

# FUTURE IS BLACK

Germany Has Reason to Dread the Cold Shoulder of the World.

The following is a portion of an article written by Frank H. Symonds for the New York Tribune, which shows very clearly why Germany is wanting peace and seeking it more and more anxiously month by month:

To do business with the world after the war Germany must enlist the credit of her foes, she must regain their markets, and she must obtain once more the use of the ports of her foes, above all the use of British ports for her merchant ships; for unless she can do this she can no longer compete with the maritime powers, whose colonial possessions enable them to do business without the permission or aid of Germany. If Germany is to go back into business she must once more make use of Gibraltar, Algiers, Singapore, Genoa, Aden, Bombay and Hongkong. She must reclaim the British and American markets.

Now, whatever the eventual value of her conquests in the Balkans, in Western Russia, and in Asia Minor, they can not be of any immediate counterbalance value for Germany as compared with her lost markets and lost sources of raw material. If Germany were to make peace on the basis of the present war map she would still have lost the war, so far as the present generation is concerned, because, while she held Belgium and Northern France, every port and colony of the British Empire would be closed to her and she would find herself a landlocked state, which, to live, must have outlet upon the sea and in the markets of the maritime nations.

Further than this, each month the war proceeds the German market of the future declines. The casualty list that comes from our first encounters with German troops in France will transform the familiar trademark "Made in Germany" into a handicap for German goods for the next quarter of a century, and American credit will not quickly be extended to the nation recently our deadly foe. In addition, one South American state after another is entering the war, and as a consequence demolishing the German commercial structure within its boundaries. China is a belligerent, and German markets in China have passed to Japanese and American control. German markets in South America will pass to the United States. As for Britain and her colonies, it is only necessary to know something of the Canadian feeling toward the German to realize how long will be the struggle for the German to get back into the British empire. An intra-empire tariff and shipping agreement are almost certain to follow the war and close the German avenues to markets which were so long the most valuable outside of Europe.

Therefore, the German, still knowing fortunate days upon the battlefield, perceived a year ago that his sole salvation lay in ending the war before the full harvest of hate and prejudice had ripened and while there was still a chance of saving some of his vanishing markets. That portion of Germany which is moderate, not because of political or moral ideals, but because of material and business concerns, last year demanded peace, and to its demands reinforced by the war-weariness of the masses of the German people, the government replied by a peace proposal abortive, probably wholly dishonest in real purpose, but in itself giving evidence of the true state of affairs in Germany.

Now, after a year, Germany is to make a new peace proposal. So far as the military situation is concerned the Germans are not much worse off than they were a year ago, save as their submarine campaign has failed and left them no weapon against their chief foe—Great Britain. They have lost battles and ground in the west, but they have accomplished the downfall of Russia and have greatly lessened the pressure upon Austria by their Italian campaign. Their Turkish ally has lost Bagdad and Jerusalem, Mesopotamia and Palestine, but they have lost nothing and in the military side are threatened with no immediate disaster.

But on the material side the German position is infinitely worse than a year ago, and it is to the material side that the world will look more and more henceforth for the solution of this greatest of wars. In the last year Germany has not lost more men than her French and British opponents, conceivably, but she has borne the loss alone, while the French and British have divided it. In two years the British may have lost 1,500,000, and French 1,000,000, but the Germans have lost 3,000,000, including

their casualties in the Russian and Italian fields. This means that the German industrial machinery, the human machinery, is being burned up almost twice as fast as the French or the British, while we, the other great rival, have as yet lost nothing in man power.

And at the same time the year has seen the United States enter the war, immediately turning over its great resources in money and credit to the allies and preparing to turn over its millions of men. In 1919, if the war endures that long, we shall take over a portion of the human losses of the allies, while the drain on German manhood will remain constant. And with our entrance into the war we have taken up new relations with the enemies of the Germans, which will endure after the war and together with our financial commitments to Britain, France and Italy, will insure close relations after the struggle. When the war ends our investments in Britain, France and Italy, will be tremendous, and merely to protect them, if for no other reason, we shall have to bend our efforts in rehabilitating these countries.

Thus, in fact, although not by any treaty written or likely to be written, there is forming a great economic alliance against Germany which will endure after the war. Its cement will be the blood of the soldiers of the allied nations shed in a common cause and against a common foe. All the negotiations, arrangements, interchange of men and ideas among the allied countries will contribute to erecting an alliance not less real because it has no "scrap of paper" to guarantee it.

