

SURRENDER ONLY

Nothing Else to Be Considered for the Present Rulers of Germany.

Germany's last camouflaged peace offensive is published elsewhere in this issue and here is President Wilson's reply made through the Secretary of State. This reply states it, once for all, that the present rulers of Germany will get no terms from the American government and its European associates except unconditional surrender:

"Department of State, October 22, 1918.

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application and that this wish and purpose emanated not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from Ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

"The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if these governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the people involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

"The President would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded.

"Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent.

"Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people but the present war has not been, and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

"It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of

the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war, the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchial autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand not peace negotiations, but surrender. "Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"(Signed) ROBERT LANSING."

MACHON WILL BUILD AGAIN

Last week C. A. Machon received a permit from the government to erect a concrete and brick building on his lot adjoining the new theatre on the east.

Work was started last week and the structure will be rushed as rapidly as possible. It will have two stories above the street level and one below.

The basement will be utilized for a recreation and pleasure establishment of some kind, while the ground floor will probably be rented by two of Coquille's business establishments.

The second floor will be used as a modern rooming house which Mr. and Mrs. Machon will run. They will occupy three of the rooms and will have 14 for transient business.

The building will be steam-heated, and the upstairs rooms will each be equipped with lavatory and both hot and cold water. There will be three bathrooms on this floor.

J. D. Graham is the contractor who is in charge of the construction work, while W. J. Longston has the sub-contract for the concrete and brick work. Lamb & Von Fegert have been awarded the contract for the plumbing and the installation of the heating plant. The estimate of the cost, which the government approved, is \$14,000.

Clocks To Go Back Sunday

This morning the Sentinel man congratulated himself would be about the darkest of the year for him at getting up time, as Saturday isn't quite so strenuous a day as Friday in his case. This piling out at 5 in the morning because the clock says it is six is going to stop for everybody though after Saturday morning, for the clocks are to be set back to sun time tomorrow night. Officially the change will be made at 2 o'clock Sunday morning but most people will attend to that duty before retiring Saturday night. If ten o'clock is the usual hour for that, all we will have to do will be to turn the clock back to nine and go to sleep.

Six o'clock in the morning will be after daylight then, instead of about an hour before as it is now. On the other hand quitting time at night for those who work until six will be nearly dark instead of before sunset as it is now.

Taking it all together the daylight saving plan for the summer months has been a success and we believe people will all want to continue it in future summers. It gives more waking hours of daylight, lots of time after working hours in the evening before dark comes, and the earlier rising in the morning hurts nobody.

Two Cars of Cheese Today

F. C. True, sales agent for the Coos and Curry Cheese association, says they are shipping two carloads today at Myrtle Point, which are sold in San Francisco. This shipment consists of 600 cases and at 35¢ cents, the price it sold for is \$14,000. The amount of money the cheese business is bringing into Coos county this year Mr. True thinks will not be less than half a million dollars. The production of milk is keeping up wonderfully for the season and pasturage is now excellent. Mr. True, although he has only recently succeeded Claud Giles as sales agent is enthusiastic about the possibilities of association and believes that every factory in the two counties will soon be enrolled as a member.

GRAND JURY ON ROAD COST

A Concise Report Showing County has Been Run \$40,000 In Debt This Year—Where Money Went.

To the Honorable Judge of the Circuit Court, Coos County, Oregon.

We the Grand Jury empanelled for the June term of the above entitled court:

Report as follows: We have inquired into all charges of crime coming to our attention, and have returned true bills wherein in our judgment the defendants were guilty and there was sufficient evidence to justify a conviction by the trial Court, and not true bills where we did not deem the evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction of the accused.

