

The Sentinel

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

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SOMETHING LINCOLN SAID

Read the following extract from a
Washington's birthday speech Abra-
ham Lincoln made six years before
the Sentinel editor was born and you
will have no doubt where the "Great
Emancipator" would stand on the
prohibition question if he were alive
today:

Of our political revolution of '76 we
are all justly proud. It has given us a
degree of political freedom far exceed-
ing that of any other nation of the
earth. In it the world has found a
solution of a long-mooted problem as
to the capability of man to govern
himself. In it was the germ which
has vegetated, and still is to grow and
expand into the universal liberty of
mankind. But, with all these glori-
ous results, past present, and to come,
it had its evils, too. It breathed forth
famine, swam in blood and rode in fire;
and long, long, after the orphan's cry
and the widow's wail continued to
break the sad silence that ensued.
These were the price, the inevitable
price, paid for the blessings it brought.

Turn now to the temperate revolu-
tion. It it we shall find a stronger
bondage broken, a viler slavery man-
umitted, a greater tyrant deposed; in
it more of want supplied, more disease
healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it
no orphans starving, no widows weep-
ing. By it none wounded in feeling,
none injured in interest; even the
drum-maker and drum-seller will have
glided into other occupations so gradu-
ally as never to have felt the change,
and will stand ready to join all others
in the universal song of gladness.

And what a noble ally this is to the
cause of political freedom; with such
an aid its march cannot fail to be on
and on; till every son of the earth shall
drink in rich fruition the sorrow-
quenching draught of perfect liberty.

And when the victory shall be com-
plete—when there shall be neither a
slave nor a drunkard on earth—how
proud the title of that land which may
truly claim to be the birthplace and the
cradle of both those revolutions that
have ended in that victory.

DON'T DRIVE OUT CAPITAL

You can fix interest rates at 4 per
cent by law, says the Oregon Journal,
but you cannot by law force men to
lend their money at 4 per cent. An
attempt to do that in Oregon would
cause men to send their money to be
loaned in other states where they could
get 6 or 7 or 8 per cent. That is
exactly what would happen, and Ore-
gon be left bare of money to loan if
the constitutional amendment for
which petitions are now in circulation
should be made effective.

Suppose for illustration, a constitu-
tional amendment should be passed
in Oregon fixing wages at \$2 a day
and that Washington had no such law
and wages there were \$4 a day. How
many workers would stay in Oregon
to live on a \$2 wage when they could
get work in Washington at \$4 or in
California at \$5.

It would be exactly the same with
money. Money, in fact, can move to
other states easier and with less cost
than can workers.

Is there a mortgage on your home?
And is there one on your friend's
home? It would be a heavy blow to
both if the 4 per cent amendment
should pass. Both of you would
promptly receive notice that so soon
as the mortgage fell due it would have
to be paid. The lender and all other
lenders would call in their money and
send it to states where they could get
larger interest?

Nor could you or your friend or
any other man or woman with a mort-
gage borrow money from anybody else
to pay off the debt. All mortgaged
homes would be in immediate danger
of being sold for debt.

If you want to knock Oregon into a
cocked hat you can do it by helping
pass the 4 per cent amendment. It is
one of the most vicious measures ever
offered for adoption in this state.

LOSS OF PEOPLE COMING

Immigration authorities at New
York announce that America is on the
eve of the greatest rush of immi-
grants in all her history. In fact,
the rush is already in full swing. Thus
dies ingloriously another wet legisla-
tion. Americans were freely warned
by the liquor interests that beer-drink-
ing foreigners would not come to our
shores if America went dry and that
those already here would return to
their native country. As a conse-
quence, labor needed in the manufac-
turing industries and on public works
would not be available, the business of
the country would collapse and hard
times result.

Notwithstanding these dire forebod-
ings of coming disaster and sugges-
tions of revolution, Prohibition came
and the government at Washington
still lives. The aliens who loved
booze better than America have gone
and those that love America better
than booze are coming—hundreds of
thousands of them. The newcomers
are a better class and will be more in-
dustrious and more capable. Fewer
of them will become public charges or
social menaces. Indirectly, Prohibition
is an effective immigration law.
It operates to keep out the undesir-
ables and secures a higher type of
prospective citizens.—American Issue.

"SOMETHING ROTTEN"

Here's an interesting dispatch we
find in the Monday dailies dated on the
22d and sent from Flensburg, Sches-
wig:

William Shakespeare, well known
dramatist, was the cause of a demon-
stration in the theatre here which
nearly resulted in a riot following the
plebiscite in favor of returning the
province to Denmark.

Hamlet was being presented at a
local theatre in the German tongue
and the demonstration was precipitat-
ed when the melancholy Dane remark-
ed, "There is something rotten in the
state of Denmark."

There was an immediate volley of
hisses, cat-calls, and protests from
every anti-German and pro-Danes in
the audience, and it was several min-
utes before the performance could be
resumed. The manager finally restor-
ed order by promising that the objec-
tionable line would be eliminated in
future performances.

