

# The Sentinel

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

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OFFICE, NORTH END OF B STREET

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If Coos county is to collect some nine thousand dollars from those three newspaper publishers it will have to do better than the winners in those recent libel suits against a Coos Bay paper. Getting a judgment and collecting it are two separate and distinct processes of law, the latter sometimes being the more difficult—Bandon World.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have succeeded in getting the legislature to make Washington's birthday, February 22, a school holiday again, with a patriotic program in the morning. This year that day falls on Saturday, but the D. A. R. are trying to have black wickets of the Mount Vernon strain planted in the yards of every school in Oregon.

Everything has to have a "Drive" now. Beginning next Monday and ending Saturday, March 1, comes the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition Drive in rural Oregon to raise \$125,000, which Portland is expected to match a couple of weeks later with as much more. Coos county's "quota" is fixed at \$3,000, and L. J. Simpson is the county chairman.

If any reader of the Sentinel feels aggrieved at anything that appears in its columns or thinks an injustice has been done him by anything we have said, we want it fully understood that he will have fair play by being given an opportunity to make a reply temperately expressed, and we are inclined to stretch a point in that regard, and allow very free criticism of our utterances. We mean to play fair.

The solons at Salem relax once in a while. As evidence read the following dispatch dated last Monday: Representative Roman recently introduced a bill to prohibit shooting game birds from an aeroplane. The game committee took it seriously and brought in a favorable report, amending it to prohibit the catching of clams, crabs and trout by use of a submarine. Chairman McFarland of the committee secured adoption of the report and the bill will go on the calendar.

We are living in a new world. The indications are plentiful that this is true. Only the blind man can fail to see that tomorrow is big with possibilities of which a few years ago we dreamed. One of the indications is the appointment of an interallied air commission to consider the political and commercial questions involved in the occupation of man's new domain. This is pioneer work in an age when we had thought the pioneering was at an end. There are no precedents to guide, and the problems are complex. What a vista it opens for imagination—Rocky Mountain News.

Notwithstanding the very general protest of the farmers against the daylight saving law there seems scarcely any probability that it will be repealed before Congress adjourns on March 3, a week from next Monday. And if it is not, the clocks will all have to be turned up at 2 a. m. Sunday, March 30, five weeks from next Sunday. And it doesn't get daylight now until after 6. Even on the winter schedule here in Coos county we are about 20 minutes ahead of sun time, so that we will be an hour and twenty minutes ahead of old Father Time all summer again.

The summary of the assessment rolls for 1918 with the valuations of each school district, road district, port district and city in the county elsewhere published will certainly prove of interest to every tax payer in Coos county. In addition to this you will find there the rate and amount of tax for the state and county and each of the districts and cities. So that one has only to know the number of his school and road district, port district and city and the valuation of his property, to be able to figure out the amount of his taxes or check up the figures he receives from the sheriff.

There are besides, summaries of the equalized valuations for 1918 and the year's budget. These show a total valuation of \$27,223,538, by far the greatest in the history of the county, and total taxes to collect, \$846,166.91,

which is \$44,861.55 in excess of last year's levy. The valuation is \$7,320,202 greater this year than for 1917.

Secretary Glass, of the treasury department at Washington, says there is nothing "to" the story that enough money has been saved since the armistice was signed to make another Liberty Loan unnecessary. On the contrary, he declares that all the money raised in the first four Liberty Loans had been spent by the eleventh of last November and that Uncle Sam is short again and getting temporary accommodations from the banks in anticipation of the Victory Loan drive in April, when it is expected his nephews and nieces will chip in and tide him over the cost of getting our boys home and going back to a peace basis.

### A LONG LOOK AHEAD.

We often hear it said that our state and national governments spend a great deal more money to preserve the lives of cattle and hogs and to stay the ravages of the diseases that affect the herds than they do to maintain the health of human beings. The worst thing about such statements is that they are undeniably true.

The writer remembers when attending the meetings of the convention that framed the Oklahoma state constitution about ten years ago, having suggested to some of the members that they ought to provide a department of public health for the benefit of human beings. Our suggestion, however, fell on deaf ears, and aroused not a ripple of interest in minds intent on other problems of far less importance.

Last year the appointment of a public health nurse in Coos county was one of the best possible moves in the direction of spending public funds to keep people well as well as help the sick. When any one gets very sick it is the rule to call the doctor, but to spend money to keep people well is rarely thought of, except in the way of sanitary precautions against epidemics.

