

# The Sentinel

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

Subscription Rates  
One Year ..... \$2.00  
Six Months ..... 1.00  
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Office Corner Second and Taylor Sts.  
Entered as the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

### WHY FEAR THEM?

It looks to us as if our friend Chapman, of the Oregon Voter, must be suffering from a bad fit of the blues. At the end of an article entitled, "War With Japan," he says:

In fact, our only hope here in Oregon of not seeing our Oregon country pass into Japanese military control for a long period is in the preparedness of our government to cope with Japan. No one anticipates that war will develop within the next five or ten years, while the veterans of the world war are still fresh from training. But 20 or 30 years from now, when our children are grown up and in possession of our homes, the situation will not be favorable for the United States unless we have kept up our preparedness. A pacifist spirit, then again will be in full fashion. The politicians will cater to it. Only by fostering a determined nationalism can this spirit be coped with and the country maintained in a condition of military and naval preparedness that will enable us to define to Japan a reasonable policy to safeguard our own agricultural districts from Japanese invasion. And in the absence of that policy, friction will occasion war during the early part of which this state with our farms and homes and cities will be in the military possession of a strong and virile enemy.

As an antidote for Brother Chapman's pessimism we suggest that he read, mark and inwardly digest some of the recent articles on Lewisite, going the rounds of the press. To suppose that any nation on earth is going to be famous enough to attack the United States, after the manifestation of our prowess that has been given during the world war is absurd enough, but to imagine for a moment that Japan or any other power is going to awake such a sleeping giant as Uncle Sam and set him to manufacturing more Lewisite to take the place of what he dumped in mid ocean hundreds of fathoms deep, is to suppose that some nation is courting destruction. If any people desire the fate of being wiped off the face of the earth—snuffed out like a candle—there is no quicker or more certain way to than to begin to really start trouble with this country.

To our own thinking, so far as living in peace and freedom from foreign attack, the general knowledge that we have such a club as that behind the door will be all sufficient. We could make enough Lewisite in a month to depopulate Japan. We are disposed only to be helpful to the world, and we hope and believe we will soon enter the league of nations to enforce peace, but so far as protecting our own shores—the Oregon coast as well as the Eastern littoral—we have no occasion for a moment's anxiety. We've got invasion insurance of a kind that no other country on earth has. We haven't been up against the worst that Germany could offer without learning a few things that are going to stand us in good stead for ages to come.

The story of Lewisite is a story to conjure with. There is nothing like it in all the fabled genii and their incantations. No convulsion of Nature, not even the destruction of Senacherib's host, even, compared with the potency of this gas in destroying human life. God grant that we may never have occasion to administer this lethal dose to any enemy who courts destruction by attacking us.

### STRIKES ALL FAIL

With the return of competitive conditions after the armistice organized labor on the Pacific Coast began to lose ground and continued throughout 1919 to recede from the dominant position it attained during the war. It lost the Puget Sound shipyard strike in February; it lost the Los Angeles shipyard and railroad strikes in September; it lost the Nevada mining strike; it lost the Tacoma printers' strike; it lost the coast-wide tailors'

and the inland strikers; it lost the Oakland and Denver car strikers; it lost the Seattle general strike; it lost the San Francisco stevedores' strike and it seemed to lose the San Francisco and Tacoma shipyard and metal workers' strikes at the time of writing. Whereas in 1919 the mere threat to strike immediately brought federal officials who ordered the employers to yield so as to avert any stoppage in war production, the public paying the bill, in 1919 governmental pressure was absent, the Government no longer paid the increased wage costs and the strikes were bitterly fought.

Organized labor lost every important strike in the Far West during 1919, and it lost the strikes because public opinion was against the strikers. Public opinion was adverse because in most instances the strikes were engineered by headstrong, radical minorities which drove an unwilling or apathetic majority into the conflict.—January Sunset.

Heretofore, we have always expected the week after Christmas to be a dull week in the newspaper business. In fact, we remember one year in which the only holiday we got, was that week, when we took a trip away down to the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, expecting to find a land of palms and roses and summer airs. What was our surprise as we rode into that city to see all the pools in the street covered with ice and to experience as chilly weather sailing across the bay as we had left up in Kansas.

