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have advanced in price 30 per cent. However, we had a large stock on hand before the advance and are selling these at a price that is now

BELOW COST

The dishes include W. S. George and Homer Laughlin China. We have six different patterns from which you can select sets of any size you wish for.

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FUHRMAN'S PHARMACY
The Rexall Store

Full Text of Harry Lane's Much Criticized Speech

The Senate had under consideration the following resolution (S. Res. 351), submitted by Mr. Stone on February 5:

Whereas, the President has, for the reasons stated in his address delivered to the Congress in joint session on February 3, 1917, severed diplomatic relations with the Imperial German Government by the recall of the American ambassador at Berlin and by handing his passports to the German ambassador at Washington; and

Whereas, notwithstanding this severance of diplomatic intercourse, the President has expressed his desire to avoid conflict with the Imperial German Government; and

Whereas, the President declared in his said address that if in his judgment occasion should arise for further action in the premises on the part of the Government of the United States he would submit the matter to the Congress and ask the authority of the Congress to use such means as he might deem necessary for the protection of American seamen and people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas; Therefore be it Resolved, That the Senate approves the action taken by the President as set forth in his address delivered before the joint session of the Congress, as above stated.

Mr. Lane. Mr. President, I have been unable to attend the sessions today. I was on committee work all day, from 10 o'clock until about 3, and I have not heard the arguments. I find myself compelled to decide on a question which I have not heard discussed either pro or con.

As far as I am concerned personally, I have felt as a citizen of this country that it was the duty of the Congress and the executive department of the Government to keep the people out of war at this time except in case of repelling invasion. The war between the warring nations is a horror, the greatest that has ever happened in the history of mankind; it has cost suffering and loss of life and loss of money to a degree that is almost incalculable. I did not want to participate in it. We are 3,000 miles from where it is being carried on, or more than that, in fact, on the average. We will have plenty to do if we attend to our own business. We should occupy a position of strict neutrality with kindly expression to all and the hope that they may quit the useless slaughter and with an offer to freely help them recover themselves when they do quit, quite regardless of either or any of the nations and without prejudice to any one of them. That has been my state of mind ever since the war began.

I love the English and their bulldog grit. In part they are my ancestors. I always did like them. I think I love the French more than any other of the warring nations. They came to our rescue in a time of our early history, and they are such a light-hearted, loyal, patriotic people that I admire them. I admire the Germans for their efficiency and steady industry, their deep, hard study in solving problems of scientific and economic value to the world, in which matters they have led every other nation. I like all of those people. I have visited in all those countries as a medical student and I made my home in the family boarding houses. There was never a better woman in the world than the English woman with whom you go to board. There is nobody more kind than the good, motherly old French woman who takes you into her house and treats you as she would her own child.

When you go over to Germany the good old hausfrau delights in stuffing you, if she can, with good things to eat, like your own mother did, and then assigns you to sleep between great thick feather mattresses, which smother you almost to death, but always with the kindest intention. No man can visit among any of these people without loving them, respecting them, and being ready to fight to keep them happy and out of the horrors of war. Those are my sentiments and have been at all times. I have commiserated with all of them, and only hope and pray that we, as an independent Nation outside of their borders, with prosperous conditions, might stay at home and mind our own blessed business. We have plenty to do here, and should keep out of that trouble.

In early days when I came from when a row would spring up among men, and they began shooting at one another, the rule of common sense which was practiced by the people who were not engaged in it was to keep out of it, and nobody who was not a born fool ever rushed in between them to become a backdrop for bullets. We always left them to fight it out, and thanked God we were not mixed up in it, and then when the smoke had cleared away we gathered the dead up on a shutter and sent for a doctor for the wounded; we regretted the occurrence and went about our business. At this time we are confronted with a similar condition, where one nation has said to us, "We are at war and you must not trade with such a country, and if your ships are loaded with cargoes that will be of value to those people whom we are fighting we will confiscate the cargo and tie your ships up in our docks." Then later along comes the other country and claims that the other enemy nation is trying to starve them, which they are, and they place the same restrictions upon us, and draw a dead line around their enemy's country and declare it to be a danger zone and tabooed.

Any American citizen who would go to Europe and walk down between the trenches where they were firing at one another with their machine guns would be an ass, and would deserve to get just what he would get. I would not

fight for him. No; I would not take any chance of being shot at for him. That kind of a citizen is of no value or credit to us; he puts this Nation in peril and does not bring anything of value in return to this country after having been nurtured in it to the age of maturity, an age when he ought in ordinary decency to help keep out of trouble by using a reasonable amount of common sense. So I would say to him when he starts for the war zone, "My dear brother, we bid you farewell; you may go there if you want; you can tramp up and down all your life between the firing lines, but I do not assume any responsibility for your happiness or good health. It is right up to you."

After a nation has fought bravely and well as have the others and for what it considers to be as just a cause and for as high ideals as its enemies, and it should come and say to me that there is a certain zone about my enemies' country inside of which no ship will be permitted to pass with ammunition or food, I would say to him, "Very well, that suits me first-rate. I live more than 3,000 miles away from you and our people at home need all the food we have and more than they get and it looks like we might need our ammunition after awhile in order to rehabilitate ourselves from a peace footing to one of reasonable war preparation in the event that some other nation may come to dislike us. It is up to you, gentlemen. I will keep my ships at home."

