

COQUILLE AS THE DIRECTORY SEEN BY

The city of Coquille, which is the county seat of Coos county, has a population of 2,000. It is situated on the Coquille river, 35 miles from its mouth, and in almost the geographical center of the county. It lies in the heart of the largest area of maple valley land on the Pacific coast between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C. It is likewise especially fortunate in its climatic conditions, far enough inland to escape the raw winds that often prevail in the beach resorts, it is still near enough to the sea to evade the midsummer heat of the interior valleys and enjoy summer resort temperature in July and August.

Coos county still contains more than 20 billion feet of merchantable timber and the logging industry will for generations to come furnish employment for an army of men. The Johnson mill on the water front has a capacity of 50,000 feet of saved lumber a day, while the big mill and docks of the Sika Spruce Company half a mile down the river covers acres of ground and when working double shifts, as now, to meet the demands of the United States Government for war material, this mill is capable of turning out 200,000 feet daily.

There are extensive coal fields within a few miles of the city, which not only supply it with fuel of that character, but from which the product is largely exported to seaports north and south and to the interior valleys. The state geological reports indicate there are 60 million tons of this fuel as yet untouched here.

Coquille's tributary territory in the valley is principally devoted to dairying and produces about half a million pounds of cheese annually, as well as hundreds of thousands of pounds of butter. One of the largest and most productive factories, the Coquille Valley Creamery, is located at this city. The Oregon State Agricultural College is authority for the statement that both butter and cheese can be produced at less cost in the Coquille Valley than anywhere else in Oregon, owing to the mild winters and the fact that grass is always growing in our evergreen meadows.

In the valleys and on the bench lands adjacent to this city, vegetables and fruit are produced in the greatest profusion and of the finest quality. The strawberries which are in the city market from May until November are unequalled in flavor.

Among the public buildings of the city are a fine court house and a county hall of records. The latter has just been completed and furnished at a cost of about \$50,000. It is built entirely of concrete and is fireproof even in its interior furnishings. This building houses the offices of the County Clerk and Sheriff and also the tax collecting department. In the third story are the cell rooms of a modern jail—one of the most perfectly equipped in the state.

The city also has an elegant city hall, recently built at a cost of \$15,000, which houses the city offices, a fine library well stocked with books and a well equipped fire department.

Eight denominations are represented by the city churches. Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, M. E. South, Christian, Episcopal, Christian Science and Adventist. The city's school system is of exceptional excellence, and its high school is attracting many pupils from the surrounding country.

Socially Coquille is especially attractive, and its citizenry is American, intelligent and progressive. It has the finest homes to be found in southwestern Oregon, and year by year the number of beautiful modern structures increases. Its mild and equable climate, in which there are but a few degrees of difference between January and July, make it an ideal place of residence which will always attract the best people.

Transportation facilities are provided by the Coos Bay line of the Southern Pacific, with six trains daily, which runs up the valley above this city for about 30 miles among the dairy ranches and into the lumber camps beyond.

Besides, ocean transportation reaches our city wharves and river boats take passengers through the valley and to the sea beaches at all seasons. Then there is the auto service, of which Coquille is the hub, reaching all the other towns in the county and also connecting with the interior valleys and the coast south to the California line.

Two years ago Coos county voted a road bond issue of \$362,000 and the proceeds are practically all being spent on improved highways centering at the county seat, while the state is aiding in the work by paving the 20 miles roadway from Coquille to Coos Bay.

The county has appropriated \$30,000 for the building of a new bridge across the river at Coquille, which will render access much easier from the

mountain top and down the other side of the valley.

The city has a fine water system of the gravity sort which brings delicious mountain water from the neighboring hills, and a sewer system equal to the best. The business streets are paved with concrete, houses are an asphalt wearing surface, and concrete walks and improved roadways extend through the principal sections.

Built on rolling land, with the verdant valley of the Coquille on one side and an amphitheatre of wooded hills of undulating verdure on the other, the charm of the city always appeals. And the surrounding country is a sportsman's paradise, with hunting and fishing galore; while from every point of vantage one can enjoy some of the most beautiful views in the world.

Spruce on the Boutin Tract.

That the final settlement of the price on the Boutin tract, taken over by the government for selective spruce logging, would probably be effected in federal court was the statement made this morning by Frank Boutin who left for Portland concluding a stay of several days here on business in connection with his timber interests in the county.