All this commercial Germany sees. Much of this commercial Germany recognizes is now unavoidable, but out of the ruin much may perhaps still be saved if the war does not go on for a year or two more and complete the organization of the world against the Fatherland. But each month the war goes forward this alliance, this mutual understanding, this community of action among her enemies menaces Germany's future, and the more successful her armies are in the field, provided they do not accomplish an absolute triumph—and no German expects this—the closer this alliance becomes and the more closely united are the French, the British and the Americans, to say nothing of the Italians and all the smaller nations now allied with the anti-German group.

Hence, it is essential to Germany to have peace. Each day the war continues is a lost battle, even though it is marked by no captured trench or city. This is why the German talks peace. This is why the German agent talks peace; this is why every German intrigue is directed toward procuring peace. We on the allied side believe that in time, and when America arrives on the battlefield, the victory can be won in the field. The German, equally honestly, believes that he can never be defeated and conquered by the opposing armies, and his arguments have their value. But what the German does recognize more clearly than the allies is the fact that short of the sort of victory which escaped him at the Marne and at Verdun, he will lose the war if it is protracted, even if his armies are unconquered, because his whole commercial and industrial future is being destroyed, while his armies remain unbeaten and his lines unshaken.

Now, in this situation and temper the German is going to propose peace again. What will his suggestions be? He wants peace and he must pay a price, but his foes desire peace and are also suffering from war-weariness. In this situation there is an irreducible minimum that he would not recognize last year and must recognize this year as unescapable. Until he is prepared to evacuate Belgium and Northern France, as well as recently conquered Italian districts, there is not the smallest prospect that his foes will ever even listen to his suggestions. These things he must offer and these things his own people and his own commercial interests recognize are inevitable. Therefore it seems to me certain that the next German peace proposal will carry with it the frank assertion that Germany is prepared to go back to the situation of 1914 on the west. If she does not, it will simply mean that the military party has complete control and that it is risking, inviting, a domestic reaction, which is assured, in the main belief that it can still conquer.

But will a proposal to go back to the boundaries of 1914 satisfy? I do not think so. France will still demand Alsace-Lorraine, Britain will unquestionably support the French demand. Italy will demand Trieste and the Trentino, and the British and French will support this demand. In addition, and far more important, the allies will ask the restoration of Belgium and Northern France, they will demand that Germany provide indemnities for the rebuilding of the

cities and the rehabilitation of the farming and mining districts, wrecked, not as an incident of legitimate war, but as a detail in the German program of terrorism—and this demand it seems to me certain the United States will support.

## British May Still Enlist.

Lieutenant J. I. Simpson, of the Irish Fusiliers of Canada, is now in charge of the British and Canadian Recruiting Office, Third and Oak streets, Portland.

Lieutenant Simpson wants all British and Canadian subjects to know that they can still enlist as volunteers, but that the time is not far distant when this privilege will be withdrawn and they will be conscripted. All British and Canadian subjects are therefore urged to call on or communicate with him at his office at the corner of Third and Oak streets, Portland.

Although the United States Recruiting Officers no longer take recruits voluntarily, who have registered, the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission can accept all British and Canadian subjects between the ages of 18 and 45 and in certain branches up to 56, provided the man has only his first papers or no papers at all. American citizens cannot be enlisted.

The need for men to reinforce the depleted British Armies was never more urgent than at the present moment.

## What "Kultur" Does for Women

What American women may expect if Prussian Kultur is not stamped from the face of the earth is gathered from the observations of an American bicycle tourist who left Germany shortly after the outbreak of the war, says the January Popular Mechanics Magazine in an illustrated article. The spectacle of women doing all manner of heavy labor was never particularly unusual in Germany even in pre-war days, but the sight of four women, harnessed like horses and pulling a plow, was a distinct shock to the traveler who witnessed this scene along the roadside in the state of Hesse-Nassau.

The tourist stopped that night at a nearby inn and there, in conversation with a number of German peasants, expressed surprise that women should be given to such drudgery. The peasants were much astonished when informed that women in America seldom work at any task heavier than household duties or light factory or office toil.—Popular Mechanics.

## Eclipse of the Sun Comes June 8

One of the greatest eclipses of the sun ever observed will occur June 8 and its visibility will be the greatest in the Pacific northwest. The percentage of the total darkness produced by the eclipse in this part of Oregon will be close to 99 per cent. In Portland it will be exactly 99 per cent, according to astronomers. The moon will obscure the face of the sun to that extent for some time on that day and only one-hundredth of the sun's light will penetrate to this part of the earth. It is expected that darkness like that of a moonless night will prevail for a short period.

The near total obscuration of the sun will last two minutes, and for an hour, nearly, on each side of the eclipse the sunlight will either diminish or increase.

Astronomers are preparing to make extensive observations of the great eclipse on that day and moving pictures concern will take pictures of it.

The Commercial Club meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Everyone invited.