PAPER COSTS MORE

In order to make sure of having pa-
per to print the Sentinel when we
need it, we have just got in another
ten months' supply at a figure near 10
cents a pound, two and a half tons at
\$190 a ton. This will probably last
with what we have on hand until June
1921. Of course we are hoping that
by that time paper will be cheaper,
but that's what we have been doing
ever since the spring of 1917, three
years ago, when paper cost less than
\$80 a ton. The price has risen more
in the last four months than in the
four years prior to that including the
entire war period.

But at a time when the supply of
news print in the country is only
enough for a few days ahead we must
consider ourselves fortunate to have
sixteen months' supply on hand.

GENERAL WOOD

General Leonard Wood is without
doubt the leading candidate for the
republican nomination for president
this year. An editorial in the New
York Times thus summarizes his
strongest points:

"General Wood is strong in char-
acter and public service, yet his great-
est strength is to be found in his tact,
energy and success as an administra-
tor in Cuba and the Philippines. He
is strong because his firm acts and
words in respect to plots of dangerous
agitators have won public approval.
As administrator and man of action
his achievements entitle him to be a
candidate for President. * * * He is
strong positively. He has shown a-
gain and again, and continuously,
courage, patriotism, force."

ANOTHER DEFECTIVE FLUE

The home of George Harding of
Empire was destroyed by fire Sunday
evening. The fire was caused by a
defective flue and started in the roof.
Most of the household goods were
saved except the cook stove. The
building was owned by Mrs. John
Morgan and the loss is estimated at
\$1,000, with no insurance.

How large a proportion of fires in
residences are caused by defective
flues? It seems to us that there
ought to be a law to compel the an-
nual inspection of all flues and to re-
gulate their construction. It would
save a vast amount of money and be
worth more, we verily believe, than
all the fire insurance that could be
written.

When the Sentinel man was in
Portland last August he was surpris-
ed at the amount of building going on
in the residence districts, while no-
where else except in Reedsport did he
see any activity in the housing line.
It now transpires that there was a

boom. The lumber dealers there
are cutting prices to stimulate local
building at the same time that the
regular rates were maintained on all
export lumber. If that is the way
business is to be done Coquille has
home mills, too.

There is no such thing as a fallen
arch of the foot. It just looks like an
arch and even at that it does not fall,
"but rolls over if it gives away," says
Dr. Frederic J. Cotton, a foot expert
of Boston. "If you want to get rid of
this weakness practice the rolling exer-
cise, which is, weight on feet, body
steadied by support of chair or table,
roll outward 12 to 20 times twice dai-
ly. Then for a second exercise—up
and out, rise on toes and pull heels
in."

We are in receipt of a circular is-
sued by Dr. S. L. Burton, state direct-
or for Arizona of the Modern Wood-
men of America, in which he says that
in epidemics of influenza it is safer
to attend school and church, if the
buildings are well ventilated, than to
walk the streets of a city.

So many people are travelling to
Cuba, Bermuda and the Bahama Is-
lands and Mexico now to get where it
is wet that Uncle Sam, who expected
to let people visit those countries
without charging them for a passport,
is going to make the fee \$10.

The Marshfield schools have re-
mained closed this week on account of
the prevailing epidemic.



(Conducted by National Council of the
Boy Scouts of America.)

SEA SCOUTS FROM ENGLAND

That the splendid work done by
British sea scouts during the war pe-
riod is appreciated by England is
shown by the special arrangements
which have been made for their bene-
fit with the White Star line," writes
James E. West, chief scout executive.

"Every White Star liner, whether
making port in New York, Boston or
Halifax, carries two or three British
sea scouts who are shipped as 'cadets,'
are regular members of the crew and
are getting an unforgettable and fasci-
nating experience of real seafaring."
"Some of these boys learn to love
their good ship and the life of the sea
so well that they continue in the ser-
vice, sail the seven seas, make strange
ports, and eventually become mates,
officers or skippers."

In New York, Dr. J. J. Macdonald,
an American scoutmaster, is always
ready at the pier to greet these Brit-
ish boys, and to take charge of them
as long as they remain on shore.

W. ARMSTRONG PERRY.



He is to Head the Pioneer Scouts of
the Big Brotherhood.

THE KING AND THE BOY SCOUTS.

On the day that King George gave his
great garden party to those who had
distinguished themselves in patriotic
work during the war, there were in-
cluded only two organizations of
young people. These were the boy
scouts and the girl guides.

The king particularly asked that the
boys and girls themselves should be
present to the number of 150, as rep-
resentatives of the rest. Picked, as
they were, one from every county in
the British Isles, they naturally pre-
sented a very smart lot.

The king talked for quite a while
in praise of the work of scoutmasters.
Results were what he judged by, not
the steps. Results are the only test,
and the results reflected with greatest
possible credit on the workers. He
said that he had personal experience
of this, because, on account of their
capability, scouts had come now to be
used for all large functions at the pa-
lace.