Since the timber at Beaver Hill has been taken only for selective spruce logging, which means that the finest spruce is taken for airplane stock and slashings of timber are left throughout the standing growth, danger of fire is greatly increased, Mr. Boutin stated. The difficulty of relogging timber that has been partially gone through is greatly increased he further stated and it was for these reasons that a price of \$7 per thousand was wanted on the finest spruce and \$3 per thousand wanted on the other timber. A price of \$5 per thousand was first offered for the timber and this was later raised to \$6 stated Mr. Boutin.

Work at Beaver Hill is progressing at rapid pace and the railroad line which is being constructed by enlisted labor there will soon be connected with the Coquille line at the George W. Moore Lumber company camp—Coos Bay Times.

Where Will You Come Out?

Sen James Burke, ex-Congressman and General Counsel for the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, a noted, brilliant American, makes the following statement based upon a most startling but verified record:

Before attaining the age of 45, ninety-seven per cent of all men meet with financial reverses, and at 50 only three per cent of those who have created an estate can retire. At age 50, following financial losses only one man in 5,000 ever regains his financial footing, and at 65 years of age the following deplorable condition actually exists:

- (a) One man in every 100 is rich;
- (b) Four men have incomes from investments;
- (c) Five are still capable of producing money;
- (d) Thirty-six are dead;
- (e) Fifty-four are dependent upon some one else for support, either a relative, the city, the county, the State, or some charitable organization.

Eighty-five per cent of men leave no estate. Twelve per cent leave estates from \$1,000.00 to \$10,000.00, and only three men out of a hundred leave estates to exceed \$10,000.00.

Eight million women in our country must work to live. Thirty-five per cent are widows in want, while ninety per cent lack life's common comforts. Ninety per cent of children who enter school at the age of six have to go to work before they reach the eighth grade. Ninety per cent of the male criminals in the United States are from the uneducated masses.

"But what doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul."

Organized Band of Delinquents.

That there is an organized band of delinquent boys in North Bend is the firm conviction of Juvenile Officer Hark Dunham, who twice within a week has been called there to look into cases of truancy, thieving and other law-breaking escapades, says the Record.

The Thomas boy who stole \$15 is believed by the officer to be incorrigible, and it also believed to head the gang, committing frequent deeds of larceny.

There has been stolen from a North Bend man \$100 worth of War Savings stamps. From the home of Archie Philip was taken an amount of clothing. Other depredations of a smaller character are daily occurring.

While in the bay country Mr. Dunham started five truant boys of Marshfield to school.

Plenty of old newspapers now in stock at the Sentinel office and they are still selling at a nickel a bundle.

Calling Cards, 100 for \$1.00.

MILK AS STRENGTH BODILY ADVOCATED

Dr. Mae Cardwell, Back From Washington, Advises Housewives.

Dr. Mae H. Cardwell, of Portland, who recently returned to Oregon from Gary, Ind., New York and Washington, where she was engaged in medical research work for the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, said in an interview: "The dairy industries must be encouraged. The children of America must have milk. They cannot thrive without good clean milk. Housewives must use more milk. If they demand it the dairyman will find some solution to his problems and will see that his cows get the feed and that he keeps them alive and in good health. However, if the women don't order the milk, the dairyman isn't going to keep his cows around just as pets and ornaments. Feed is too scarce and labor too high for that. It's up to the housekeepers."

"Are you sending your breadwinners to work with all the vigor and strength you can muster for them in the way of proper food?" asks Dr. Cardwell. "If they don't get the right food they can't think or work well. The same applies to the school children. See that they have milk to drink; milk in puddings. The kitchen is the power plant of the family and consequently, of the nation. Don't waste a drop of milk or an ounce of butter, but use plenty. The health of the nation is the kitchen question. Milk is one of the main factors in a diet."

Baby Expert Preaches Greater Use Of Milk.

A milk bill and healthy children is cheaper than a doctor's bill and an underfed, under-nourished child. It would be cheaper to start right. So says Mrs. A. Bayley, of the Parents' Educational Bureau, Oregon Congress of Mothers, who has presided at the testing of thousands of babies. She finds the milkfed youngster of three or four years scores much higher than the child who has had little milk in his diet. Mrs. Bayley preaches a greater use of milk for young and old.

