

LET US GIVE AS WE GET

(Continued from first page.)

thousands of pounds to the order. Will the people of Coos and Tillamook over-subscribe their quota in appreciation of how the Government is helping them sell more cheese?

Sausage, Fruit Preserves, Oysters, Syrup, Hominy, Canned and Dried Fruit—these are all being purchased every few days by the Government from its office in Portland, besides hundreds of other items which are not produced in this state but on the sales of which, our merchants are enabled to make a profit.

Truly Oregon is benefitting financially through the expenditures of Uncle Sam to a degree heretofore unknown. Our prosperity is complete. We do not have to envy the East or recall the "good old days" as many have been wont to do in the past. Money is being circulated here as never before. Wages are the highest ever known. The producer is receiving "war" prices for his products. The merchant is more than satisfied with his present condition. Everyone has money to spend and money to save. The best saving in the world—and that includes quite a bit of territory—is a United States Bond. And a Fourth Liberty Loan Bond is so very easy to buy—you have five months in which to pay for it, which is more time than most Oregonians need under present conditions.

Strain your credit. Buy all the Bonds that you can possibly pay for during the next five months. Oregon has been called upon to lend a very small portion of the cash that is being showered upon her.

The war is not yet won and it is costing more and more every day to conduct it. And even though you knew that the war was to end tomorrow you could not find a better way to save nor a better place for your savings, than in a Liberty Bond.

Uncle Sam is pouring millions of dollars monthly into the lap of Oregon. He asks to borrow a very small percentage of this amount. He is borrowing from the citizens of other States to spend with the citizens of Oregon.

There should be but one response in answer to this call. It is not necessary to elaborate on what that response should be. Every loyal citizen knows what it should be.

Sacrifice to meet this loan. Every dollar you lend still belongs to you and comes back to you with interest.

Uncle Sam will spend it. You lend it.

L. O. O. F. Lodge at Powers.

On October 5th, there will be instituted at Powers a new L. O. O. F. lodge known as Mountain Home Lodge and also a Rebekah Lodge to be named Forest Rebekah Lodge.

A special train will be run from the Bay at the time and it is expected that every Odd Fellow and every Rebekah in this section will attend. E. E. Shanon, grand secretary, and five other officers of the Oregon Grand Lodge will be in attendance.

The new lodge will have forty candidates to keep the goat busy on the opening night. Already twenty-five new applicants have signed up and fifteen members of other lodges will transfer to the new one. The Rebekahs will have twenty or twenty-five candidates.

North Bend or Marshfield Rebekah lodges will put on the work for the Rebekahs and Arago Lodge No. 28 of North Bend will put on the initiatory degree. Sunset Lodge No. 51 of Marshfield will put on the first degree, Coquille lodge the second degree and Bandon the third degree. Each lodge will bring its own regalia for the degree it will confer.

Arrangements have been made to take care of 250 at the banquet after the degree work. The special train will leave Coos Bay in the evening and return after the banquet.

The parties responsible for the organization of the new lodge are Geo. W. Starr, of Powers, and J. M. Thomas, of North Bend. Both have been active for sometime in the matter and both are enthusiastic workers to advance Odd Fellowship. Mr. Starr is looking after the general arrangements at Powers and Mr. Thomas is looking after the special train—Times.

Back Your Own with the Bond You Own.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that Dyer & Plymale, Contractors, have competed their contract for the construction of a portion of the Bandon-Curry Line Section of the Coast Highway, Green Gulch Fill, and that the County Roadmaster has filed his Certificate of the Completion of the contract, and any person, firm or corporation having objections to file to the acceptance of said work, may file the same in the office of the County Clerk, within two weeks from the date of the first publication of this notice, to-wit: from the 27th day of September, 1918.

Dated at Coquille, Coos County, Oregon, this 25th day of September, 1918.

L. W. Oddy,
County Clerk.
By Myrtle Knowiton,
Deputy.

What Your Money Does.

The subscribers to the Liberty Loans have purchased for the War Department over \$4,000,000,000 of ordnance—\$1,000,000,000 was spent on artillery; \$300,000,000 for automatic rifles; \$100,000,000 for small arms; nearly \$2,000,000,000 for artillery ammunition and \$340,000,000 for small arms ammunition; \$100,000,000 was spent for armored motor cars. It is estimated that \$7,000,000,000 will be spent by the Ordnance Department this current year.

