

STOP SPRUCE CUT

Uncle Sam Will Need No More Flying Fighters At The Front.

E. E. Johnson stated yesterday afternoon that he expected to begin cutting cedar next Monday morning. Last Monday the first log was pulled out of the river and started through the new mill, a little less than five months from the day of the fire. Aside from some necessary adjustments of belts, pulleys and machinery, everything worked smoothly and all will be in shape to begin active operation next Monday.

Just what about the ending of the war will have on the lumber market is, of course, problematical, but advice from San Francisco are that it will be strong, and it seems probable that both mills here will have sufficient contracts to keep them running for some time.

Mr. Johnson has given up the idea of running two shifts for the present, the cancellation of all contracts with the Aircraft Bureau of the Spruce division being the cause.

The order from Gen. Dyer's office this week stopping all work on government contracts is a serious blow to many timbermen, who had gone out and purchased stumps on the government's guarantee that rived cedar would be taken by the Aircraft Bureau until next June at a price of \$110 per thousand.

At the time the cancellation order came there were fifty carloads of rived cedar ready for shipment, representing about \$25,000 in Coos county. A new load was waiting at Cedar Point and two partially loaded cars there had to be unloaded by the owners of the cedar.

It is hoped that the government will make readjustments which will permit these timbermen—mill men, loggers and rived cedar men—to come clear on their contracts and that they will not be left to shoulder all their losses alone.

Tuesday night the Sitka Spruce company here received orders from the government spruce production division to stop all work in the production of airplane stock. Their mill has been working principally on government work in this line for months past, and has kept two shifts on the job each producing 75,000 feet a day, making 150,000 feet each 24 hours.

This order has given the company an opportunity to make some needed repairs which have been held in abeyance while every nerve was being strained to supply the material for our air fighting machines. So the mill was shut down this morning for about a week.

When it resumes it has fir contracts to keep it going for a long time, though Mr. Nicolai was not certain that two shifts will be run when they start again.

There are now at the mill about one hundred soldiers of the Spruce Production division, thirty of whom came in Sunday night under the command of Lieut. Brown. Although it is understood that the men of this division are to be demobilized as rapidly as possible and will be sent back to the places where they entered the service to be mustered out, no orders have yet been received here as to the time when they will be entrained for their journey east.

How important a part the Sitka plant here played in the supply of airplane stock for the United States government is apparent from the following which we clip from yesterday's Oregonian:

Spruce and fir production were rapidly approaching the zenith when the countermanding orders were received. Pledged to a goal of 1,000,000 feet per day, the spruce production division would have realized this end not later than next month, it is said. Shipments of clear airplane stock in October totaled far more than 20,000,000 feet, and the gain in productive efficiency was still in progress.

Thirty days' production by the Sitka mill here at 150,000 feet a day would equal 4,500,000 feet in a month, or say one-fifth of the more than 20,000,000 feet produced in the month of October.

Yesterday's casualty list, sent out from Washington, contained the name of Rufus C. Sells, of Elberton, who was reported as missing in action.

Urgent Need For More Money.

Some of the town committees for the Associated War Charities drive have been out this week canvassing their districts, while other have not, the suggestion being openly made that with the war ended there is no need of the contributions. That just the opposite is the case is known by everyone who stops to think how much more leisure the colder boys will have, and how much more entertainment will be needed with the war over.

The government recognizes the urgent need of more funds for these various charities, for when it becomes apparent that the war would end soon, all state headquarters were notified to advise for a 50 per cent over-subscription. In the Coquille district this means that we must raise \$250,000, instead of the \$200,000 original quota.

The following are the captains of the various teams in school district No. 8 and they are expected to have their teams at work when the weather permits:

A. J. Sherwood, M. O. Hawkins, Joe W. Lenoze, C. W. Endicott, Chas. Baxter, R. E. Baker and J. S. Barton.

Mr. H. S. Tuttle, of the city high school, informs us that arrangements are now being made to enable those high school pupils who desire to continue their studies by correspondence to do so, since the reopening of the schools is again postponed.

SERVICE IS VERY POOR

We had a very striking illustration the first of the week of the sort of service the Western Union Telegraph company is giving us here in Coquille.

On Monday afternoon young men from the September registration met here in Coquille to arrive Tuesday morning and go out to Camp Lewis to join the colors. The news of the signing of the armistice in France and the virtual end of the war came on that day. In the afternoon a special train for Portland was a special down here for Mr. Beyers, of the local board, countermanding the instructions, to send these men out. This telegram came in here during the evening about 7:30 we understand, but instead of delivering it, as its importance certainly warranted, or at least apprising Mr. Beyers of its contents by phone, the telegram was placed in the post-office some time that night, so that Mr. Beyers got it with his mail at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, two hours after the boys had started on their journey northward.