"And he went on to say this of
scouting: 'The beauty of a scout is

that you never have to tell him what
to do, and you can rely on his doing it.
A scout never makes a mistake. I
have never known a scout to make a
mistake."

SCOUTS LIKE WOOL CAMP DUBS

bodily moisture can evaporate
through woollens much more easily
than through cotton or linen cloth,
which keeps the moisture in its texture
until it is thoroughly saturated. And
it is the dampness next to the skin that
causes colds and chills—so stick to
woollens.

But, see that you wash 'em right!
You kill their betterness right off if
you let little bits of soap get in be-
tween the fibers and thus clog up the
channels through which the moisture
is supposed to go.

A good way is to soak the garments
in lukewarm suds, then squeeze out
the water by pulling the woollens
through the hands. And don't twist or
wring, if you don't want to invite
stretching or shrinking.

Just get out as much of the water as
you possibly can and hang the "duds"
up to dry.

WHAT THE SCOUTS DO.

At a victory celebration for the sol-
diers at Geneseo, N. Y., the boy
scouts were asked to take care of two
airplanes and guard them through the
long night.

Some happy scouts are those of Los
Angeles Troops 1 and 2. A short
time ago they went over to Hollywood
and were the guests of Mary Pick-
ford, the movie star, who not only
gave them a royal reception, but also
presented them with \$25 for troop
equipment.

SCOUTS AS PRIMITIVE ARTISTS.

Des Moines boy scouts are in a fair
way to become rivals of the Indians
and Mexicans in the art of pottery
making.

Only the scouts do not use clay.
They employ sandstone, found at "The
Ledges," the summer camp of the
scouts, near Boone, in shaping pitch-
ers, match-cases, bowls, plaques and a
dozen other different articles that a
connoisseur would rave over.

Gilbert H. Gendall, boy scout ex-
ecutive, has a display table in his of-
fice filled with the handcraft of the
young sandstone artisans.

The contour and design were ac-
quired by using a harder surfaced
stone on the sandstone.

One enthusiastic business man of-
fered \$100 for a supply of the articles.

Some of the youthful shapers of
stone receptacles added a touch of the
wild and untamed to their pieces by
daubing black paint here and there on
a red sand surface. Varnish keeps
the sand from dropping off.

SCOUTS BREAK ONE RECORD.

Detroit boy scouts broke a national
record in their survey of the city in
connection with the "clean-up and
paint-up" campaign. It has been the
custom in larger cities to ascertain
the need of cleaning up in a canvass
prior to the campaign, and in 1917 Cin-
cinnati set a record with a total of 7,
200 reports of unsightly or unsanitary
conditions needing attention.

In the board of commerce session it
was discovered that the boy scouts
who had been busy for two weeks mak-
ing the survey had turned in more than
12,000 report cards.

Laundry Dries Fruit.

Drying fruits and vegetables is now
a laundry by-product. The mechanical
driers are thus made use of when not
otherwise employed.

IN COQUILLE

Statements of Cottage Grove Citizens
Are Always of Interest to

Our Readers
To many of our readers the streets
of Cottage Grove are almost as fami-
liar as those of our own town, and
we are naturally interested to read of
happenings there. The following re-
port from a well-known and respected
resident will be helpful to numbers of
men and women here in Coquille.

A. Rogers, retired farmer, 407
North G. Street, Cottage Grove, Ore.,
says: "I have taken Doan's Kidney
Pills off and on for several years and
they have always done me good. I
have been subject to attacks of kid-
ney trouble which made it hard for
me to control the passage of the kid-
ney secretions. I have found that af-
ter I have taken a box of Doan's Kid-
ney Pills, my kidneys have become
normal."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that
Mr. Rogers had. Foster-Milburn
Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE BEST NOVEL OF THE YEAR

"ERSKINE DALE, PIONEER"

by JOHN FOX, JR.

is now running in

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

also ROOSEVELT'S LABOR LETTERS

The Farmers & Merchants Bank of Coquille, Oregon

The Farmers & Merchants Bank
invites the business of those de-
siring the best in service.

Farmers & Merchants Bank OF COQUILLE, OREGON

J. E. Norton, President. C. J. Fahrman, V. P.
Jno. E. Ross, Cashier. L. L. Turner, V. P.
Edith P. Willey, Asst. Cashier.

You Save Time and You Save Money

by having your
work done by the

Acetylene Welding Process

at

Gardner's Garage



Electric Light is the Best Light for Children and Grownups

Electric Light makes the home a more attractive place for
the whole family—makes studying more easy and pleasant
—saves eyesight—gives Mother more time to devote to the
children through the use of the many electric household
helps now available—and in all sorts of ways assists the
family in getting more out of life.

Wire Now for Electric Service

Telephone 71 and ask for an estimate.

Mountain States Power Co.

Coquille

Oregon

"Some Men Don't Know It Yet" says the Good Judge

This class of tobacco
gives a man a lot more
satisfaction than he
ever gets out of ordi-
nary tobacco.

Smaller chew—the good
taste lasts and lasts.

You don't need a fresh
chew so often. Any man
who uses the Real To-
bacco 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