One of the most heartening things we have ever heard along this line is the following from a recent bulletin issued by the National City Bank of New York. It tells about the recent disposition of three vast estates in this country in lines of public service, and has this to say about that of Joseph R. de Lamar, who died recently, a resident of New York City. He was a native of Holland and as a boy ran away from home and struck out into the world as a seaman before the mast. He came to this country penniless, but amassed a large fortune, chiefly in mining operations, although he was successful in many lines of investment. He bequeathed \$10,000,000 to be divided between the medical schools of Columbia, Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities, the object being set forth in the following clause of the will:

"For the study and teaching of the origin of human disease and the prevention thereof; for the study and teaching of dietetics, and of the effect of different food and diets on the human system, and how to conserve health by the proper food and diet, and in connection with the foregoing purposes to establish and maintain fellowships, instructorships, scholarships, and professorships; to construct, maintain, and equip laboratories, clinics, dispensaries, and other places for such study and research and to provide proper housing of same; to publish and disseminate the results of such study and research, not only in scientific journals and for physicians and scientists, but also, and this I especially enjoin on the legatees, by popular publications, public lectures, and other appropriate methods to give to the people of the United States generally the knowledge concerning the prevention of sickness and disease, and also concerning the conservation of health by proper food and diet."

If Mr. de Lamar's example is followed by a few dozen more multimillionaires, we should certainly like to be living half a century hence, or at least be able from another sphere of existence to see what results unlimited expenditures to keep people well and teach them to live sanely and wholesomely would have in making a new earth wherein dwelt righteousness. Of course, all right living is righteousness. There is nothing esoteric or occult about doing right or being righteous. It is simply to know what is best and to do it. And it will be a great thing to learn all that can be learned about living wholesome living—and profit by it.

### BOND ISSUES ALL FAVORED.

By a vote of 51 to 5 the house of representatives at Salem on Tuesday passed the big ten million dollar road bonding bill; and it is not thought there will be much opposition in the senate. The bill carries an emergency clause, and so will not be subject to a referendum. For good measure the house next day passed unanimously the Roosevelt Memorial Highway bill appropriating \$2,500,000 for a coast highway from Astoria to the

California line, provided the Federal government appropriates a like amount. As the total allotted at Washington by a bill which was just passed the senate to be expended on highways in Oregon is \$4,330,944, for the next three years, the prospects for the building of this road are brightening. It will extend the entire length of Coos county, a distance of about 50 miles and will probably keep close to the coast from Lakeside to Coos Bay and touch Empire, Sunset Bay, the Seven Devils and Bandon.

The five million dollars may not be enough to complete this road, but if that amount becomes available there need be no doubt but that the rest will be forthcoming when it is needed. It will make western Oregon one of the great resorts of the nation and probably the main road between Portland and San Francisco. Coos county will need to get busy on the Coquille-Bandon road when work starts on the Roosevelt highway.

### Representative Thrift Explains.

The following extracts from a personal letter from Hon. T. J. Thrift to the editor of the Sentinel is published with Mr. Thrift's consent. It bears date at the Capital Feb. 18:

"In the last issue of the Sentinel, I noticed an article which stated that Thrift had got in wrong in regard to voting on the anti-I. W. W. bill. While I do not wish to apologize for the manner in which I voted upon the bill in question, yet, I think, for the benefit of my constituents, it would be well for me to explain my position in the matter.

"I feel that, between the laws of the state of Oregon and the federal laws of the United States already in force, there are ample means to punish all unloyal citizens without the necessity of incumbering our statute books with further legislation on the subject.

"As to my own loyalty to the Government, I shall leave that matter entirely to the people of Coos county by whom I am known, but shall add, for the information of those by whom I am not known that, when the recent war with Germany was declared by the United States, I was too old to go to the front and fight but, as I thought it was my duty as a citizen of this country to assist it in every way possible to bring the war to a speedy termination, I went to work in the spruce mills to help produce material for aeroplanes and ships. Furthermore, two of my sons were in the service of the Government, one of them voluntarily enlisted, largely upon my advice.

"Under the circumstances, I feel, without boasting, that I have done as much for this country in its recent struggle and, at all times, have been as loyal to its principles as any other citizen in my station in life. I could have taken up work less laborious than that of the spruce mills but felt that the government needed every ounce of strength possible, in every direction, in its undertaking to down the Huns.

"While I can readily appreciate the fact that, at times, my views on various questions coming before the legislature may differ from those held by some of my constituents, yet I am at all times open to conviction and shall cast my vote on all measures coming before the House, to the best interest of Coos county and the state at large, as I see it."

In reference to the above, it appears to us that Bolshevism and I. W. W. syndicalism, which are very nearly akin and would result in the same conditions, might easily become as great a menace to American institutions as did Prussianism. Because other clubs are available for controlling this anarchistic movement, we should consider it no reason for failing to grasp as effective a one as was offered by the bill which Mr. Thrift opposed. We voted for Mr. Thrift because we believed he would stand for all measures intended to protect our institutions and civilization. So we were disappointed that he did not see the desirability of such a law as we did. All of his constituents with whom we have talked about this matter feel the same way—and they were men who also voted for Mr. Thrift.