## Prefers Chamberlain's.

"In the course of a conversation with Chamberlain Medicine Co.'s representative today, we had occasion to discuss in a general way the merits of their different preparations. At his suggestion I take pleasure in expressing my estimation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have a family of six children and have used this remedy in my home for years. I consider it the only cough remedy on the market, as I have tried nearly all kinds."—Earl C. Ross, Publisher Hamilton County Republican-News, Syracuse, Kans.

## NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed their Final Account in the matter of the administration of the estate of Elizabeth Thomas, deceased, and that the County Court for Coos County, Oregon, has set Saturday, January 19th, 1919, as the day and the County Court Room in the County Court House at Coquille, Coos County, Oregon, as the place for hearing objections to said Final Account and the settlement of said estate.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1917.

Lillian Steward, and Edna Steward, Executrices of the Last Will and Testament and of the estate of Elizabeth Thomas, deceased.

## He Was a Lightning Calculator.

School Inspector—"Now, my little man, what do five and one make?" No answer.

Inspector—"Suppose I gave you five dogs and then another dog, how many dogs would you have?"

Small boy (confidently)—"Seven."

Inspector—"Tut, tut! How would you have seven?"

Small boy—"Course I should. I got a dog o' my own at home."—Christian Register.

The Commercial Club meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Call on us for Stationery.

## NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, James Waltermier, has filed his final account in the matter of the administration of the estate of John Waltermier, deceased, and that the County Court of Coos County, Oregon, has set Monday, the 21st day of January, 1919, as the day, and the County Court room in the Court House at Coquille, Coos County, Oregon, as the place, for hearing objections to said final account and for the final settlement of said estate.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1917.

James Waltermier, Administrator of the estate of John Waltermier, deceased. 4915

## SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, In and For The County of Coos.

Elma Hoopes, Plaintiff,

vs.

John E. Hoopes, Defendant.

Suit for Divorce.

To John E. Hoopes, the above named Defendant:

In the Name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby notified and required to appear and answer the Complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this Summons, the same being the 7th day of December, 1917, and if you fail to appear and answer in the above entitled suit on or before the 25th day of January, 1918, the same being the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication, judgment will be taken against you for want thereof, for the relief demanded in the Complaint of Plaintiff, a succinct statement of which is as follows: That the marriage contract that exists between yourself and plaintiff be dissolved; that plaintiff be awarded an undivided one-third of any real estate or interest in the same held by you; that you be required to pay unto plaintiff the sum of \$20.00 per month for the support of plaintiff and children and that plaintiff be given the custody of her two children and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem equitable.

Service of this Summons is made by publication in pursuance of an order made by Hon. John S. Coke, as Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos, said order bearing date of November 27th, 1917, and directing publication in the Coquille Valley Sentinel, a newspaper published at Coquille, Oregon, for a period of six successive weeks.

Claude H. Giles, Attorney for Plaintiff. Date of first publication December 7th, 1917.

## Professional Cards

J. A. RICHMOND  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.  
Richmond-Barker Building.  
Coquille, Ore.  
Phones, Office 626, Res. 214.

W. C. CHASE  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Richmond-Barker Bldg  
Coquille Oregon

DR. G. W. LESLIE  
Osteopathic Physician  
Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Mo.  
Office in Eldorado Block  
Marshfield Oregon

DR. C. W. ENDICOTT  
DENTIST  
First N'V Bank B'ld'g Phone  
Main 11, Coquille, Oregon.

J. J. STANLEY  
LAWYER  
Office in Farmers & Merchants Bank Building, Coquille, Ore.

A. J. SHERWOOD  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
First National Bank Building  
Coquille Oregon

# Is Your Money Supporting the Government

At this critical period in our history our manufacturers are offering their mills, and our young men are offering their services to the United States Government.

Would you like to do your share and help by putting your money where it will support the new Federal Reserve Banking System, which the Government has established to stand back of our commerce, industry and agriculture?

You can do this by opening an account with us, as part of every dollar so deposited goes directly into the new system, where it will always be ready for you when wanted.

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# SPECIAL Saturday SALE

## J. E. QUICK

has a large line of Semi-Porcelain tableware and Scotch Granite enamel ware. A full line—Teakettles, Coffee Pots, Water Pails, Preserving Kettles, Dish Pans, Stew Dishes of all sizes, Cups, Bowls, Dippers.

FREE  
7-IN-ONE Combination Cooker on each \$10.00 sale  
Every Saturday this Month.

# HAPPY NEW YEAR

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J. E. Norton, Agent, Coquille, Ore.

## ABSTRACTS

For reliable Abstracts of Title and information about Coos County Real Estate see

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