We started out, however, to say that business hasn't slacked up one little bit since Christmas and our advertisers are demanding just as much space the week after Christmas as they did the week before.

At Louisville 1600 freight cars were assembled when a supreme court opinion against war time prohibition was expected, ready to start a flood of booze east, west, north and south. But when the decision came, instead of turning a wheel the brakes went on those cars to stay. For the chance that Congress will stop its flood of gab long enough to approve the peace treaty and end war laws in the eleven days between the time it will reconvene and the time constitutional prohibition goes into effect January 16, is even more remote than was the probability that Professor Fort's prediction would come true and the world go out in eternal night.

We have had some wonderful Oregon weather during the past week. Tuesday and Thursday were delightful day, just like spring, that made winter here seem a fairyland. Of course, we have had none of the extreme cold weather like that experienced in the Willamette valley and at Salem a couple of weeks, but even at the worst the mercury only dropped to 18 above zero in this valley and we had an inch or two of snow on the ground one morning. Still it was a big change from that to the 70 degrees which was the open air temperature here Tuesday noon with genial sunshine.

Most readers and all printers will notice the changed appearance of the Sentinel this week. The change is not expected to be permanent, however, and is only made now because the matrices of one of the letters in the type commonly used have all at once become so badly worn that their use became extremely difficult. So pending the arrival of new ones we have substituted 10-point for 8, a change which is far from improving the appearance of the paper.

Two thousand women at Lincoln, Nebr., decided that eggs were too high at 85 cents a dozen and said they would cut them out for cake and everything else until prices came down. The next day the eggs could be bought for 55 cents.

### A Good Suggestion

Mr. Editor: Allow a taxpayer to say a few words about the coming bonding question. Wouldn't it only be a just and fair proposition to give the said taxpayer a chance to invest his money in those road bonds, instead of selling them to a bonding house, which is the usual way of raising money. The amount of one million dollars cannot be spent in one season, as a good share of the road work will be done by home labor.

Why not make a special bond day each year for the home people, in order that the taxpayer will have a chance to pay for the bonds. Make the denominations in fifty, one hundred and five hundred dollar bonds, that the people with small incomes can do as much as the one with a larger income. Give everyone a fair chance.—A taxpayer.

## Hints on Loganberry Culture.

The loganberry is a fruit which is to be extensively grown in Coos county. Many of the ranchers have planned to set out acreage now that there are to be factories here to handle the product. There is no question about the berries being a great success in this locality but heretofore there has not been a market.

Prof. C. I. Lewis, an Oregon grower, and a member of the faculty of the O. A. C., has written a comprehensive article on the planting or handling of the berries. He states that the Loganberry has come to stay.

The instructions given by Prof. Lewis will be timely for the local farmers who intend growing the berries and are worth preserving for future reference. Following is what he has to say on the subject:

**Suits This Locality**  
Because of its climatic requirements, the Loganberry will be grown chiefly under those conditions such as prevail between the Pacific ocean and the Cascade Range. Yes, it can be grown elsewhere but not to the same degree of perfection or with the same ease that insures commercial success. For soil choose well drained soil, the richer and deeper the better. The valley and first bench soils of the Coast Region, the alluvial soils of the Willamette river and its tributaries are ideal. The well drained, rolling valley soil and the red hills, will also produce good berries successfully. Of course, the better the soil and the better the care the greater the yield. The yields of loganberries will range from four tons to as high as seven tons, the latter figures being rather unusual. With good care one should at least rely on about five tons to the acre. The soil will also influence the length of time for which the patch will be profitable. On poor soils the berry may be rather short lived, but on good soils it certainly is very long lived and we have good commercial patches, in this state today seventeen years old.

In starting any kind of small fruit the kinds of plants bought is a very important factor. The strongest rooted tips should be secured to be planted. Avoid weak tips of all kinds. Little, weak plants with practically no root system will not make a good bush and will only disappoint you. Only the heavy rooted, strong, vigorous plants will grow the first two or three years to your satisfaction. Little, weak plants are really dear at any price. The strong, vigorous plants are the cheapest in the long run. The best time to plant loganberries is in the early spring. There will be less danger of winter killing if the weather should be severe.

