

The Sentinel

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

Subscription Rates.
One Year..... \$1.50
Six Months..... .75
Three Months..... .40
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Advertising Rates.
Display, 15 cents per inch. Reading notices, 5 cents per line each insertion. Want ads, 1 cent per word; no ad less than 15 cents. No position given.

OFFICE, NORTH END OF B STREET
Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.



Private Alfonso Hofman, of a Kansas company, says that America is fighting for "the glory of things as they should be." Can we give or lend too much for that glory?

The heat yesterday afternoon reminded us of our old home in that wettest, driest, hottest, coldest, poorest, richest state in the Union—the grassy quadrangle that men call Kansas.

The Germans cannot be overwhelmed without hitting them with dollars subscribed to the Liberty Loans. They are as essential as bullets. In fact guns couldn't be fired without them.

Eight states are to vote on prohibition this fall. Ohio, California, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Minnesota, Missouri, and Florida. All are by constitutional amendment except Nevada where a statute law is up for approval.

In the east now the whistles blow and the bells ring at 11 o'clock in the morning, and everybody stops for one minute of silent prayer for victory over the Hun and speedy peace. It is well to pray as we fight and pray as we give.

The Loggers Bulletin has a brand new suggestion for punishing the Kaiser. It would dress him only in a B. V. D. union suit and put him in the middle of an evergreen blackberry patch a mile in diameter to work his way out.

If the reader has a bond of the First or Second Liberty Loan drawing 4 per cent interest and wishes it converted into one of the Third Liberty Loan drawing 4 1/2 per cent, he must exercise the privilege before Nov. 9, and may lose it altogether if he waits until the final rush.

The Spanish fever that has been cutting such a swath in the eastern states has jumped the continent and appeared at San Francisco. We cannot hope to evade a visit. The best preparation is to be temperate in all things, get plenty of fresh air night and day, and not to worry.

Gold remained in circulation in all the Pacific coast states and all debts were paid in shining coin, even when greenbacks worth only thirty odd cents on the dollar were legal tender of all debts. This war has made a change though and it is rarely if ever that one sees a five dollar gold piece here now.

That taxation should bear some relation to rental value, present or in near prospect, seems to us to be unquestionable. What one can get out of a property, rather than what he has put in to it, ought to cut the most ice in deciding what his assessment shall be. In case of the forestaller, though, who seeks to enrich himself by anticipating a demand far in the future, the state may well assess taxes proportioned in some degree to his unreasonable prices—because his industry needs to be discouraged.

As "matters of public interest" the Sentinel is asked every week to give space to material enough to fill several newspapers. The fact that anything is a "matter of public interest" does not insure its publication in the Sentinel; and it appears to us that the people who ask a country weekly paper to bankrupt itself by publishing everything that they deem of interest are entirely lacking in the sense of proportion. The editor and not the scores of men who are wasting their money sending roams of matter to every newspaper office in the country, is going to decide what should appear in

this paper. We shall select the things which we think will interest our readers to fill these columns and we would most respectfully suggest that these long usage correspondents in Portland, San Francisco, New York and Washington take a tumble to themselves. It isn't educative information on all subjects under the sun for which people take the Sentinel; it is the local favor they appreciate and are willing to pay for.

While the Sentinel publisher would have preferred to run his business his own way and get to the end in advance system by easy stages instead of at one jump, the interference of the government in insisting that we send out no papers that are not paid for is a trivial thing, hardly worth mentioning in comparison with what it calls to be a soldier and sends over seas to face bullets and shrapnel. So it seems to us that such a little matter is hardly to be taken into account—except as we have to make it known to the subscriber.

If the Fourth Liberty Loan is to be the success we all want to see it, and its moral effect is to be comparable with that of the victories our boys have been winning over there, we have all got to buy all the bonds we think we can afford to and then buy some more. This certainly is a case where the old Latin maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is applicable. A speedy oversubscription of this loan will do much to break down the German morale, shorten the war, save the lives and limbs of our boys and lessen the number of future bond issues that will be required.

According to Secretary of Commerce Redfield, 30,000 factories in the United States have been turned over to war work. A great many things that it was once deemed impossible to secure outside of Germany are now in wholesale production in the United States. Among these commodities are dyes, and our own factories have made such progress that Germany will never again be recognized in the industry. All our optical glass was imported from Germany before the war. Now there are two plants in the United States, and we are forever free of dependence upon Germany for our lenses and other fine glass.

GERMAN VILENESS
Does the reader understand what sort of a being the German of today is? The writer confesses that he knows some horrible and fiendish things the Hun has done but by no means all of them. Every day throws new light on the abominations of which he is capable. We knew that he was beastly, that he was cruel, that he lacked all sense of chivalry, of common decency and common humanity. So to learn that he is also obscene and filthy to the last degree merely seems to round out and complete a character utterly detestable and without one redeeming trait.