We have also made inquiry as to the expenditures of the Road Funds of the County, and report thereon as follows:

That heretofore and at an election held for that purpose the County Court was authorized to sell \$974,432.26 worth of road bonds, and that said funds were to be distributed and used to various projects throughout the County as follows:

Project No. 1, being road from Coquille to Marshfield apportioned thereto \$149,979.77
Project No. 2, Bandon to Curry County Line..... 64,197.87
Project No. 3, Coquille to Myrtle Point..... 47,579.78
Project No. 4, Coquille to Bandon..... 49,848.48
Project No. 5, Coos Bay North..... 61,026.25

That to said Project No. 1, there was apportioned said sum of \$149,979.77 and the expenditures thereon of \$107,163.23, making an over-draft of \$18,584.18. That on Project No. 2, there was apportioned thereto the sum of \$65,197.87, and the expenditures thereon amounted to \$70,417.37, making an over-draft of \$4,855.50. On Project No. 3, there was apportioned the sum of \$47,579.78, transferred to this account \$2,000.00, making a total of \$49,579.78, and the expenditures thereon of \$45,718.94, leaving a balance of \$4,860.84. To Project No. 4, there was apportioned the sum of \$49,848.48, and the expenditures thereon were \$2,929.59, leaving a balance of \$46,918.89; to Project No. 5, the apportionment was \$61,026.25, and a transfer to this account of \$12,000 making a total of \$73,026.25, and the expenditures thereon were \$37,631.39, leaving an over-draft of \$15,056.34.

The total cash received from said bond sale amounted to \$374,432.26, together with the cash transferred of \$14,000 making a total credit of \$388,432.26, and the total expenditures on said funds, being \$376,760.48, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,860.84, together with the special bond fund transferred from the bond fund of \$3,382.26, less expenditures of \$644.45, leaving on hand in the road bond fund, from all sources \$11,027.33.

From the general road fund it appears that there has been expended during the year \$177,006.38, and the total receipts amounting to \$79,830.22, making an overdraft of \$97,126.10.

That the transfer to Project Nos. 3 and 5 for \$2,000.00 and \$12,000.00 respectively were from the general road fund.

That there is due on Project No. 4, \$46,274.10, and due on Project No. 3, \$430.41. That there is but \$11,027.33, remaining on hand in said road bond fund to apply on these Projects, or, in other words, a net deficit in the Road Bond Fund of \$27,337.66.

That the general road fund shows an over-draft of \$97,126.10 which will be decreased by the amount of \$84,450.00 derived from the last half of the taxes now due and payable. This will leave a net deficit in the General Road Fund of \$12,676.50, or, a total net deficit in the two funds of \$40,063.16, and interest on the bonds.

This manipulation of the funds against the wishes of the people of Coos County, as expressed at said election bonding this count in said sum of \$374,432.26 to be expended on these various projects mentioned, we believe of sufficient moment for us to report to you for instructions.

We still have some matters before us unfinished that we are unable to complete at this time. Respectfully submitted, Virgil E. Waters, Foreman.

The facts stated in this report are

facts which the voters and tax payers of Coos county should know, and the grand jury has done well in putting them before the people in this succinct form.

As to how these deficits in the road funds were created, the reasons for making them and the way the depleted funds are expected to be restored, there is something further to be said to give the reader a full comprehension of existing conditions.

After this report had been returned by the grand jury, Judge Harry Bell, who occupied the bench, commended that body for its work, and although he did not indicate that the court could take any action upon the facts stated now, he advised them to "keep digging."

Of course, the report does not indicate where the expenditures have been made that have run the county in the hole, the only information along that line furnished being the statement of the expenditures on the bond fund projects and the total expenditures from the general road fund. Nothing appears in this report as to where the \$177,006.38 of general road funds have been spent this year, and such a statement could have been made only by giving the figures in the roadmaster's office in considerable detail.

Had conditions as to cost of labor and material at the time the road bonds were voted in this county in 1916 remained unchanged it is probable that all the work contemplated in voting those bonds could have been done for the total amount voted, except perhaps in the Coquille-Bandon project. Those who fixed the amount for that project knew it would only be a starter. But since then, the cost of road work has nearly doubled, and that so much has been done for the amount set apart for the other projects is the only thing to be wondered at.