We have noted plenty of other innumerable delays in delivering messages here; and we have simply to say now that unless the Western Union can afford us better service it ought not to attempt to do any commercial business here. The force at the depot evidently has too much business to attend to telegrams, and if the Western Union is going to try to handle commercial messages at Coquille, it should establish an up-town office.

We anticipate the answer that there isn't business enough to make an up-town office pay. No, and there never will be as long as we are getting the kind of service that prevails now.

Greater Need for Red Triangle.

Now that their job of beating the Kaiser is over, lots of our men in France are going to become homesick as they never have been before, with the certainty that there are months of waiting before them and nothing worth while to do. They are going to need the comfort and the help the Y. M. C. A. and other similar associations have been giving them more than ever. Think what it would mean to you if you were there yourself to have the kindly ministrations of some one who took an interest in your welfare. And then we are sure if you have not yet done so you will dig up something before the drive ends next Monday to keep up the Red Triangle work overseas.

Most of County Schools Open.

Superintendent Mulkey says all the county schools in this immediate vicinity opened again Monday after a three weeks' quarantine. Among those in the south half of the county which remain closed because the epidemic still prevails in the district are the city schools in Bandon, Coquille and Myrtle Point and those in the Broad-bent, Catching Creek, Bridge, Oak Grove and Riverside districts. The latter is away up on the North Fork.

THIS IS GERMANY'S BITTER PILL

Full Text of the Terms the Huns Had to Accept to Stop the War That Has Been Going Against Them for Months.

Military clauses on western front:

1. Cessation of operations by land and in the air in six hours after the signing of the armistice.
2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, as ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war.
3. Occupation by the allied and United States' forces jointly will keep pace with the evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.
4. Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within 14 days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.
5. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (2000 heavy, 3000 field) 20,000 machine guns, three thousand machine-guns, 2,000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers—twenty D 7s and night bombing machines.) The above to be delivered intact (as they stand) to the allies and the United States troops in the designated condition laid down in the annexed note.
6. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The evacuation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points in 20-kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gertrudshaus and as far as practicable a distance of 50 kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 25 days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.
7. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants, no destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall in no manner be impaired.
8. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 150,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All material taken from the allies shall be returned to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.
9. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or doing acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken, such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc., under penalty of reprisals.
10. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.
11. An immediate repatriation without restriction according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.
12. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.
13. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania, or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontier of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.
14. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructions, prisoners and civilians as well as military agents now on the territory of Russia as defined before 1914 to be recalled.
15. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).
16. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brast-Litovak and of the supplementary treaties.
17. The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the population of those territories or for any other purpose.
18. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.
19. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph 18, with the reservation that any further claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.
20. The following financial conditions are required:
While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit, in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.
21. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.
22. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.
23. Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 100 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other

High Tide Holds Up Sentinel.

Most of its readers will get their Sentinel later than usual this week. It was impossible to go to press until we caught up after the power came on.

The Ban Not Yet Lifted.

The members of the school board, Mayor Johnson and County Health Officer Richmond held a meeting in the latter's office last night at which time it was decided not to open the Coquille city schools for another week at least.

More than that the mayor has instructed the police to permit no congregating on the streets nor in the lobby of the postoffice.

Both doctors here report new cases every day and it was deemed unwise to lift the ban when there is so much flu in town as there is now. If the schools were opened and the children permitted to assemble in their class rooms it is doubtful if the physicians could handle the epidemic which would probably result.

COKE LOSES FOR JUDGE

The Sentinel very much regrets to have to announce the defeat of Judge John S. Coke, of this county, as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of the state. We all thought that the contest lay between him and the present incumbent, Conrad P. Olson, of Portland, who was appointed by Governor Withycombe to fill the vacancy caused by Justice Moore's death, and as Coke was easily leading when we went to press last week he appeared to be a sure winner.

The trouble was that when the republican vote was divided among three candidates and the democrats concentrated on Judge Bennett the unexpected happened as is often the case in Oregon.

With the returns in from every county except Grant, Bennett is about 600 ahead of Coke, and at the same time leads Olson by 2166. This shows that as against Coke, Olson had no show at all, Coke's lead being about 1600 votes. If the republican contest for this position could have been settled at the primary Coke would almost certainly have been elected.