To hold the mirror up to nature and show how vile a beast a man must become to do the Kaiser's work of frightfulness we present the following pictures of France:
Baroness Huard, of France, who before her marriage was Miss Frances Wilson, of New Rochelle, New York, had to leave her chateau sixty miles north of Paris when the Germans overran that section in 1914, and it was occupied by General Von Kluck as his headquarters for nine days. In a book which the Baroness has written she tells what the German barbarians did to her home and what they did to the women in neighboring village during those nine days:

"Unlike many old continental houses, the chateau was fitted with modern toilet arrangements. But these seemed to appeal to German staff officers only moderately—except, as before explained, as a means of dishonoring the American flag. Instead, the satin hangings, corners of the rooms, the beds, and other equally inappropriate places were assigned a role which the modern plumbing arrangements made unnecessary, to say the least."

"The officers and the soldiers made victims of every woman in the village—from little girls of only ten years to old women who were so afflicted physically that any man should have pitied them, even if he did not feel repulsion toward them. This I say out of my own knowledge, for it happened in my village and these women and little girls were personally known to me. Mine was only one of hundreds of towns to which the Germans came; and, as I said before, its story is one of the least horrible. But bring it home to yourselves, if you want to know the kind of enemies we are fighting. How would you like them to come to your town?"

The other extract is from an article in the Outlook by Joseph H. Odell, its correspondent in France, who was in the Y. M. C. A. service. He says: "Why do Americans protest in dis-

sentiment between the German military caste and the German people? They were ordinary Boche regiments which held Chateau Thierry, and when their evacuation of the place became obviously necessary they set about to destroy and pollute everything within reach. Remember, this is not hearsay; I went into Chateau Thierry on the heels of the American advance and saw things with my own eyes. Every vandalistic, Hunnish, fiendish, filthy thing that men could do these Huns did in Chateau Thierry just before they left. The streets were littered with the private possessions of the citizens thrown through the windows; every bureau and chiffonier drawer was rifled and its contents destroyed; in the better class houses the paintings were ripped and the china and porcelain smashed; furniture was broken or hacked; mirrors were shattered into a thousand fragments; mattresses and upholstery were slashed; richly bound books were ripped; in fact, there was hardly a thing in the city left intact. The houses of the poor, in which the German privates had been billeted, were just as badly pillaged and devastated as the homes of the well-to-do. The church, grand enough for a cathedral, had not been spared. Its paintings and altars and crucifixes and stations of the cross had been ruthlessly battered and defiled. Yet even this does not tell the story—a story which can not be told to people who respect decency—for the Germans left tokens of physical and mental obscenity in every house I visited, and I entered scores. If all hell had been let loose in a choice suburban town for half a day, it could not have put its obscene and diabolical mark on a place more unmistakably than the Germans put theirs on Chateau Thierry. I stood amazed that there could be so much unrelieved vile ness, such organized beastliness, in the world."

THE PRESENCE OF GOD.
Now something more from Mr. Odell's article about the battle of Chateau Thierry, which was really the Gettysburg—the turning point—of this world war. After telling of other sights and scenes of horror which he says "will haunt me to my dying day," he concludes:
"As I look back I ask myself what impressed me most, what seemed the greatest thing I had seen in all the phases of the terrific battle; and I answer without hesitation, the unselfishness and valor of the Y. M. C. A. men. They were either too old to fight or were physically incapacitated, yet they had crossed the ocean to face the hazards of war out of sheer love for the imperiled cause or for the cheer and comfort of the fighting men of our Army, they asked for no financial returns and looked for no badges of glory; but wherever the danger was the greatest or the opportunity for service the most obvious I found them—bankers, stock-brokers, preachers, university professors, manufacturers, professional men—working cheerfully, radiantly, persistently, and seeking neither praise nor reward. It was the Gloria in Excelsis of humanity. There may be defects in the administration of the Y. M. C. A.; it may rest upon a narrow, theological foundation, and may make unreasonable exclusions at home; it may admit small men now and then to its personnel; but at the battle-front, where our soldiers are fighting and dying for all that our hearts hold dear, the Y. M. C. A. is a blazing, glorious, unmistakable evidence of the presence of God."

WE MUST SAVE PAPER.
After a careful reading of the circular we have just received from the War Industries Board at Washington we conclude that the object of the rule that we must not send the Sentinel to those who have not paid for it in advance, is to reduce the amount of paper used by the weekly newspapers of this country by the amount of 15 per cent. This means that after cutting off exchanges and other free copies we have been sending out we must also drop from our paying list considerably over 100 names. If this reduction has to be made it is no more than right that those who are the slowest in paying should be cut off first. So if the reader is in arrears and wishes to continue to receive the Sentinel, the more promptly he renews and puts his date well in advance the more likely he will be to get the paper. As it stands we can see no other way in which we could reduce our paper consumption 15 per cent than by cutting off subscribers who have not paid as the board's rules require. There are more than enough of them but those who pay up before our next issue will be continued on our list. Those who do not must be dropped until they do.