Having been ourselves in a similar position to that occupied by Mr. Thrift we recognize the impossibility of consulting with a representative's constituents in regard to most bills on which he is called to vote, and cannot blame him for exercising his best judgment in regard to matters before the legislature. The very fact, however, that his name is in the latter part of the alphabet rendered it possible for him to know that the members were practically unanimous for the bill, and might have led him to seriously question whether he was representing the people of Coos county in opposing it.

### Violin Teaching

I will accept a limited number of pupils in violin, Conservatory Method. Especial attention to tone production. For particulars see Mr. Geo. O. Leach. W. Zimmer.

### WHEN OUR UNCLE STEPPED IN.

Kaiser Bill unchallenged,  
"Leaped into the ring;  
Trained down to perfection,  
His arms began to swing.

He knocked out poor Belgium  
And took a swing at France,  
Took a "poke" at Johnny Bull,  
Just to keep up his advance.

Russia came a bounding in  
To help the others out—  
She stopped a swing from Kaiser Bill  
Right square dab on the snout.

She didn't stop to linger  
But leaped out of the ring;  
Though she was big and husky  
She couldn't stand that "bing."

Belgium, France and England  
Though they were groggy still,  
Put their backs together  
To keep off Kaiser Bill.

Though he was big and husky  
And trained to fighting trim,  
It was hard to land a knockout,  
For they were full of vim.

Though in untrained condition  
They could hardly stand the strain,  
And as they took his punches  
Their faces showed the pain.

Bill saw he had them going  
And swelled up at the deed,  
He shouted to the audience,  
"Come in, I'll show you speed."

The audience was old Uncle Sam,  
He was lean and tall,  
The Kaiser had it figured out  
Just how hard that he would fall.

Our dear old Uncle climbed right in,  
With a grin from ear to ear,  
And as he calmly pulled his coat  
His face expressed no fear.

Bill, he rushed old Sammy,  
And swung madly for his chin;  
But our Uncle quickly sidestepped  
And caved old Bill's ribs in.

The Kaiser tried to retreat,  
But our Uncle was so near,  
He knocked the helmet from his head  
And landed on his ear.

With cries of pain and anger  
Bill fell on the floor,  
"Gott, he has deserted me,  
I cannot fight no more."

Our Uncle Sam is some man—  
He's a man of might;  
His hat is always in the ring,  
When he is in the right.

—Lans Leneve.

### Leprosy Rare in U. S.

Leprosy isn't very common in the United States and cases where it is contracted in this country are so rare as to be negligible. In the South Seas, though, it is as common as it is used to be in the Holy Land, and those who visit that far away section of the world run big risks. The following is a Philadelphia press dispatch of recent date:

A widely known woman has been isolated to a hut at the Municipal hospital, suffering from leprosy. The woman, whose identity is guarded, contracted the disease while on a pleasure trip to some islands in the Pacific recently. She is absolutely cut off from the outside world, but an effort may be made to install a telephone in the hut so she may communicate with friends.

### Notice to Tobacco Dealers

The pending revenue bill will no doubt be passed before the middle of February. All dealers in cigars, tobacco and cigarettes must ascertain the date of the passage of the Act and inventory their stock before commencing business on the next day thereafter.

Arrangements have been made to have the inventory blanks in the hands of Postmasters in most places and they may be obtained there. In case dealers do not receive an inventory blank in time, they should list their stock and write to Milton A. Miller, Collector of Internal Revenue, Portland, Ore., for proper blank.

V. R. Wilson, Optician and Optometrist, will be at his office on Taylor street, Coquille, every day in the week. Glasses fitted. Optical repairs done neatly and quickly and broken lenses duplicated.

### A TWICE-TOLD TALE

One of Interest to Our Readers. Good news bears repeating, and when it is confirmed after a long lapse of time, even if we hesitated to believe it at first hearing, we feel secure in accepting its truth now. The following experience of a Roseburg woman is confirmed after five years.

Mrs. E. D. Neely, 859 Miller St., Roseburg, Ore., says: "When my back and kidneys have bothered me and I have felt run down Doan's Kidney Pills have always quickly set me right." (Statement given February 24, 1913.)

On March 23, 1916, Mrs. Neely said: "We are never without a box of Doan's Kidney Pills in the house. I haven't found anything as good for kidney trouble as Doan's. Whenever I hear anyone complaining of kidney ailments I advise them to take Doan's Kidney Pills." Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Neely had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

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