

The Sentinel

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

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OFFICE, NORTH END OF B STREET
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With 1000 children of school age, as shown by the recent census North Bend becomes a first class district.

Do you imagine that even Roosevelt himself could have made the humble pie the Huns had to eat last Sunday any humbler?

Marshall Foch has proved himself the supreme military genius of the world war. His place in history is assured. He will rank among the greatest captains of all the ages.

Victory has come and with it the necessity for using "Victory" bread ceases. That wasn't bread to be eaten after victory, but rather the eating of which was necessary to secure victory.

Now that the war is ended the United States can begin to take stock and form an idea of what it will cost us and how great a national debt we shall be carrying so long as those of us who are old may live.

How still it must seem over in Europe now in those regions where the thunder of cannon has been incessant for four years. We wonder if in those sections the present generations will ever enjoy the firing of a salute.

The United States has been financing war for a year and a half and now it has got to finance peace. This means that early next year, soon after the last payments have been made on the Fourth Liberty Loan in January the Fifth or Peace Liberty Loan will be launched.

In the Fourth Liberty Loan the Southern Pacific was first among all roads having 20,000 or more of men employed, as it also was in the Third Loan. The total subscriptions by the employes of this line aggregated \$6,369,350, an average of \$189 each for its 46,735 people.

It doesn't seem as if the authors of the armistice proposals whose acceptance by Germany ended the war could have forgotten anything that ought to have been stipulated in it. If they did though, it can be put into the peace treaties which are of course being sketched at this time.

Germany was the bully and high-wayman of the world. He has been beaten and disarmed and will restore his loot and pay for his depredations. He was the worst and is the last of a long line of freebooters and assassins. The world will be too well policed hereafter for another of that ilk to get a start.

If the Bolsheviki should get the upper hand in the transition period, following the Kaiser's abdication in Germany, and the United States should have to take the reins and preserve order, we see the hope expressed that President Wilson won't ride a free horse to death by appointing Mr. McAdoo as the Kaiser's successor—though he would fill the bill all right.

Don't sell your Liberty Loan bonds. They are drawing four and a quarter per cent interest, and financiers predict that within a year now that peace has been assured, they will appreciate as much as six per cent in value. That will mean a ten per cent income from them in the next twelve months, \$10 on each hundred, or \$100 on each thousand. It will sure pay to hold them.

The Sentinel can't attempt to give very much general news, but when it comes to a historical document like the armistice terms given to Germany, a document that scholars will be studying all over the world a thou-

sand years hence, we would not wonder the inclination to present it to our readers in full. Some paper containing it ought to be laid aside and preserved in every home.

The end of the war is felt quickly in our food regulations. Word came Wednesday from the food administration at Washington that no more substitutes were required to be bought when we get wheat flour. Also that the sugar ration was to be raised from three pounds per person to four. That is enough for any normal appetite and ought to be ample for some Christmas candy. The release from the strain and tension of war conditions is beginning to be felt in many ways.

Tuesday night the mail train from Portland arrived just before midnight about four hours late. The delay was caused by a car of lumber getting off the track at Millington.

The number and complexity of the problems that will come before the peace conference for decision leads some people to predict that it will have to sit for two years before the new map of Europe is finally drawn. It will certainly have a task of almost incredible magnitude before it; and yet the German rulers talk as if everything ought to be settled in about ten days.

The official casualty list of the American expeditionary forces in France last Monday totalled 23,206 of whom just about half had been killed in action, 397 had been lost at sea and 10,993 died of wounds, disease and accident. It cannot be assumed, however, that all these deaths are chargeable to the war. Some of these men would have died had they remained at home. If that number had been only one in a hundred of the million men we assume our force over there has averaged for nearly a year past it would have totalled ten thousand, or about 40 per cent of the number who have sacrificed their lives that we might enjoy a free world.

Talking about a "League to Enforce Peace," we can imagine nothing superior to the league of free nations of whose armies General Foch has been the supreme commander and for whom Woodrow Wilson has been the principal spokesman. This league consist of the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Portugal and ten or fifteen other nations, which went to war to secure peace for the world and whose efforts have been crowned with glorious success. We believe this league will be maintained, that it will always prove invincible and that after a proper period of probation even our late enemies may safely be admitted.

