of expending sums possibly as great, possibly greater, with no hope of return. In addition, we are saving the lives of American soldiers.

No policy the American Government has pursued is wiser or more truly economical and patriotic.

**GERMANY'S POWER AT ZENITH.**

The best judgment of students of war conditions is that Germany has reached the highest possible point in man power and the production of war material. If she cannot win a decisive battle this winter before America is ready to exert her full strength she will never win. Hence the desperation with which she has been fighting to recover the ground taken by the British overlooking Cambrai. If Germany cannot hold her own and better now, her high command realizes that her case will be hopeless by the time America gets even half a million men on the firing line.

The submarine campaign is now seen to be a failure, so far as bringing England to her knees is concerned. The crest of that wave has passed and the destroyers are steadily getting the better of those swamps of the sea. Indeed, it is estimated that at the present rate of sinkings all the tonnage lost in a year can be made up in two months with the shippers of Great Britain and the United States working to the limit.

With this weapon proving a broken reed Germany's rulers see no possibility of winning the war except by desperate offensives in Italy, France and Belgium during the winter and early spring before Uncle Sam gets his forces into action. The present indications are that the Allies will not only be able to hold their lines but to steadily force the Huns backward while waiting for the reserves we are to send them, and that next summer will see the war practically settled, even if the victory of the champions of democracy is not yet complete. But we must put forth all our strength and furnish men and munitions and the funds which are the sinews of war without stint to assure the result which will deliver the world from the fear of German imperialism and the horror of German ruthlessness.

There is something then for every

man of us to do. Are you doing your share?

**WANTS A "BIT" PRIZE.**

Referring to what we said last week about prizes getting accumulated here, one of our friends remarks that a bit more is needed in our coinage. When the writer of this item was three score years younger than he is now there were a good many sixpenny (64 cent) and shilling (124 cent) pieces in circulation. These were the times when the New York shilling was worth 12 1/2 cents, and the shilling that circulated in Connecticut and the other New England states was worth 16 2/3 cents, one being eight to the dollar and the other six. At the same time we often heard of old people brought up in Colonial times who couldn't understand values in dollars and cents, but must have them from clarks in the stores in threepences, sixpences and shillings in order to do business. Indeed, they were just as much at sea as we would be now if we went to England and had prices quoted to us in shillings, pence and "happennies." We would have to translate "threepence happeny," for instance, into six and a quarter cents.

It is our recollection that the "penny" of the southwest originally meant 9/4 cents, though later it became synonymous with our nickel five cent piece. But the reckoning of money in terms of the coins before the revolution still persists in the division of a dollar into eight equal parts and even now it seems as if most people say "a dollar and six bits" when they mean \$1.75. No doubt about the convenience and popularity of the "bit" piece, though it would seem a little out of place in a metric system like ours.

**MILKING MACHINE CENSUS.**

J. L. Smith tells us there is a tremendous demand for men in his line of business as county agricultural agents all over the United States now. The government is insisting that to aid conservation and increase the yield of agricultural products such an agent shall be engaged in every county in the United States and that this shall be done as early as February 15. It is expected to have every county in Oregon supplied by February 1.

Labor problems as well as all the problems of production and marketing will fall within the province of these agents.

Hays, Mr. Smith says, the shortage of labor due to the enlistment of so many men is making the question of help on dairy ranches a great problem. To aid in its solution he has been instructed to prepare a census of all the milking machines in use in the county and get their owners to say what makes they are, how well they are working and what they think of them. The milking machine is said not to work as well as the best milkers and better than the poorer ones; so that it may be said to vary closely average up with milkers as they come in the work it does. This being the case the labor shortage can be offset by the installation of milking machines and that is the only way in which the milk production of the Coquille valley can be kept up and gradually increased as more land is brought into pasture.

Where electricity is available the problem of power milkers is a simple one. Where it is not the gasoline engine will have to be resorted to for the required power.