Every American wishes to have a part in winning the war and supporting our soldiers who are fighting our battles in France. Every subscriber to the Fourth Liberty Loan will have a part in the great achievements that the American Army is accomplishing, and in the achievements which the greater American Army will accomplish next spring.

The American tanks saved thousands of lives in driving the Germans from the St. Mihiel salient. Our government has already spent a hundred million dollars in the manufacture of these armored motor cars. That is one reason why there will be so few of the joy-riding cars for sale here next year.

Saving Wheat For Next Year.

If wheat is not squandered here at home, the Government will be able to build up such a reserve stock, in this country and abroad, that never again during the war will there be the crying need for wheat that existed last winter. Again it is an opportunity for food administration by all.

Still more pressing and immediate is the sugar situation. The country must learn to forego the pleasures of its undeniably sweet tooth, must live up to the voluntary two-pounds-a-month-per-person ration, must go without sugar that others, needier than we, may have it, and this must be done not merely for days and weeks, but for months.

Can it be done? That is a question which only the future can answer. Will the people of this country indulge themselves spineless and content with their past record? Or will they once more face stern necessity—once more struggle and achieve? We believe from the record of the past year that no sacrifices are so stern that America will not make them promptly, bravely, and cheerfully.—From an article prepared by the United States Food Administration.

If the date of your wrapper or label is before Oct. 1918, it will be necessary to change it to get the Sentinel any more.

Save for Your Country or Slave for the Hun.

RABBITS HELP HOMESICKNESS

Play Important Role in Making Repatriates Contented in Strange Surroundings.

RED CROSS IS CHIEF AID

Cares for Friendless and Homeless People Whom Germany Dumps Back From the Captured French Hamlets.

Bourg, France.—All repatriates are homeless, but some have friends in France who take them in. Those who are friendless as well as homeless when Germany dumps them back from the captured French hamlet are sent, according to the plans of the ministry of the interior, so many to that department, so many to that; and the departments divide them among the villages, two families here, three there.

All over the west and south of France you find them, these people imbued with a love of their own firesides which the nomadic American can never understand, torn up suddenly by the roots and transplanted to an utterly strange community, without anything in the world but a little baggage they can carry and the franc and a half a day allowed by the French government. The father of the family is dead, or missing or a prisoner, or at the front. The daughters and the sons who could work are still in Germany. Those in France were sent back because they were too old, too weak or too young to work—useless mouths to the Germans. They are the repatriate problem in which our Red Cross is lending a hand.

Care for Repatriates.

The department of the Ain is typical. Bourg, its principal city, lies near enough to the Swiss border so that when six hundred people were expected, the Red Cross delegates could go to Evian and journey back with the convoys.

When the delegates met the repatriates on the train, they gave them an order which assured to each family a little of the coal which was so precious in France in cold weather. A printed letter stated that the Americans knew their sufferings and sympathized with them and would help supply them with garden tools and furniture and to get work for them.

Reducing housekeeping to its very lowest terms, the American Red Cross delegates decided that each family must have beds enough for everybody, a table, a chair, a stove, something to hold water and something to cook in (there is a wonderful French utensil called a "fait-tout" in which you can pretty nearly make everything), a fork, a plate, a knife, and one knife for the family. These furnishings are lent to the poorer families. Those who can pay, buy furniture on a sublimated installment plan; \$1.25 down and small payments according to income every two weeks until two-thirds of the cost price is reached, when the furniture becomes their own.

The delegates may be able to cure the physical needs of the refugees, but they have to contend always with the terrible homesickness of an uprooted people. More than anything else in the world, these homeless people want to return to their own firesides; and for the time being, that is tragically impossible. They must be made as contented as possible in their new communities. Furniture offers one means, gardens another, rabbits a third. Many of the people have been farmers on a small scale so that a few feet of ground on which to raise soup vegetables or potatoes makes them inordinately happy. The village furnishes the garden and the Red Cross supplies tools and often seeds.

Importance of the Rabbit.

But rabbits are the crowning glory. They represent almost the only form of meat these people ever have; they can be kept in very small quarters, fed on grass gathered by the children; and they multiply with pleasing rapidity. Where it seems that a rabbit will be specially appreciated, the delegate gives money enough to buy it to the mayor of the village and asks him to do the purchasing.