Another point that should not be overlooked is that the present deficiency of \$97,126.10 in the general road fund is not one that will be made up this year by the collection of the \$84,675.50 due that fund from the last half of the taxes of 1917. For the Southern Oregon and Kinney taxes make a considerable part of the 17 1/2 per cent of the taxes of last year which remain to be collected, and no human being knows how so they will be paid. Most of that \$84,675.50 will be a long time in coming in, but meantime the warrants are costing the county only six per cent interest, while the taxes are earning 12 per cent. So it pays the county to carry that debt.

As to where the money the county court has expended on road account in excess of the cash on hand, or the total net deficit of \$40,063.16 as stated by the grand jury, has gone, there can be no sort of question.

As much as three years ago there was an insistent demand from the people at the Bay for the improvement of the road to Sunset Bay. The county court was being abused and hounded because it did not improve that road to make an automobile boulevard for the leisure class over there, and this sort of thing was kept up month after month and year after year. It was in vain that Judge Watson pointed out that there was no money in the general fund nor in the road fund of that district for doing the work and that they must wait until the money was in sight to do it. The howl kept up just the same, and though the judge continued to oppose the expenditure of money without any appropriation, the road was graded in 1917 and gravelled in 1918. There

(Continued on third page.)

THAT BLUE CROSS

in the vicinity of the label indicates that your subscription has expired and no more papers can be sent, under the rules of the War Industries Board unless you pay in advance.

Got Supply of Venison

Although the season for deer closed a week previous, Water Superintendent Leo Goodman dressed a nice, fat, three-point buck on Wednesday that had made one fool jump the evening before, and now after having the venison ready to eat is undecided whether to tackle it, the medical fraternity not being unanimous as to the effect of drowning on the meat of a deer.

Tuesday evening this buck in some way tumbled into the city reservoir on the hill and after vainly trying to climb out on the steep concrete banks on all sides finally gave up the ghost and drowned. Mr. Goodman fished him out Wednesday morning.

A similar incident happened about eight years ago when a smaller deer was drowned in the same reservoir.

Milton A. Miller, collector of internal revenue, asks us to say that he is not making any rulings in regard to the new tax law before its enactment, neither could he about a matter which has not yet become a law.

FIRST ON OUR HONOR ROLL

This city has suffered its first loss due to the war this week, in the death of Wm. H. Jensen, who died at Camp Lewis from Spanish influenza. The information came in a letter last night to Al Crouch from his son, Clint, who is also in that camp.

"Bill" as he was familiarly known to everyone, came to this section something over a year ago, and was employed by L. P. Branstetter for some time. He came here from Humboldt county, California, where his father and mother, Capt. and Mrs. Peter Jensen, are keepers of the light house at Cape Mendocino, one of the most important on the coast. Bill is also survived by two sisters.

He registered in this county last year, and when his number was called in July went out with a large contingent from Coos county. He had recently been made a corporal in the artillery branch and was making good as a soldier.

Bill was one of the most faithful members of the Coquille Coos Guard before his call and was popular with all the company. He was well liked by everyone and his passing comes as a distinct loss to all who knew him. He was also a member of the local Loyal Order of Moose.

Bandon in Her Usual Role.

Referring to what we said about Bandon people coming into the Coquille district and getting about \$7,000 of subscriptions for the Fourth Liberty Loan which should have been credited to this district the Bandon World says:

Perhaps the Sentinel hasn't heard that the county committee gave Bandon Conlogue's Camp, because the money is deposited in Bandon banks and district quotas are based on bank deposits. If that is "sneaking" it then Bandon is guilty.