There is many a family in this country today, gentlemen, who under the high cost of living, due in part to the war, are not getting enough to eat. Right here within five blocks of this building where I am talking, or not to exceed 10 squares, and all over the country there are families that are cutting down on their food supply for lack of money with which to pay for it. Our first duty is to them. Prices of food have gone up so high that no more can they eat the amount which is necessary for their proper nourishment. They are also going short of clothing and shoes, both in quantity and quality, and children begin to suffer here at home, all due in a degree and indirectly to this great and unfortunate conflict which is going on upon the other side of the ocean, and I have no heart in it or for it.

I would say to the people of this country or to the gentlemen who want to ship merchandise and other articles of value for profit for the support of these other people, that our people also need them, and it may be that they need them nearly as badly as do the people over there. In England the price of bread is said to be cheaper than it is in this country for the reason that they have cheaper wheat than we have, because they bought it from us when the market was lower. Our first duty lies here; and our people both need and want bread. They are our people, and they are those of our people who will have to fight if we become entangled in your embroilment. Our first duty is to them.

I would say to those who want to go across the dead line, where there are submarines and Zeppelins that drop bombs, "Go, and God go with you; but go at your own risk. I will not fight to save the merchandise of any such American citizens as you are. Go and get killed if you want to, but we, the people, will not fight for you, or the like of you, or for your cargoes of war supplies."

I have been at sea a little, and although I have never served "before the mast" I will guarantee to the Senate that I can take a ship out to sea, and if the sinking of that ship will cause war between this country and some other nation I can bring a war home to you and upon this country in 10 days. It would be an easy thing to do, so easy that I fear it will be done by those who would profit from such an incident. We are running a great risk at this time. From motives of selfishness anyone may force this country into a war in a week, if we are going to stand upon our rights to act the fool in any such a manner.

It is the duty of this country, first and now, as it has been its duty for some time in the past, to say to American citizens: "Go yourself or with your ships at your peril; go with the understanding that you are about to cause the loss of thousands of lives of your fellow citizens, who are just as good men as you are, and most of them better, I presume; go if you want to make an excursion into the realms of warfare; but go at your own peril. We will not imperil the happiness and perhaps the very existence of this Nation to fight for such as you." So also to the man who wants to ship for profit I would say: "Do you also go, but at your own peril. I will give you a Book of Psalms and a God bless you, and a fare ye well to you," and then watch you fade from view and sink into the horizon, and if you come back, well and good; but if you do not come back I will not grapple either for your body or your cargo. You well know the risk yourself, and you have a right to assume it; but you have no right to push or drag me into your row. The minute you do, you become my enemy, just as much as the foreigners with whom I have no conflict or anything but kindly feeling."

That is where I stand on this question, and where else am I going to stand, not only for myself, but for the people whom I am representing, and

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whom I believe endorse me in the position which I take here and who have prayed that we be kept out of this war. So I say, that while I have not had time to be here to listen to this argument, to the argument which might convince me that this is not my proper course to pursue, they are my opinions as one of you, representing a people just as good as any whom you represent, and I am not afraid to express them at any time or any place.

Vote upon resolution February 8, 1917, relative to relations with Germany. Mr. Lane. Mr. President, before I go upon committee work I wish to say that I was not recorded yesterday upon the vote on the resolution of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Stone), and I wish to announce that I would have voted "nay" had I been able to secure entrance to this Chamber. It seems that owing to some condition of public affairs at half past 4 o'clock in the day the outside doors here are locked and this body of eminent gentlemen are locked in. I do not know who has taken it upon himself to lock us in or lock us out, and I resent the assumption of power either to lock us in or out.

Mr. Gallinger: Did the Senator try the door both ways?

Mr. Lane. Yes; I tried it both ways. I was called out and did not get back in time to vote.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon and for the County of Coos

MARY ALTA MORRISSEY, Plaintiff,
vs.
OTTO A. MORRISSEY, Defendant.

To Otto A. Morrissey, the above named defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled Court and cause within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within six weeks from the 6th day of March 1917; and if you fail to appear or answer the said complaint on or before the 17th day of April, 1917, the same being the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in her said complaint, a succinct statement of which is as follows: That the marriage contract heretofore existing between the plaintiff and the defendant be annulled, set aside and held for naught; that the plaintiff be restored to her maiden name of Mary Alta Stanley, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet and equitable.

Service of this summons is made upon you by publication thereof pursuant to the order of the Honorable James Watson, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Coos County, made on the 3rd day of March 1917.

J. J. STANLEY,
3-6-7t Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Final Settlement

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account in the matter of the administration of the estate of Darius G. Neal, deceased, and that the County Court for Coos County, Oregon, has set Wednesday, the 11th day of April 1917 as the day, and the County Court Room in the County Courthouse in the City of Coquille, Coos County, Oregon, as the place for hearing objections to said final account and the settlement of said estate.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1917.
A. J. SHERWOOD,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Darius G. Neal, Deceased.
3-13-5t



RECENT statistics show that the number of women bank depositors is steadily increasing. It is a healthy sign of business conditions. There was a time when the number of women depositors was practically nil. With the advent in the business world of so many women it was assured that the number of female depositors would show an increase. Women are inclined to be more thrifty than men. Thrift and banking go hand in hand. Many women in this community have bank accounts. To those who have not this appeal is made. Open a bank account today. Once having opened it, add to it. Watch it grow. You'll like the experience.

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