So it goes. Sometimes the gifts of a spade or a hoe or some wool or stockings; sometimes hundreds of kilos of potatoes sent to a mayor to distribute for the spring planting, dozens of blankets to cover the people when they first arrive and are housed of necessity in schoolhouses or town halls hastily converted into temporary barracks.

DOUSE SLACKER IN PAINT

Stands in Way of 100 Per Cent Red Cross Contribution and Fellow Workers Act.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Andy Tomko, an Austrian, stood in the way of a 100 per cent contribution to the second Red Cross war fund by the Edgar Thompson Steel works employees. He would give nothing, he said. A delegation met him, took him by the heels and soured his head in a barrel of red paint; then they turned him around and put him in feet first. His "dime" was given him minus a day's pay for the Red Cross and then he was discharged. The plant is a 100 per center.



PLAN TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER

Quality is Improved if Standard Methods and Care Are Practiced by Farmer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The butter made on the farms of the United States may be materially improved in quality in most cases, if standard methods are employed and greater care is exercised in carrying out the necessary details. The department gives the following outline of the essential steps to be taken in making good farm butter:

1. Produce clean milk and cream. Cool the cream immediately after it comes from the separator. Clean and sterilize all utensils.
2. Ripen or sour the cream at from 65 degrees to 75 degrees F. until mildly sour. Always use a thermometer in order to know that the right temperature is reached.
3. Cool the cream to churning temperature or below and hold at that temperature for at least two hours before churning.
4. Use a churning temperature—usually between 52 degrees and 65 degrees F.—that will require 30 or 40 minutes to obtain butter.
5. Clean and scald the churn, then half fill it with cold water and revolve until churn is thoroughly cooled, after which empty the water.
6. Pour the cream into the churn through a strainer.
7. Add butter color—from 20 to 35 drops to a gallon of cream—except late in the spring and early in the summer.
8. Put the cover on tight; revolve the churn several times; stop with bottom up and remove stopper to permit escape of gas; repeat until no more gas forms.
9. Continue churning until butter granules are formed the size of grains of wheat.
10. Draw off the buttermilk through the hole at the bottom of the churn, using a strainer to catch particles of butter. When the buttermilk has drained out, replace the cork.
11. Prepare twice as much wash water as there is buttermilk, and at about the same temperature. Use the thermometer; do not guess at temperatures. Put one-half the water into the churn with the butter.
12. Replace the cover and revolve the churn rapidly a few times, then draw off the water. Repeat the washing with the remainder of the water.
13. The butter should still be in granular form when the washing is completed.
14. Weigh the butter.
15. Place the butter on the workar and add salt at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce to a pound of butter.
16. Work the butter until the salt is dissolved and evenly distributed. Do not overwork.
17. Pack in any convenient form for home use or make into one-pound prints for market, wrapping the butter in white parchment paper and enclosing in a paraffined carton.
18. Clean the churn and all butter-making utensils.

UTILIZE THE GARBAGE

Food Administration Says Big Saving Can Be Made.

Housekeepers Urged to Keep Kitchen and Table Refuse Separate From Other Waste.

Washington.—A campaign for the utilization of garbage has been inaugurated by the United States food administration, which is advising all state administrators to spread garbage utilization propaganda through their territory and urge upon housekeepers the necessity for keeping garbage (kitchen and table refuse) in a separate container from other house refuse.

Figures and statistics issued by the food administration show that in one ton of garbage there is sufficient glycerin to make the explosive charge for 14 75-millimeter shells, enough "fatty acid" to manufacture 75 pounds of soap, fertilizer elements to grow eight bushels of wheat and a score of other valuable materials essential in the manufacture of munitions.

It is also pointed out that 24 cities of over 100,000 are not utilizing garbage and that the combined population, which is estimated to be over 5,000,000, is wasting 4,400,000 pounds of nitroglycerin and 40,000,000 12-ounce cakes of soap besides 60,000 tons of tankage, which contains fertilizer elements sufficient to produce a 3,000,000 bushel wheat crop. The value of this loss of materials is estimated at \$5,000,000.

In 29 cities where there are garbage utilization plants the figures show that a combined population of 18,000,000 people are utilizing these products, to the value of over \$11,000,000 annually, and that a large percentage of this saving is being directly used by the government in munition making.

But in these 29 cities, or most of them, large amounts of garbage are destroyed by burning or made useless by being mixed with other wastes. If in these 29 cities the garbage was "kept clean" or free from bottles, tin cans, crockery and other foreign matter, the saving to the government would be many million dollars more. The responsibility devolves upon the shoulders of the housewife, who is urged to see that nothing but garbage goes into the garbage pail. Other house refuse has a value but its value is lost and the value of the garbage is lost if refuse and garbage are mixed.