The suggestion that November 11, the day on which the world war ended, be made a world thanksgiving day, for all the years to come in which civilization shall endure on this planet, has much to commend it. Whether the desirability of having this festival always come on Thursday will outweigh the arguments in favor of a change we do not yet know, but the question can be threshed out during the coming twelve months. This year Thursday, November 23, will undoubtedly be the day we shall be called upon to give thanks for our blessings—the greatest of which we count the overthrow of the German menace to civilization and the end of the most deadly and most costly war the world has ever seen.

There is another side to the substitute proposition that strikes the dealers, both wholesale and retail, as rankly unjust. They are all stocked up with substitutes of a dozen sorts, purchased at high prices, and this new rule will practically do away with the demand for them. They did not purchase these substitutes of their own volition. The government compelled them to do so to secure the twenty per cent substitutes if they were going to sell any wheat flour at all, and they couldn't do business without selling flour. It was certainly very inconsiderate and thoughtless of the government officials to change the flour rule without giving the dealers a reasonable time to unload their supplies along that line. This would have harmed no one, for the substitutes would have been used as they have been. Now they will find but scanty sale and all the dealers will probably lose on them.

We note that the bill to make an unreasonable reduction in the publication fee for legal notices was carried by the Portland vote, there being a majority against it in the rest of the state. The people who live in the rural districts didn't want to be unfair to the papers of their own section, but we have slight reason to hope that the inadequate fees provided by the new bill will ever be raised. The newspapers have been getting it in the neck from every direction since the war began, lots of their income being cut off by the government operation and control of various industries, like the railroad business and the grocery busi-

ness. At the same time the government has been financing them substantially for all their expenses and subsidies, and while in all other lines of business, with hardly an exception, profits have gone up from 50 to 100 per cent, very few newspapers have taken advantage of war time conditions and advanced their subscription rates.

Nearly thirty-five million dollars of war risk insurance for sea soldiers has been written during the past year—that is from Oct. 6, 1915, when the war risk act became a law to Oct. 6 this year—says Secretary McAdoo. This is approximately as much ordinary life insurance as was outstanding with all the life insurance companies in the world at the beginning of the year. Our soldiers and sailors are more than 90 per cent insured and applications for this kind of insurance have been coming in this fall at the rate of a billion dollars of insurance a week.

Mr. McAdoo says he thinks the U. S. Bureau of War Risk Insurance is perhaps the largest business unit in the world. A year ago this organization consisted of twenty persons working in the basement of the treasury department. It has grown until it now has a working force of 15,000 employees and occupies thirteen buildings in the city of Washington.

MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES.

The elections last week gave the republicans a majority in both houses of congress—about 35 in the house and two in the senate. The house majority is ample but the senate is not uncomformably close, especially when it is recalled that those near traitors, LaFollette and his understudy, Gronna, of North Dakota, have to be counted to make it. Without these unpatriotic and unreliable sinners the senate stands tied, leaving Vice President Marshall the casting vote.

More important than whether the senate is republican or democratic is the question whether there are enough progressives in both parties to constitute a majority. A staid republican is as much of a nuisance and an obstacle to progress as a standpat democrat, though since the war began there have been on patriotic issues more slacks in the democratic majority than in the republican minority.

Questions of getting back to peace conditions and of reconstruction abroad will be the most important ones before the new congress and we hope to see a majority of both parties taking broad patriotic and progressive views on these subjects.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

The four Liberty Loans thus far total about 17 billions. It is safe to say that before we slow down in expenditures to the point where government expenditures can be paid by taxes there will have to be a five billion dollars more of bonds sold, making 22 billions in all. Estimating our national wealth at 250 billion, our national debt will be just eight and eight-tenths per cent of that amount. In other words the United States has mortgaged itself to the extent of \$88 on each \$1,000 worth of property in the country.

With what we shall raise by taxes this war will no doubt cost the United States 35 billions of dollars by the time we are through with it. Not all of this has been lost for billions of it has been paid to our own people. Besides this, 8 billion dollars or more than a third of the amount, has been advanced to the nations associated with us in the war, some part of which will probably be repaid; as we can hardly expect that Great Britain will be willing to accept her part as a donation; and we feel sure that what Russia has received she will not only be able but will be compelled to pay.