Dairy Commissioner Sees Encouraging Signs.

J. D. Nickle, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, stated recently that the dairy situation, in spite of high prices of feed and scarcity of labor, is not all gloom. Reports have come to him from various parts of the state showing that the housekeepers are beginning to see that they must pay more for milk than they did a few years ago. The dairymen are beginning to take heart, too, in some instances and are looking to the future when the cow of today will be worth much more money alive than she would now, slaughtered. And that future isn't so far off if the dairymen only continue to have courage and patience.

The wise man and the one who is far-seeing, is keeping his herds intact. True, he won't keep the old boarder who would just eat the food and bring no returns, but he is holding his good stock. The sensible housewife, too, must know a man can't feed and care for cows, keep a first class dairy, and provide clean bottles and well paid milkmen without some expense. The Oregon Dairy Council is doing much to get the situation straightened out. The exhibit at the state fair, the splendid cooperation of the Food Administration, the public schools, Oregon Agricultural College and the Bureau of Health, all help the educational work and are part of the great task of "keeping the home fires burning," which task includes the preservation of essential home industries and the health of the nation.

A farmer may slaughter his dairy herd in three hours but he could not replace it in three years.

BABIES MUST HAVE MILK

"You get more calories to the pound from milk than from any other food even at the present price," said Dr. E. J. Labbe, specialist, who returned recently from Europe and who spoke at the State Fair and at other patriotic gatherings. Dr. Labbe told of the children he treated in the Red Cross children's hospital in Evian, on Lake Geneva, in France. The little French and Belgian refugees were weak and almost lifeless. A milk diet soon brought good results and the babies thrived. "But," said Dr. Labbe, "they will never entirely shake off the marks made by the months in which they were starved for milk. Children must have milk if the race is to go on. It is every man's and every woman's duty to do all in his power to keep the herds of Oregon alive. Feed men, milk men, dairymen, householders, dealers, everyone must co-operate. The babies of the world must be saved."

Milk may be used not only as an addition to an already rich diet, but in place of some of the slowly digested dishes which over tax the digestive organs and impair the health. Milk contains all the elements necessary to sustain life and build up the body. It must be remembered, too, that butter is a food for all, for rich and poor, for old and young. Cottage cheese is another dairy product that is of great food value.

Milk As An Energy Maker Acknowledged by Shipbuilders.

Because Portland and Seattle shipbuilders make a scramble for the milk bottles when the noon whistle blows they are becoming famous and to the fact that they drink milk is attributed their ability to do better work than any other shipbuilders.

Now comes San Francisco showing she, too, has taken up the habit. The Pacific Dairy Review says "one distributor alone supplies 1,500 quarts daily to men in the Union Iron Works," although, the review adds, "in San Francisco, the milk-drinking habit is still in its infancy." Here's another argument for keeping up the dairy herds. The milk bottle is backing the beer can off the map. Time was when the men of the Iron works would have "rushed the can" as they termed getting their beer.

"The food value of a quart of milk is the equivalent of three fourths of a pound of beef, two pounds of chicken or eight eggs. Compare the costs and milk wins." Dr. E. V. McCullom of John Hopkins University who visited Oregon not long ago made this statement. He adds "For the sake of your family's health, and for the reduction of your living expenses, use more dairy products, and then some more."

"The restricted use of milk would mean a serious loss of energy, and a serious menace to the winning of the war" says G. A. Morgan in Hoard's Dairyman.

Shoes have gone up in price but we buy them. They are a necessity. Yet milk, the food that is necessary to everyone, because it goes up, is too often cut from the diet. Isn't that a little inconsistent?

We must have pure fresh milk. Count it economy to see that each child in the family has at least a pint of milk a day. Get the milk habit. Encourage the dairymen to keep up his dairy. He is willing to do his share but he can't do everything without cooperation.

The self-denial of the American home, added to the efforts of the American farmer, have removed fear from the minds of our Allies, for this year, at least. Let's keep it up.

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.

DAIRY PROBLEMS ARE COMPLEX

Consumers Are Counseled Not To Decrease Use of Milk Nor Complain of Prices.

"Unless means are quickly found to remedy conditions existing in the dairy industry as well as in other classes of livestock, serious menace to both industries—which are allied—may be forecast."

This is the statement of Assistant Federal Food Administrator, W. K. Newell.

