

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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There is always a limit. The Huns find it at the Marne.

Everybody is too much interested in the campaign in France now to think much about the battle of the ballots here in Oregon this fall.

Oregon people paid \$10,070,079 of income and excess profits tax to Uncle Sam this year. There were sixteen districts in the country that paid less.

No recall petitions have yet been filed with County Clerk Oddy and it is beginning to be feared that the entire movement in some unexplained way missed fire.

The State Public Service Commission decided that the Bandon Power plant must restore day service; and gave it higher rates to compensate for the increased expense. For instance the minimum charge for lights is raised from \$1.00 to \$1.25.

The Coquille country never does things by halves. Wednesday night's dance netted over \$400 for the Red Cross. Now let's brace ourselves for the Fourth Liberty loan drive which begins Sept. 28 and closes Oct. 18, and in which we shall be asked to loan our country \$100,000 or more.

The day may yet come when the child life of the world will be in the hands of the dairyman of America.

He is a part of the world's reserve army that may, at any moment be called into battle for our existence and the existence of the next generation.—U. S. Food Administration.

The unreliability of the United Press was strikingly demonstrated last Friday when it peddled the rumor that Soissons had been taken with 30,000 prisoners as a bald statement of fact. Any newspaper or news agency loses vastly more than it can possibly gain in trying to make a scoop by telling what is expected to happen as having actually taken place.

Counting Grover Cleveland's two terms of semi-republican administration, the Civil War and the issues growing out of it kept the republican party in power for over half a century. What the world war and the issues it is bringing to the front may do for the party now in power at Washington is a problem that the politicians are beginning to study.

Our new wheat crop must be regarded as important factor in maintaining the strength and morale of the armies and people in Allied Europe. Such an achievement can be accomplished only by regarding the coming crop of wheat as a means for building up a reserve practical and efficient in its possibilities. No mere assets of domestic convenience can equal the importance of an adequate reserve.—U. S. Food Administration.

The real solution of the good roads problem is to make a toll road of every public highway permanently improved and charge every traveler upon it until the expense of improving it is paid. This is done in the case of some bridges and has been very satisfactory. Those who use such roads get the benefit of the improvement and should be compelled to meet the cost instead of every property holder being taxed, and then nearly every road in the state would be improved. This is one old-time custom that should be revived.—Woodburn Independent.

How about those automobile taxes already in force which are to pay the \$4,000,000 of state bonds the state is to issue for road improvement by vote

of the people? It's hardly fair to ask the joy riders to pay for them a second time.

NO GERMAN MONOPOLY ON DYES

The postoffice has been overwhelmed with three-cent stamps before the new law went into effect which increased the demand for that denomination about ten thousand per cent. These old stamps were of a beautiful, bright lilac tint, the dyes for which were unquestionably of German production. When that old stock was exhausted, however, the new supply Postmaster Leneve received looked as if they had been made with a tint extracted from the suds of a laundry that had been running on dress prints not warranted fast colors, with a liberal dose of indigo. We had never seen a much poorer excuse for a color than that in almost a lifetime experience with colored inks.

Imagine our surprise then when more recent batches of stamps came out as bright and clear as the before the war product when German dyes were available.

The explanation that we have is the most simple in the world, but it doesn't preclude any German monopoly of dyes and bright colors when the war is over. In some way our factories have secured the German formula. That means another defeat for the Huns in their scheme to conquer the world commercially.

"PRAY FOR FOCH'S INTENTIONS"

"General Foch is not only a scientific soldier and a keen analyst, but is a devout Catholic with a touch of the mystic," says a London correspondent of the New York World. "History may ask in vain whether the great strategist ascribes the German breakdown at this great victory between the Aisne and the Marne more to his own plans and dispositions and the valor of troops, or to prayers offered by scores of thousands of young girls in France and England, who have scarcely heard his name or comprehended the war."

"Last Sunday a mysterious message was whispered by the priests in thousands of parishes to the girls communicants under their charge. They were asked: 'Pray for the intentions of General Foch.'"

"Without understanding the meaning of the message any more than did the priests who gave it to them, the children prayed, and one of the great defensive successes of the war was quickly followed by a brilliant attack. There is direct confirmation of the natural inference that General Foch himself asked the prayers of the children, but no other explanation seems to fit the facts."

"The use of the word 'intentions,' which seems to have been universal in the message given to the children, now is seen to refer to the secretly planned Franco-American offensive. Had General Foch only desired prayers that the German offensive might be stopped, he hardly would have used this word."

At first blush the thought is that praying for intentions of whose character one knows nothing is not a very intelligent prayer. But it is as much so as the prayer Americans are offering by the tens of millions daily for the success of the allied armies.

Many times in the dark days of the past year, while the Germans and their allies were winning ground and taking many prisoners in Russia, in Italy, and in France, we have felt that the Almighty would never permit a people who treated the entire moral law, delivered among the thunders of Sinai, as a mere "scrap of paper," to diminish the world.