**To the People of Oregon**

War gives new importance to the work of the Oregon Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Numbers of men who apply for enlistment are rejected because of tuberculosis. Others contract the disease in service and must be returned to their homes. In either instance these men must be cared for. Any other course would be inhuman. It would be uneconomic. The Oregon State Board of Health desires most earnestly to commend the Oregon Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to the support of the people of Oregon in performing this service. The association is admirably equipped. In cooperation with the State Board of Health names and addresses of men rejected for military service because of tuberculosis will be secured. Each will be followed to his home. Nurses especially trained in Public Health work will give him and his family instructions to aid in preventing the spread of infection and to add to his chance of overcoming the disease. Where necessary, sanatorium care will be arranged; supplies and suitable food will be furnished. This work can only be done if the Red Cross Christmas Seal sale conducted by the association is a success and adequate funds to meet necessary expense are secured. Such necessity was not anticipated for the purpose. The total amount needed is \$10,000.00. This will necessitate the sale of 1,000,000 seals at one cent each. Let the generous people of this state buy liberally and every penny will do double duty in saving life and preventing the destructive spread in Oregon of this dread disease.

Oregon State Board of Health.

**Shedding Moles For Their Pelts.**

It just happens that the most destructive mole on the Pacific coast is also the largest and has the most valuable pelt for fur. This is the Townsend mole. Its habits, distribution and skin values are explained in Farmers Bulletin 822, "Trapping Moles and Utilizing Their Skins," by Theo. H. Schaffer, assistant biologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Professor Schaffer has made a life-long study of the rodents and has also had two years of practical work in their control in western Oregon. All of this field work was done with county agricultural agents in mole-infested counties, and has been tremendously successful both in ridding large areas of the field pests and in bringing revenue to men and boys, especially boys, who are trapping for the fun and profit of the out-door sport and to wipe out the field "submarine." He has embodied the results of his study and practice in the bulletin in such a way that makes it easily possible for any intelligent person to learn how to catch and skin moles.

Until recently the mole was captured merely to exterminate a destructive pest with no thought of saving the beautiful and valuable pelt. Preserving the skins requires the use of traps that will not damage the fur. The bulletin tells what kind to get, where to set them, and how to skin and prepare the pelts for trade. Also what tools are needed in this work and how the skins are "matched" and made up.

The skin is now in its prime and more valuable than at any other time of the year, so that those interested in taking the fine pelts as well as exterminating a nuisance are advised to send for a free copy of the bulletin to the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Must Carry Their Cards.**

Men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, who are registered are particularly warned that they must carry with them at all times their registration cards in order to avoid any trouble or inconvenience. Assistant U. S. District Attorney McKnight states this order has been given out. Anyone of register age can at any time be stopped by any officer, policeman, sheriff, deputy marshal, or any other official, and the showing of his card demanded. Everyone who is registered should always have his card with him.

The County court has directed County Clerk Oddy to advertise for groceries and supplies at the County Farm for the ensuing year and also for medical attendance and supplies both here and at the Bay.

Bids will also be asked for the running of the Coquille ferry for the coming year; and for the county advertising for 1918.

**A UNIQUE RECORD.**

Very Few Like It in Our Broad Republic.

Grateful testimony for Doan's Kidney Pills, published everywhere is of itself convincing evidence of merit. Confirmed testimony forms still stronger evidence. Years ago, a citizen of this locality gratefully acknowledged the benefit derived from Doan's Kidney Pills. The statement is now confirmed—the proof more convincing. Cases of this kind are plentiful in the work of Doan's Kidney Pills—the record is unique.

A. J. Carman, railroad conductor, 446 S. Pine St., Roseburg, Ore., says: "Continual riding, no doubt, affected my kidneys and caused a dull ache that settled in the small of my back. I used Doan's Kidney Pills with the very best of results." (Statement given February 24, 1914.)

**STEADFAST CONFIDENCE.**

On March 22, 1916, Mr. Carman said: "I still consider Doan's Kidney Pills a very reliable kidney medicine. Whenever occasion calls for a kidney medicine Doan's Kidney Pills do good work."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Carman has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Company, Props., Buffalo, New York.

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