The distances for planting will vary somewhat. The rows are generally put from seven to nine feet apart and the plants are placed from eight to ten feet apart in the row. Some advocate the rows only six feet apart, it will need a very strong soil to handle such close planting. It must be remembered that the loganberry is a vigorous cane and it is better to have a less number of plants and feed them well than to crowd them too much. During the first year no trellising will be needed. If the loganberries tend to run out between the rows they can be kicked into the row and pegs driven down to hold them in place so as not to interfere with tillage. Mr. Withycombe of Yamhill has a very unique way of handling the young canes. He takes pieces of lath, tacks a heavy wire to the back which protrudes six inches beyond each end of the lath and is bent at right angles to the lath. This is hooked on the wire and the lath presses the young vines against the wire. During the second year stakes at least should be provided for each plant. It should be well in the spring to tie them up. A light crop should be expected at this time. By the third year the vines should be so vigorous and heavy that a very fair crop should be expected.

**Strong Posts Needed**  
It is not wise to put in posts and wires. A good strong post, preferably about seven feet in length should be placed between every 25 or 30 feet and two wires are generally strung. A good strong number 12 wire is desirable. The first wire should be placed three feet above the ground and the second wire four and one half feet above the ground. The methods of training the loganberry differ somewhat. More and more we are coming to realize, however, that it is better not to put the new canes upon the wire until spring. They are less apt to be injured should we have a cold snap, if they are down on the wires. Some practice a rather even spreading out of the vigorous canes which are allowed to grow. Others believe in sort of wrapping them around the wires. There is no orthodox system.

The pruning is rather simple. The first thing to keep in mind is to remove all of the old canes as soon as they have fruited. Go through and cut these out and rip them out into the middle of the row. The horse

would then be attached to some implement which has a hook on it and will draw these out from between the rows quite cheaply and rapidly. The old canes should be burned at once because the one disease you need to dread in handling the loganberry is the anthracnose. The simple, most effective methods of handling loganberry anthracnose is to cut out the old canes as soon as the crop is harvested and burn them. As the disease is largely on the old canes it will go from them to the new canes for next year's crop unless these old canes are cut out and burned. By this early elimination of the old wood one can quite effectively keep down the attacks of the disease. Not only will the disease attack the canes and gridding them, in time destroy them; but it also attacks the berries, causing them to shrivel at the point and making them less attractive. Some growers chop up the canes with a disc using the canes as fertilizer. Some get away with this, and there are others who have discontinued the practice because it increased the spread of anthracnose.

**Intensive Tillage Needed**  
Loganberries should be given very intensive tillage. One should work the ground as early in the spring as it is possible to work it and get it into good garden condition. In some of the larger patches small tractors are now used very effectively and discs can be used to good advantage with a tractor. One should be extremely careful, however, not to put the disc down too deep and in such a way cut off many of the feeding roots. When irrigation water is available it will pay to irrigate the loganberry and in fact, all cane fruits are helped by more water than we normally get during the summer time. This would especially be true in such valleys as the Willamette. There are many places where pumping plants should be installed and would soon be paid for by the increased yields from the berries. One acre irrigated by T. A. Livesly, of Salem, produced \$1,500 worth of fruit this year.

The vines are big feeders and hence will respond to food. Cover crops can be planted in late August or early September. The best way is to drill in such crops. The combination of 20 or 40 pounds of vetch and 10 or 12 pounds of oats makes a very good combination. This can be disc under or lightly plowed under in the spring of the year. Where fertilizers are used those nitrogenous in character are to be preferred.

**Handle Berries Quickly**  
The harvesting will extend over a considerable period, perhaps a month or six weeks. While it is preferable to pick the berries either early in the morning or late in the afternoon, in large patches this is not practicable. One should, however, handle the berries rapidly. Tents or cheap sheds should be near by so that the berries can be promptly taken out of the sun. The berries should be handled as little as possible and kept cool. Auto trucks may be used to good advantage in hauling them to the factory; or if one wishes to ship them by rail, the berries had better be shipped at night. Good clean cattle cars are one of the best means of transportation. These trains are well ventilated and the tendency is to cool the fruit rapidly in such cars.