NEAT PACKAGES FOR BUTTER

One-Pound Print Is Most Desirable, as It Presents More Attractive Appearance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For home use butter is frequently packed in glazed earthenware crocks, which are very satisfactory and convenient receptacles for butter on the farm. If the glazing is imperfect, however, the crock absorbs butter and soon becomes insanitary.

For market the rectangular one-pound print is the most desirable form. It presents a more attractive appearance than the crock or "country roll," is more convenient and easily handled, and can be inserted into a carton which not only protects the butter but also adds greatly to the appearance of the package. To make prints, the printer is pressed upon the butter on the table until it is completely filled, the surplus is then scraped off with the paddle and the print pressed out on parchment wrapping paper.

SEND
THE SENTINEL
TO YOUR
FRIENDS IN THE EAST
ITS WEEKLY VISITS ARE
BOUND TO INTEREST THEM IN THIS COUNTRY
SHOW THE PAPER TO YOUR FRIENDS WHO ARE NOT TAKING IT. THEY WILL BECOME INTERESTED IN IT TOO. IT IS THE PAPER THAT IS DIFFERENT.
ADDRESS
THE SENTINEL, COQUILLE, ORE.

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VALUABLE CEMENT

A cement for making repairs on switchboards when iron or other metal has to be fastened to marble may be made from 30 parts plaster of paris, 10 parts iron filings and half a part sal ammoniac. These are mixed with acetic acid to form a thin paste. It is imperative that this cement be used immediately after it has been mixed.

No Chance for Them.

An Irishman who was driving a load of pigs to the fair was met by two swells. One of them accosted him with the words: "Say, Pat, could you let us have two inside seats?" To which Pat replied with a smile: "Well, then, I can't, for when I agreed with them that's inside, I had to promise that I'd take up no one that wasn't as good as themselves. I'm so sorry," said Pat.

FISTS WILL FIGHT HUN MAILED FIST

Denver, Colo.—The German "mailed fist" is to be met by two male fists. Hyle Fist, Denver vaudeville actor, has followed the example of his brother, Arthur Fist, and enlisted in the regular army. The Fists are now in training in the same company at Fort Logan.

RED CROSS FEEDS ALSATIANS

Three Thousand Who Escaped in First Weeks of War Are Being Cared For.

Washington.—Three thousand loyal Alsatians who escaped across the frontier in the first weeks of the war when the battle line swayed back and forth across southern Alsace, are now being fed with American food. They are quartered in nineteen villages safe on the French side of the war zone where American troops are now stationed. They lost all their property three years ago and what little money they had was soon exhausted. With the increasing cost of living and the inability of their French neighbors to continue to help them, their situation became desperate. In answer to the appeal from French societies interested in them, the American Red Cross has just shipped food to the nineteen villages to provide half the daily rations of these 3,000 Alsatians for ten months. The shipment included 13,200 pounds of condensed milk, 13,200 pounds of flour, 1,100 pounds of sugar, 6,000 pounds of dried peas, 2,200 pounds of rice and 3,200 pounds of tinned meat.

POETS HONOR WAR HEROES

Names of Four Who Gave Lives Inscribed on Ambulances Donated for Italy.

New York.—The names of four heroes of the war will be inscribed on ambulances donated by the American poets' ambulances in Italy, according to an announcement by Robert Underwood Johnson, chairman of the fund. The honor will be paid to Curtis Seaman Read of New York city, American aviator killed in France; John Kipling, son of Rudyard Kipling, who is presumed to have been killed while in action with the British forces; Antonio Resnati, the Italian aviator, who was killed recently in an accident at Mineola, N. Y., and Commander Rizzo of the Italian navy, hero of the recent sinking of an Austrian dreadnaught off the Dalmatian coast. These four ambulances are the last of 110 provided by the fund.

WOMEN FORM SECTION GANG

Seven of Them Give Capable Service on Stretch of Track in Washington.

Castle Rock, Wash.—Six married women and one who hopes eventually to be married form a section gang that is caring for a stretch of double-tracked main line of the Northern Pacific north of this town. The fair-axed seven are in charge of a regular section gang foreman, and he reports the women do just as efficient work as the 15 men who formerly made up his crew.