WAR EFFECTS HERE.
We are feeling the affect of the war here on the Pacific coast in the necessity of contributing thousands of men and millions of money to carry on the war. Business of almost every kind is subject to drastic regulations by the federal government. No more great improvements can be made or

road building done without the approval of the national authorities. No can buildings be erected, while painting has been practically prohibited by the price provaling. Indeed, one who starts to make a kind of repairs on his property will find himself unable to procure necessary materials.
And if these are the conditions here after a year and a half of war, imagine what they must be in those European countries that have been engaged in the struggle for over four years. In Germany paper clothing has been resorted to and none but the high command can use cars with rubber tires, while their bread is pieced out with sawdust and weeds. We haven't begun to know what war means as yet.

NO CHANGE UNTIL OCTOBER 27.
A Portland daily has made a bad break during the past week by publishing repeatedly on its first page the erroneous information that clocks are to be set back next Sunday, Sept. 29 at 2 a. m. That is the way it ought to have been but congress went the whole hog in the daylight saving business by making 2 a. m. Sunday morning, Oct. 27, the date. The following is the law in the case:
"At 2 o'clock antemeridian time of the last Sunday in March of each year the standard time shall be advanced one hour. On the last Sunday in October the standard time of each zone shall, by the retarding of one hour, be returned to the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing said zone, so that between the last Sunday in March at 2 a. m. and the last Sunday in October at 2 a. m. each year the standard time in each zone shall be one hour in advance of the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing each zone respectively."
So for four week more we will have to get breakfast by lamplight.

THE WAR IN THE HOLY LAND
Those were up-to-date war correspondents in Palestine who told how the British and French forces there dashed across the plain of Armageddon and captured the city of Nazareth. The first term is from the Apocalypse, and cannot be found on any map; but Colonel Roosevelt transplanted it into our political vocabulary and gave it wide circulation. It is derived from the name Megido, which occurs in Jewish history and is given to a plain west of the sea of Galilee, where many people believe the great battle which is to end all wars will be fought. A big battle there is hardly likely to be fought in the present war, however, as the battle line is being pushed beyond it.
The further statement in those dispatches that by seizing the fords of the Jordan, General Allenby's forces trapped 40,000 Turks, is one that seems to link up the world war with Joshua's conquest of the promised land.

Of all the war stories we have seen, the one under a London date on September 24, imposes the severest strain on our credulity:
Two British aviators, flying low in one machine, brought about the surrender of 65 Germans, and without leaving their plane shepherded the party across No Man's Land to the British line, according to a tale from the battlefield today.
The pilot and his observer had been attacked from a trench and sunken road. The pilot dived and replied to the enemy fire with his machine gun, killing one and wounding three. The Germans in a panic ceased firing and hoisted a white handkerchief.
As there were no British infantry in that neighborhood the pilot descended to within 50 feet of the ground and ordered the Germans out of the trenches, circling around them to insure that none escaped. All were safely handed over to the British troops.

Send the Ammunition Over. Buy Liberty Bonds.
Buy Liberty Bonds and Keep them.
PERFECT CONFIDENCE.
Coquille People Have Good Reason For Complete Reliance.
Do you know how—
To find relief from backache;
To correct distressing urinary ills;
To assist weak kidneys?
Many people in this vicinity know the way.
Have used Doan's Kidney Pills;
Have proved their worth in many tests.
Here's Grants Pass testimony.
Mrs. A. M. Evenson, 625 S. Fourth St., Grants Pass, Ore., says: "I was nearly laid up with rheumatic pains in my hip and through one of my limbs. At times the pain was almost unbearable. Often the muscles in my limbs seemed to contract. My kidneys were affected and finally I took Doan's Kidney Pills. The first box regulated my kidneys and I took about three boxes in all. The rheumatic pains in my hips and limbs left me entirely. Now when my kidneys are the least disordered, I use Doan's Kidney Pills and they always do me good."
Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Evenson had. Foster-McMillan Co., Mfgs., 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

Just received a new shipment of
Stoves and Ranges
Both COAL and WOOD Burners
are included in this large stock of stoves which we invite you to call and inspect.
Our Prices Are Right
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

Real Gravely Chewing Plug is solving the tobacco problem for more men every day. Smaller chew. Better tobacco. The good taste lasts.

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
Durham, Virginia

What Does Your Label Say?

FROM CO
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