The pickers should be so organized that they sign up and stay the entire season. Help can be contracted and not let out unless in case of sickness or some unusual circumstance. It is well to inaugurate a bonus system; that is, pay those who remain throughout the entire season an extra price per pound for picking. During the heavy peak of the season the price should be rather less than for the very early or late picking. If such a system is inaugurated less trouble will be experienced with pickers. Good camping facilities should be provided. In this way many women and children will be attracted to the berry fields for, in this way, good sums of money can be earned for the coming year.

The loganberry has come to stay and is going to form a very important part in the new acreage of berries that will be set out in the state during the next two years, which many predict will at least reach the figure of 10,000 acres. Formerly we had few outlets for the fruit, today we have two large juice factories, several small ones, 50 canneries, several jelly and jam works, and numerous evaporators. These plants should be able to handle a very large volume of business and aid in making a stable market for the loganberry.

**Trespass Notice**  
No Hunting, Fishing or other Trespassing on any of the lands of the Russ Investment Company on either side of the Coquille river. Trespassers will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.  
Fat Elk Gun Club.

## A New Year's Resolve

RESOLVE to put aside a part of your savings at regular intervals. Before the new year passes you will be glad you made such a resolution now.

Small sums put aside regularly soon grow. And in growing your savings bring you a feeling of independence and prosperity such as nothing else could.

And here your savings are safe. And they will pay interest. This is a real message to you—START SAYING NOW. You will be glad you did.

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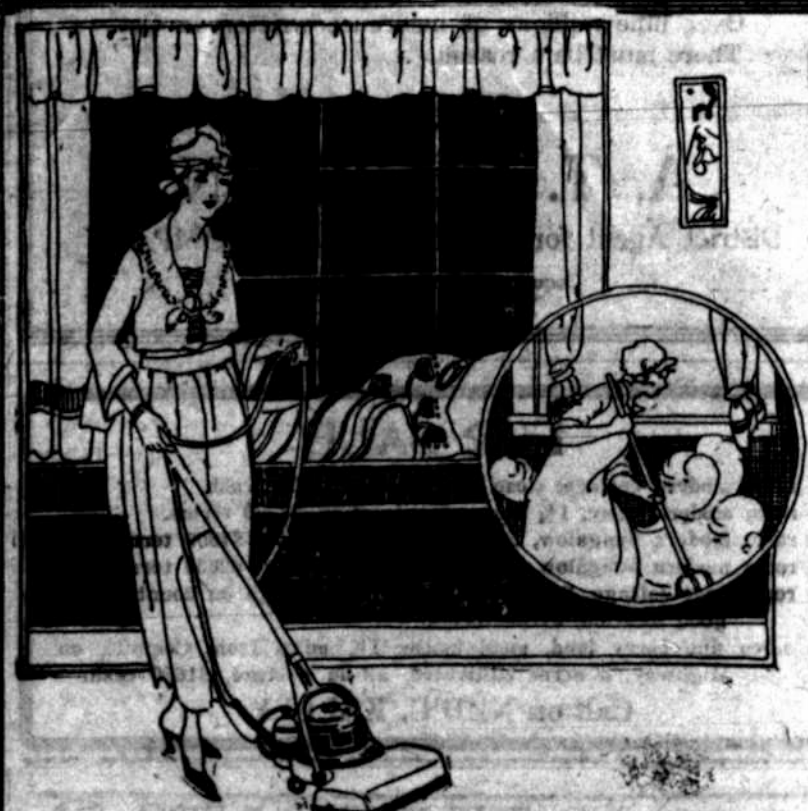
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## "I Don't Need to Tell You"

says the Good Judge



Why so many men are going to the small chew of this good tobacco.

You get real tobacco satisfaction out of this small chew. The rich taste lasts and lasts. You don't need a fresh chew so often. Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put Up In Two Styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco  
W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco