

The Sentinel

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

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One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months75
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Office Corner Second and Taylor Sts.
Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

There are 31 banks at Seattle, with deposits ranging from 25 million to \$127,000. The total of deposits is \$167,799,275.

For nearly two years since Armistice Day we have seen prices going up when we knew they ought to be coming down. Now that the tide has turned the danger to be apprehended is that they will fall too fast.

Out of 3577 suits for divorce filed in Chicago in one year, only 70 couples owned their homes, and in 2171 cases there were no children. To own a home and have a family are pretty good antidotes to the divorce habit.

Up at Tacoma, where the owner of a house is reported to have been caught operating a still in it, the U. S. district attorney has brought suit to confiscate the house. May be the Volstead act has more teeth than we knew of.

Writing in the current issue of his paper, the Commenter, W. J. Bryan urges the election of candidates he describes as "progressives" to the United States senate and houses of representatives, regardless of whether they be democrats or republicans.

Our friend, Elbert Bode, editor of the Cottage Grove Sentinel, has been elected to fill a vacancy in the city council there until next January. Strange to say, in view of his previous record as a candidate for various offices, he hesitates about accepting the place.

In New York, the betting on the result of the presidential election is rather one-sided. Three to one is the odds offered, but most of the Cox adherents are asking four to one. It appears to be the most one-sided contest since Teddy Roosevelt was running against—guess whom?

Nearly 25,000,000 bushels of wheat will be produced in Oregon this year. All cereal crops will be larger than in 1918, according to government figures, which estimate an increase of 5,490,000 bushels on this particular grain alone. The potato yield will be close to 6,000,000 bushels. Other increases over last season will be in oats, barley and rye.

The Oregon Pulp and Paper Co. has just opened a plant in Salem that will employ about 250 men. That ought to help some in relieving the paper shortage in the northwest. But the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company at Oregon has just bought a 10,000 acre tract of spruce and hemlock on the upper Necanicum river which will keep it running for ten years at its present rate of production—100 tons a day.

Candidate Harding hasn't as yet contributed any striking phrases to the campaign literature of 1920, but he has rescued from approaching oblivion a rare word in the language when he stresses "Normalcy" as one of the ends he aims for. This word simply means the state of being normal, but it sounds better to say he is in favor of Normalcy than to make the equivalent announcement that he is a standpatter. In a world of progress no such conditions as "Normalcy" is possible.

Senator I. S. Smith is out with a card in the Bay papers announcing that he will not be an independent candidate for re-election in opposition to Charles Hall the regular republican nominee. The principal reason he gives is that with only a \$3 a day salary for 40 days in sight "the game is not worth the candle." Another suggestion is that the candidacy of two Marshfield men for the state senatorship might divide that community into factions, when they need to work together to secure a large appropriation from congress for harbor improvement.

In one respect Cox's campaign thus far strongly reminds us of that made four years ago by Chas. E. Hughes.

When the opposition was slender, strong point as it is Cox's. The danger that his political grave will be dug and the latter is doing the same thing, except that so far as the opposition is concerned that was done by the crowd of wet politicians who secured his nomination. It is to be hoped the time will never come when a swashbuckling candidate, who goes about the country railing at his opponent like a fishwoman, will have a look in.

HARDING MUST HOLD THE FORT

Should Harding be elected president, as he no doubt will, an interesting complication is going to develop on account of his being a member of the senate. We infer from what is printed on the subject that no president elect has ever sat in the senate, and the expected thing in case a senator is elected president is for him to resign his senatorship. But the republicans have an uncertain majority of one in that body—LaFollette being the one—and if Harding resigns that will be changed into a probable democratic majority of one. The strangest thing about it though, is that, should Harding resign before the middle of January, Governor Cox will appoint his successor in the senate, or he may resign as governor and be himself appointed senator by a democratic lieutenant governor. So Harding will be forced to stay on the job until a republican governor takes his seat at Columbus, or if by any chance a democratic governor should be elected, until the fourth of March. At Washington they are talking about enlarging the accommodations for visitors to the senate, as people are expected to crowd the senate galleries to get a glimpse of a senator who is to be president.

WANT SENATORS FOR LEAGUE

Of course, Cox is impossible, and equally, of course, the people are going to elect Harding. Harding labors under drawbacks and is far from being the first choice of his own party, as evidenced by the primary vote, but it is either he or Cox; if they both live and an election is held for president in this country in November; that is inevitable.

But as to the proposition that anyone who votes for Harding is bound in morality or consistency to vote for a republican candidate for senator, as an advocate of the League of Nations I dissent utterly. If I vote for Harding, as I shall if I vote at all for president, it will be in spite of and not because of his opposition to the League of Nations.

Feeling thus, other things being equal, I should vote for the candidate for the United States senate most favorable to the League of Nations in order to defeat Harding's evident plan to scrap the league. Cox says he favors the league, and I have no doubt he does, but he is simply a politician, trying to carry water on one shoulder and booze on the other, as during the war he played for the pro-German vote the best he knew how until we entered the war and then faced square about.

So far as Harding's position of opposition to the League of Nations is concerned, I want to ledge against it as much as I can by voting for a candidate for senator who has at all times stood for the League.

FORD FOR LOWER PRICES

In announcing the reduction of the price of Ford cars to pre-war figures—an average reduction of \$142 per car—Henry Ford makes a pretty good preachment. He says:

"The war is over; prices must come down. There is no sense or wisdom in trying to maintain any artificial standard of values. For the best interests of all, it is time that a real practical effort was made to bring the business of the country and the life of the country down to normal.

"Inflated prices always retard progress. We had to stand it during the war, although it was not right, so the Ford Motor Car company will make the price of its products the same as they were before the war. This in the face of the fact that we have orders for immediate delivery of 146,065 cars and tractors.

"We must, of course, take a temporary loss because of the stock of materials on hand, bought at inflated prices, and until we use that stock up we will have to submit to a loss, but we take it willingly in order to bring about a going state of business throughout the country.

"There is a lull in general business; we are touched by the waiting period that always precedes a reaction. People in every walk of life are waiting for prices to come lower. They realize that it is an unwholesome, unnatural, unrighteous condition, produced by the war. In every line of activity there is growing idleness because the demand is not there.

"Raw materials are being stored; manufactured goods are being stored because the volume of consumption is growing less through the self denial of the people, many of whom could not afford to pay the high prices,

others who would not pay the high prices because they felt the injustice of the situation. Manufacturing plants are being shut down all over the country. Labor is being thrown out of employment. Yet the cost of living has seen very little reduction.

"Our country is rich beyond measure in natural resources, rich in all material things that go to make a great nation, and yet its progress is being held practically at a standstill because of the greed of the profiteers. "Now is the time to call a halt on war methods, war prices, war profiteering, war greed."

Compulsory Voting

The following condensed arguments for and against the compulsory voting amendment to the state constitution is furnished by a committee of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce for the information of its members:

(300 Yes—301 No.)
Ballot title

Submitted by the Legislature—Compulsory voting and registration amendment.

Purpose: To amend Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Oregon so that provisions may be made by law to require compulsory voting, to require registration in their respective election precincts by all persons who are entitled to vote, to permit such persons to cast their ballots by mail or otherwise, when necessary by reason of illness, or in case of absence from the voting precinct during the entire day of election, or service in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States.

Argument in Favor

The questions to decide in voting on this amendment are easily understood and of great importance.

Do you believe it is wise to increase the power of the people so that they can make a law requiring every legal voter to be registered in his precinct before he can vote, and thus abolish the swearing in of voters by six freeholders on election day?

Do you believe the people should have power to make a law that will allow a legal voter to cast his ballot by mail if he should be serving in the United States army, navy, or marine corps, or if he is absent from his voting precinct all day on election day?

Do you believe the people should have power to make a law requiring every legal voter to vote on election day or prove that he was not able to do so?

Do you believe the people of Oregon should have power, both by initiative petition and through the legislature, to make any one or all of the kind of laws we have mentioned?

If you believe this power should be granted, then you will vote for this amendment.

The proposed amendment makes absolutely no change in the constitution or laws of Oregon except to grant additional power to enact laws for the purposes above named.

Argument Opposed

If you attempt to compel the citizen to vote you run the risk of forcing him to vote on candidates and measures concerning which he is entirely ignorant. Citizens should be educated to vote and vote intelligently. This result cannot be obtained by compulsion. A compulsory voting law would be resented and the voting done under resentment would not reflect an intelligent public sentiment.

Absentee voting and voting by mail are also provided for in certain cases. This opens up the way for manipulating the ballot. The Non-Partisan League supported a similar measure in North Dakota at the recent election and it was turned down because of abuses possible to mail order ballot system. This measure is just one more attempt to use Oregon as a political experiment station. We have had enough experience—wait until some other state tries this out.

There are many people in the state, and people who should know, who do not know that a citizen, no matter where he may be on election day has the right to vote on state measures; and no matter where he happens to be located in the county on election day, he is privileged to vote on county measures, and he would only have to be in his particular precinct to vote on the measures that pertain to that particular community. So that the argument as presented to give people the privilege of voting on important measures, is all both, because they have that privilege, and will take advantage of it by arranging to be at home to vote on election day, if vitally interested in their community. We all realize that the average person who is incapacitated by sickness is not in a condition, mentally, to vote intelligently on measures that change and tend to change the application of our state or county laws. This is simply another step to have more freak laws put on our statute books and could be used by unscrupulous

parties to obtain the opportunity of following a good many votes on election day that could be mailed in. In such event the voter would really not be using his own judgment. His ballot would be filled in by unscrupulous parties.

A Remarkable Sale Bill

In a certain town in southwest Missouri, a newspaper office received an order for some public sale bills from a prominent farmer living near Sikeston. The order was given on June 29, and the work was promised for June 30, 1919.

June 30 being the last day before the prolonged prohibition drought, the printer decided he would take one "hotch," in honor of the occasion. One glass brought free company, and the wine flowed freely for many moments. Suddenly the printer remembered of his public sale job he had promised for that day. He hastened to the printery and set type with both hands. His legs were slightly wobbly but his head was as clear as a bell. He set the job, read the proof, and printed the bills, and wrapped them up, preparatory to delivery.

"The farmer called for his job, paid the bill, and started tacking up his bills. This is what he found printed thereon:

"Twenty-five cows broke to work, 41 head of cultivators, coming in soon, 10 head of shoveling boars with scoops by side; 8 piano mares; 120 rods of canvas belting, better than new; De Laval cow, with ice cream attachment; Case tractor in foal; Poland China hobsled due to farrow in April; 14 head of chickens with grass seed attachment, in good working order; 2 J. I. Case riding heifers, good as new; spraying outfit, can be ridden by children; 15 billy goats, 70 bushels capacity, with spraying nozzle and other attachments; many other articles too numerous to mention, which I expect to get at night between now and date of sale."

Enoch Arden Up To Date

An Enoch Arden story was told in the Gates-avenue police court in Brooklyn last Saturday, when Mrs. Frederick Mark, 23, of Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate Geismar on a charge of bigamy. She pleaded not guilty and was held in \$1000 bail for examination tomorrow.

Mrs. Mark, between sobs, told the magistrate that her second marriage was contracted when she firmly believed that her husband was killed in the second battle of the Marne. This husband is Sergeant Royall C. Lloyd, whom she married November 3, 1917. Sergeant Lloyd went overseas with the 44th United States cavalry. In August, 1918, Mrs. Lloyd received a letter from a buddy of her husband informing her that he had been killed in the second battle of the Marne. Later she said she met friends of her husband who gave her similar information.

Shortly afterwards Mrs. Lloyd met Frederick W. Mark, and in September last year, more than a year after she had been informed of the death of the first husband, she became Mrs. Mark. It now develops that her first husband returned from France in February of last year as a casual. He began searching for his wife, and was unsuccessful until last Thursday night, when he found her at the Hartstreet address, where the Marks have a five-months-old daughter. Lloyd caused her arrest.

Burley Bender, a 2-year-old boy died at Cottage Grove recently of ptomaine poisoning, supposed to have been caused by eating pork and beans.

The Oregon Farmer is still furnished for \$2.15 in connection with the Sentinel, and why its publishers shouldn't ask a dollar or a dollar and a half a year for a paper as good as they furnish, we don't understand.

If you want a Portland daily in connection with your Sentinel subscription you will find that we make an attractive combination price.


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 familiar as those of our own town, and we are naturally interested to read of happenings there. The following report 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 kidney trouble which made it hard for me to control the passage of the kidney secretions. I have found that after I have taken a box of Doan's Kidney 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.



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W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco
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