As it is while we would have been glad to have seen Judge Coke elevated to the Supreme bench, we can at the same time console ourselves with the reflection that it is a good thing for Coos county and this judicial district to have him remain on the circuit bench. There is very little probability that the place would have been filled by the appointment of a judge who would have come anywhere near possessing Coke's qualifications. Judge Coke is eminently safe and sane and not only by his ability and experience, but also by his urbanity and level headedness commends himself to all who know him as a model judge.

Wasting Money In Dredging.

The government dredge is at work on the Strang shoal, three miles below town, and those who know the river best say that the attempt to dig a new channel there entirely apart from the one dredged three years ago is an utter waste of money. It is strange that outside engineers will go right at a job of this kind as if they could make the river take just what channel they pleased, without trying to learn about it from those who have watched its ways for years. The money Uncle Sam has to spend on this stream ought to be used so as to do some good.

Rest of Beckett Booze Spilled.

The rest of that Beckett booze which has been confined so long in the city jail was poured out Saturday night and went down the sewer towards the river. We have heard of no arrests as yet for the larceny of the portion that was stolen last week, although a good many people are sure they know who cut these iron bars in the jail to get at it; and its effects have been palpably in evidence since.

Rest Wrappers and Trogans Sign at the Sentinel Office.

Send the Sentinel to eastern friends Calling Cards, 100 for \$1.00.

DEATH TAKES TWO

Matthew Kerrigan Passes Away Sunday and R. H. Haskin This Morning.

Last Sunday Matthew Kerrigan, one of our most venerable citizens, who has been in failing health for several years, and confined to the house since last February, passed away.

His funeral services were conducted by the Odd Fellows Lodge here, of which he was a member, at their cemetery at 1:30 p. m. yesterday. Rev. James E. Conder, of the Federated church, acting as chaplain.

Mr. Kerrigan was 83 years of age the 26th of last month. He was born in New Brunswick, but moved over to Maine with his parents while he was a small lad. He left there when he was nineteen to come west and engage in mining, a business which he followed until he settled in Coos county thirty-three years ago.

He was a prospector and miner in California, Montana, Idaho, Eastern Oregon and the Gorteyn country in British Columbia, meeting with more than the average success. He used to talk very interestingly of his experiences and his many ups and downs in the Rocky mountain regions, and the story of his life would have made a wonderfully interesting book.

He went first to California on coming west and about 1835 was united in marriage to Mary E. Walsh in Humboldt county in that state. To this union five children were born all of whom survive him. Besides John, the youngest, who has cared for him here in his declining years they are: Roy, who followed his father's occupation and who when last heard from was at Nome, Alaska.

Fred, who is now living at Powers, and has one child, his eldest having been buried here a week ago.

Miss Nellie, who is teaching school at Mariposa, California.

Thomas Matthew, who is with the boys "over there," having enlisted at Portland where he was practicing law, and who distinguished himself in action and once suffered a wound in his foot.

Mrs. Kerrigan died at Salem fifteen years ago.

The subject of this sketch was a man of heroic mould, and working in the vanguard of civilization in the most rugged regions of the continent deserves recognition as one of the "empire builders" who laid the foundations of the states of the Pacific northwest.

He was a man universally respected for his rugged honesty and sincerity, virtues that usually reward those who live near to nature.

Victim of Spanish Influenza

At three o'clock this morning B. H. Haskin, another of our oldest residents, breathed his last, after an illness of two weeks with Spanish influenza. He was one of the members of the G. A. R. here and has lived in Coos county over forty years, having settled on the North Fork in June, 1877.

Benoni Harris Haskin was born in Fulton county, Iowa, Aug. 15, 1841, and his age today was exactly 77 years and three months. He married Roxie A. Clayton March 23, 1857, and to this union seven children were born, Walter C., Lola M., Bertha L., Viola B., Edna E., Zettie O., and Fay Lee.

During the war for the Union Mr. Haskin was engaged as a teamster and in the Vicksburg campaign he was run over by an army wagon loaded with ammunition and suffered very severe injuries from which he never fully recovered, though he was engaged in farming in this county for many years.

So far as we know he is the first victim of the prevailing epidemic in the Coquille district.

As we go to press the arrangements for his funeral have not yet been made.

Can't You Give Something?

The Maude Booth Home at Portland, one of our state's noble charities, solicits contributions of apples, potatoes and other vegetables from those who can spare out of their abundance. Between Thanksgiving and Christmas the Southern Pacific will furnish free transportation for all such donations. The address of the Maude Booth Home is No. 12 East 7th St., Portland, Ore.