In the early days of the war we were sure our country could not afford to stand an idle spectator and see the English and French beaten down to the dust. And later when the skies were darkest, while we did not expect the Almighty to intervene and do for us what we could and ought to do for ourselves, we did expect him to nerve the arms of our soldiers for such work as they have been doing in France; and we were sure that the God of Israel who sent his angel of death to blot out the host of Sennacherib, is reigning yet; and that if all else failed he would break in pieces the German hosts.

HOW IT'S DONE IN KANSAS.

Here are some new wrinkles in the bone dry business in Kansas that we find in the American Issue:

"A Topeka citizen went to Kansas City last week and started home with six cases of beer and a quantity of whiskey. He had hardly crossed the state line into Kansas when a car containing Roy Hubbard, Assistant Attorney General, and several officials, overtook him. He was taken to jail, the liquor confiscated and the car seized. He has been released under bond. A Wichita citizen had several cases of California wine shipped him under the label of olive oil. An Assistant Attorney General saw the shipment and discovered the deception. When the owner went to the railroad station to get the wine it was

loaded into the car and he started to drive away. But he was promptly arrested, his car seized and the whiskey confiscated. Under the Kansas law motor cars used in the transportation of liquor into dry Kansas are seized by state officials and destroyed. Thus far the state has not destroyed confiscated cars but sells them and the money goes into the school funds. There are now more than 20 cars in the custody of the state. After trial of the cases involved the cars will be sold at auction. In addition to losing the cars the offenders will be compelled to pay a fine, the attorney fees and the costs to the state for prosecuting the case.

Just imagine a law like this in Oregon applying not only to autos but to ships and boats as well.

UNCLE SAM MIGHT HOOVERIZE

In view of the probable shortage of newspaper in the United States during the continuance of the war the United States government is demanding that newspapers conserve their supplies by cutting off free exchanges and free sample copies.

Now we can suggest a way in which the United States government can save thousands of tons of paper. Last year the Herald of this city was merged in the Sentinel. Ever since then we have been receiving from five to ten circulars a day from the different government officials at Washington and Portland, most of which it is impossible for us to use in any way except to write copy on them. Certainly it is worse than a waste to send two copies of all these publications to one office. Multiply this waste in the one case of burdening the mails with stuff sent to the Herald by a thousand—for there were that number of weekly newspapers discontinued last year and it is expected an equal number in addition will be this year—and you begin to realize what a spendthrift our Uncle Sam is while urging the strictest economy on the part of all members of his family. Fifty useless circulars a week to this office for a newspaper no longer published means 2500 a year. For all the newspapers that died in 1917 this would mean 2,500,000 wasted circulars a year. Then add forty more needless circulars each week to the entire 25,000 newspapers published in the United States and the total runs up to over forty million useless pieces of printed matter with which the mails are yearly cumbered, and millions of dollars of the people's money wasted.

GERMANY'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

Germany begins her peace offensive whenever events begin to be unfavorable; but it is always such terms as she could only dictate as a victor that she proposes. Of course, she may be asking more than she expects to get on the horse trade principle; but she has got to get down off her high horse before the allies will pay any attention to her proposals. Indeed, the only terms to be thought of in dealing with her are unconditional surrender. We know that treaties are no more than a "scrap of paper" to her and that she never observes them a moment after she deems it to her advantage to violate them. So, why make them? She must conquer or be conquered; there is no other outcome to the war. Her disposition is typified by that of her private soldiers who after raising their hands and shouting "Kamerad" in token of surrender will shoot you in the back the next moment if they get the opportunity. They are a people as well as a government upon whom no dependence can be placed, and the only course is to crush them, no matter at what cost. She will have to come to understand that peace terms are something about which she will have nothing whatever to say, and that her people are to be governed in the future just as the allies decide will be best for them and best for the rest of the world.

"LUSITANIA" THE BATTLE CRY.

Nothing we have recently read from "over there" has thrilled us as did the following from the New York Times, in telling about the Americans who went into their first fight with the Australians at Hamel on the Fourth of July:

"The Americans were not tender-hearted in that eighty minutes of the advance to the ultimate objective with any of the enemy who tried to bar their way. They went forward with fix bayonets, shouting the word, 'Lusitania' as a battle-cry."

"Again and again the Australians heard that word on American lips, as if there was something in the sound of it strengthening to their souls and terrifying to the enemy. They might well have been terrified—any German who heard that name—for to the American soldiers it is a call for vengeance."

And then the way the Times correspondent goes on with the story gives a vivid idea of the way our boys are beginning to fight over there:

"None of them had seen the front-line trench before, as their regiment

had come to France only a few weeks ago, and for the first time they saw shell-fire, and then, two minutes before the attack, a barrage. It rattled them so that they held their breath, but they kept their nerve."

"It was a real Fourth of July celebration," said one boy.

"The line of country in front of them to Hamel Village and the trench system beyond was over a little ridge and then into a valley, and then over another small ridge of ground. In the valley they were held up for a few minutes by some barbed wire and machine-gun fire, but got forward and did not meet much trouble in Hamel."

"It was beyond that, in the trench system, that the Germans fought hard, though some surrendered without fighting. Two of them ran forward, shouting 'Kamerad' to the young American corporal, who did not understand their meaning and would have killed them but for an officer, who told him not to. Then a little later he was wounded by a bullet, and as he stumbled to his knees two Germans ran at him with bayonets. He had his finger on the trigger of his rifle, and shot one dead as he came forward. But the other 'drew near with bayonet lowered. Then,' said the corporal, who is no more than a boy in looks, 'I knew I had to get up and fight like a man.'

"He stood up in spite of his wound, and, with his fix bayonet turned aside a lunge which the German made to kill him, and then swung up his rifle and cracked the man's skull."

"The other youngster figures that, as he got two and a third Germans for each one of his wounds, the balance is much in his favor despite the fact that the odds were greatly against him from the first. This is how it happened:

"After going through the enemy's wire near Vair wood, he found himself under fire from a machine gun hidden in a wheatfield, and was wounded badly in the thigh with an armor-piercing bullet designed for tanks."

"He fell at once, but staggering up again threw a bomb at the German gun-crew and killed four of them. One ran and disappeared into a dug-out. The American corporal followed him down and the man turned to leap at him in the darkness, but he killed him with his bayonet."

"He went up from the dugout again to the light of day above, and a German soldier wounded him again, but he paid a price for the blow with his own life."

"Another German attacked him, wounded him for a third time, and was killed by this lad whose bayonet was so quick."

"That made six Germans, and the seventh was a machine-gunner whom he shot. By this time the American corporal was weak and bleeding from his wounds, and while he lay, unable to go farther, he hoisted a rag onto his rifle as a signal to the stretcher-bearers, who came and carried him back."

\$5,000,000 Monthly Allotments.

Allotment to dependents of United States soldiers have increased from 10,000 at the beginning of the war to 800,000. For the month of May these allotments totalled \$5,000,000. Thirty thousand commissioned officers are allotting \$1,000,000 a month to their families; noncommissioned officers and privates, \$4,000,000,000.

In addition nearly \$50,000,000 of Liberty loan bonds of the second Liberty loan will have been paid for by members of the Army and will be turned over to purchasers during August, the payments having been made out of allotments made for the purpose.

PRINTER'S JUNK SALE.

including cylinder press, gas engine, induction motor, cases, stands, roll top desk, cases of type, some paper stock, type writer, etc., etc., being of the Recorder Publishing Co. plant of Bandon. For particulars, write C. R. Barrow, Assignee, of Coquille, Or. 2842

A BIT OF ADVICE.

First—Don't Delay. Second—Don't Experiment.

If you suffer from backache, headaches or dizzy spells; if you rest poorly and are languid in the morning; if the kidney secretions are irregular and unnatural in appearance, do not delay. In such cases the kidneys often need help.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially prepared for kidney trouble—they are recommended by thousands. Can residents desire more convincing proof than the statement of a citizen of this locality?

Robert Smith, 235 S. Flint St., Roseburg, Ore., says: "I can conscientiously recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as being a medicine of merit. I have taken them on different occasions when I have felt the need of a kidney remedy and I have always found them to be all that is claimed for them. For lame back and kidney trouble I find Doan's Kidney Pills are just the medicine to bring relief."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Smith had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP BUILD THAT BRIDGE OF SHIPS

An officer attached to the American Expeditionary Force in France sends the people back home this message:

"Build a Bridge of Ships to Pershing"

Our shipbuilding program calls for the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars the citizens of the United States must supply by taxes and by investing in Government War Loans.

Even 25-cent Thrift Stamps will help build that bridge of ships to Pershing. We sell them, also War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds.

SUSTAIN THE BOYS WITH YOUR DOLLARS

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK

Commercial and Saving Deposits

COQUILLE OREGON

The Kind of

Pocket Cutlery

that does not wear out your pocket; no high shoulders nor sharp projections—something new in knife manufacture.

We also have a large stock of the best quality of

Scissors

—Look over our display—

Coquille Hardware Co.

G-E Motors in the Dairy

For milking, cream separating and churning, electric motor driven machinery is the dairyman's best aid. A single motor will furnish clean, safe "always ready" power for a number of machines.

Oregon Power Co.

Phone 71

A man may get tired of ordinary tobacco—but never of Real Gravely Chewing Plug, with its pure, clean taste and lasting quality.

Payton Brand Real Gravely Chewing Plug

10c a pouch—and worth it

Gravely lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug

F. B. Gravely Tobacco Company Danville, Virginia

Doing Good.

Few medicines have met with more favor or accomplished more good than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. John F. Jantzen, Delmeny, Sask., says of it, "I have used Cham-

berlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy myself and in my family, and can recommend it as being an exceptionally fine preparation."

Calling Cards, 100 for \$1.00.