No the Sentinel hasn't heard that the county committee did anything of the sort, and after fully investigating the matter we are assured that the committee did not at any time make any change in the boundaries of the various districts after they were established for the War Savings Stamp drive and that Conlogue's Camp was in the Coquille district when Bandon people solicited there during "volunteer" week and has been all through the drive. It was "sneaking" to do what the Bandon people did and the Coquille district and not Bandon district should by all that is just and fair have the credit for the subscriptions made there. As to the Bandon banks, that cuts no ice. Money from Conlogue's camp is deposited in Coquille banks. And if it were true that Coquille enterprises were financed by Portland capital or Bandon enterprises by San Francisco capital, that would be no reason why Portland or San Francisco people should come here and solicit in the Coquille valley.

Death of Mrs. F. C. Stone.

A peculiarly distressing report comes from Bandon. Mrs. F. C. Stone, formerly of this city, had successfully nursed six children through the prevailing influenza, when she came down with the disease herself and succumbed. Her death will be sincerely mourned by her many friends in Coquille, whose sympathy will go out in full measure to the stricken husband and motherless children.

TO RECALL OR NOT

That Is The Problem To Be Solved Some Time Tomorrow.

The recall movement against Commissioner Archie Philip is still hanging by the eyelids as it were, and whether it will be before the voters week after next is still undecided.

District Attorney Hall has given an oral opinion to County Clerk Oddy that if people whose names are on these petitions request it, their names must be stricken from the petitions, and will submit a written opinion as soon as possible. It is said, with what truth we do not know, that Mr. Philip has enough such requests to file to render the recall petitions of no validity, but the Sentinel has not been able to verify this report, and Mr. Philip has the rest of today and until 3:59 tomorrow afternoon to gather such requests and block the wheels with them if he can.

However, if petitions for the withdrawal of names are not filed in sufficient numbers by four o'clock tomorrow afternoon the election notices are being prepared and the recall will be before the people Nov. 3, with Mr. Philip and E. N. Harry as the candidates.

A cursory examination of the petitions filed with County Clerk Oddy, asking for the recall of Commissioner Archie Philip on Monday last, shows that in only 14 of them are the post-office addresses or the residences of the signers given. In the other 28 nothing appears except the names, and in some of them it is evident at a glance that most of the signatures have been written by the same hand.

Here is a copy of the affidavit verifying one of the petitions circulated at the north end of the county:

State of Oregon, County of Coos, ss.—I, G. M. Walker, being first duly sworn, say: I am personally acquainted with all the persons who signed this one sheet of the foregoing petition and I personally know their signatures thereon are genuine; and I believe that their postoffice addresses and residences are correctly stated and that they are qualified as registered electors.

G. M. Walker. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of August 1918.

H. J. Fackle, Notary Public. My commission expires Feb. 19, 1922.

This form appears to be satisfactory and the only defect is that in dating no place is mentioned and the year is given as 118 instead of 1918. That defect would appear to be fatal, and certainly illustrates the carelessness with which petitions have been verified.

A petition from South Slough was verified by a similar form of affidavit, except that the year was correctly given.

All the rest were apparently verified by affidavit before Henry Sengstacken in exactly the following form:

State of Oregon, County of Coos— I. W. L. Walker, being first duly sworn depose and say that I believe all signatures to the foregoing petition of 2 sheets are genuine and that they are legal voters of Coos county, Oregon.—W. L. Walker. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of October, 1918.

Henry Sengstacken, Notary Public for Oregon. My commission expires March 28, 1922.

Oddy's Record as Clerk.

The Sentinel, although not affiliated with the party whose candidate for reelection as county clerk Mr. L. W. Oddy is, feels like testifying to his competency, efficiency and uniform courtesy in that position. The work there is well attended to promptly and accurately and his office assistants are accurate and painstaking. We are unable to see how the office of county clerk, with which so large a percentage of the people of the county have to do business, could be better conducted or the people better served.

In the shake-up given our subscription list by putting it on the cash in advance basis, some mistakes have been unavoidable, but we have endeavored to make them as few as possible. Subscriptions with a November date are now due and should be paid as promptly as possible if papers are not to be missed.