However, this war has been worth all it cost to us. Had we allowed the entente allies to be beaten we should without doubt have been compelled to fight a triumphant Germany on our own soil, and that might have cost us millions of lives and half of all our property. On the money side by expending 35 billions we have without doubt saved 150 billions.

SOWING AND REAPING.

After the Germans took Paris in 1870 they fined France a billion dollars and took away Alsace and Lorraine as their reward for making war on her. Now those same Germans must give back the stolen French provinces and pay perhaps ten billions indemnity for the damage they have inflicted and the property they have stolen in France. "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword."

Those declarations of the old Bible are everlastingly true. So it is been through all the ages. And it is no less true that "He that soweth the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption," and also that "He that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting."

These things are just as true as it is that he who sows wheat shall reap wheat and he who sows cheat shall

reap cheat. It is not that the good seed sown and the evil are punished by an arbitrary power. No man ever sows a good or evil seed without adding nothing what is causing his harvest, in a very real sense he man sows his own fate. He simply does something that brings will to himself. That is the real law. Not that he shall be punished if he does wrong but that he shall invariably reap what he sows. It doesn't require any arbitrary act of the Supreme Being to punish me if I disregard the law of gravity by stepping off a high building. Gravity is a good law for me, as it holds me to the earth and makes it safe for me to move about; but if I disregard it by taking a hundred-foot jump, I shall pay the forfeit with my life. All great laws are of this kind; we don't break them but they break us if we disregard them. We must live in harmony with law instead of in discord with it if we want to live comfortably and happily.

WE MUST STILL SAVE.

Don't think for a moment that the end of the world war means a return to the conditions that prevailed in the summer of 1914. There is just as much need of saving now as there was six weeks ago. The shortage of food is growing more acute. Germany and Austria-Hungary and Russia are going to suffer gaunt famines this winter if we don't feed them. Every source of food supply will be strained to the utmost until next year's crops are harvested. It is everyone's duty to save and economize in every possible way just as much now as it was while war still raged. Don't ask that people shall be kept from necessary work in order to make knick knacks for you. Don't buy what you want, only what you absolutely need—what you must have. Every one who has to work in providing you with superfluous, is kept away from working to supply the people of Europe with the things they must have or suffer if you insist on having more dresses and lingerie than you can wear it means that some poor woman in Europe will find it hard to get clothing enough to cover her nakedness, let alone keeping comfortable. Save all you can, buy as little as possible; loan all you can to the government when the next Liberty Loan drive comes and give all you can for the relief of the men, women and children in Europe, who are homeless, homeless, hungry and half clothed. There never has been a time when the admonition to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and succor the suffering could come home to us in this Christian land with such force as it does today.

As President Wilson says we are feeding at a common table with our allies—and we must begin to spare something for our starving enemies. Everything that we buy now that we can get along without means that somewhere on this round globe some one else has to go without things he direly needs.

Now that men have stopped killing each other and millions will go back to tilling the soil and supplying the world's needs the outlook for the years to come is growing brighter. But this won't add a bushel or a pound to the crops of 1918 and it will be months before clothing and shelter for those in direct need can be furnished in adequate measure.

So let us buy only necessities and save and lend a hand. In so doing we shall be laying up treasure in heaven.

Six teachers employed in the Marshfield schools are doing excellent work in the Mercy hospital of North Bend during the epidemic which has closed the schools all over the state. Three of the ladies are Miss Purdy, Stalley and Miss Newell. This is certainly commendable and their help is appreciated by the many patients.—Coos Bay Harbor.

Remember that in subscribing for the Sentinel for \$1.50 a year you can get the Oregon Farmer in addition by paying only 15 cents more.

Send the Sentinel to eastern friends

BACK GIVES OUT.

Pleats of Coquille Readers Have This Experience.

You tax the kidneys—overwork them— They can't keep up the continual strain. The back may give out—it may ache and pain; Urinary troubles may set in. Don't wait longer—take Doan's Kidney Pills. Residents of this vicinity endorse them.

Can Coquille people doubt the following evidence? William A. Lewis, 1151 Harvard Ave., Roseburg, Ore., says: "I have been troubled more or less by kidney disorder ever since the Civil War. I often get pains across my kidneys and at times I can hardly straighten. My kidneys also act very irregularly. Whenever I have this trouble I use Doan's Kidney Pills and it requires only a box or two to fix me up in fine shape."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Lewis had. Foster-McBee Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

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