"With the dairymen selling their businesses as fast as they are able to find purchasers," said Mr. Newell, "with an increasing volume of sales of heavy calves, both male and female, and with already a world's shortage of beef, the outlook for future supplies is not as rosy as one might wish."

"It has been charged in some quarters that the price of milk and other products of the dairy have been elevated to such an extent at all Pacific northwest points that the dairy interests should be making a profit and well satisfied with their lot."

"Taking only the retail price as a basis—that which most vitally affects the consumer—the price of milk today in Portland is 15c per quart."

"Even with normal prices milk is generally sold retail at 10 cents a quart here, therefore the advance is not nearly as marked as in many other lines of foodstuffs."

"The dairymen today is paying more than double the wages of normal years for his hired help. He is paying more than double for his requirements of hay and a very considerable advance over the normal for his bran and shorts."

"The cost of milk cans and other dairy utensils is practically double the normal. The cost of bottles has soared to such heights as to make one dizzy to think of it. The cost of producing milk today is therefore more than double that of normal periods even without considering the fact that this has been a very abnormal season and the production of milk and cream per cow is far below the normal."

"Laws enacted during the last few years force the dairymen to add to his costs as a matter of cleanliness. The public is no longer willing to tolerate the quality of milk generally marketed a few years ago. All of this costs money and the dairymen has been paying it while the full charges have not been passed back to the consumer."

"It has oftentimes been said that a man very seldom quits a business where liberal profits are available. The fact that so many dairymen are quitting that they are not making adequate profits—if any at all."

"The killing of dairy calves during the present season has broken all records simply because the country producer could not afford to feed them to maturity. Suggestion has been made in some quarters that the killing of female calves be prohibited by law. This would indeed solve the problem providing some means were found to feed and keep the animals."

"Dairy experts have for years preached the gospel of 'getting rid of the star boarder'—the cow that does not pay her expenses. That is the objection that now, few are paying

their board and there is no improvement of the situation in prospect.

"Similar conditions may be spoken of in regard to the future of the beef supply. Owing to the shortage and extreme price of feed more light-weight and unfinished cattle have been marketed in the stockyards of the country during the last two seasons than ever before known. The country cannot afford to feed its cattle even at the present price of beef and the journey to market is therefore a necessity. In fact the government has recently requested that the public purchase beef from light weight animals because the stock must be marketed. This means that many thousands of animals that are today coming to market weighing around 600 to 1,000 pounds, would have showed a weight of at least a third more if allowed to fatten properly. This means an enormous loss in the meat supply for the future—a loss that the country can ill afford to contemplate."

"Why not have milkmaids now a days?" someone asks. There is a cry that the labor conditions are in a bad way as far as the dairies are concerned. The men have gone to war or into other work and the cows are being killed off because there is no one to milk them. "What is going to become of the children of this country if that goes on?" is the question asked. Some of the girls who are not exactly fascinated by the thought of washing windows, running elevators and carrying mail are looking toward the dairies. They won't wear the costumes seen in light opera but they'll be quite sensible in heavy boots and coveralls and they'll save the day. Here's to the milkmaid of modern days.

The 1918 food reserve is the only safe insurance for 1919 food supplies.

Conservation is the All-American job—an army of four million soldiers must be fed from this year's crop.

"There is no substitute for milk as a food for growth. Portland mothers should make a drive on father's purse to the extent of one quart of milk per day for every child."—Oregon League Dairyman.

BRYAN AND DEWEY ENLIST

John Hopkins Also Recently Joined United States Marines at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—William Jennings Bryan, George Dewey and John Hopkins recently joined the United States Marine corps here. Lieutenant Hornbostel, in charge, says he is now looking for Woodrow Wilson to enlist.

Bryan is a farmer hailing from Waxahachie, Tex., weighs 133 pounds, and was pronounced a perfect specimen of manhood.

Dewey hails from Niobrara, Neb., and his actions were prompted by a marine poster on which Admiral Dewey told of what he thought of the Marine corps.

Hopkins claims no relation to the famous man for whom the famous medical college and hospital were named. He explained his action by merely saying: "I can fight and I want to."

Heroes Kicker Man Ten Feet. Greenburg, Ind.—Albert Bruner, a prominent and wealthy Decatur county farmer, was injured seriously when kicked by a horse. He was knocked ten feet by the blow, which landed in his abdomen.

