

The Sentinel

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

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Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal church, says that a full pay envelope for a woman means an empty cradle. Volumes couldn't say more.

Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, which doesn't usually go off half cocked, says that 84 per cent of the 1930 failures occurred among firms which do not advertise.

It is estimated that the run-running business in this country paid \$1,000,000 as profits of law breaking last year. Yet even that, and all the bootlegging piled on top of it, would be but a small percentage of the profits of the liquor business before prohibition went into effect.

At Salem practically the same anti-vaccination measure the people voted down by such a tremendous majority last fall has been introduced by Senator Hume. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and no adverse vote in any proposition here in Oregon can be so overwhelming that some one isn't anxious to try it again.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to cut off all the income county officers have been getting "on the side;" that is fees for services for which they are not now required to account. If it passes, all the receipts of the various county officers which have been heretofore regarded as "valves" will be turned into the treasury.

Thousands of dollars in assessable property is expected to be added to the tax rolls, due to the passage by the senate of a bill providing that county assessors must, on written demand of any person, place on the tax rolls, property subject to taxation, but which is not included on the rolls. It was pointed out some assessors neglect to list certain properties within their counties.

The Roosevelt Highway bill making the \$2,500,000 of the people of the state voted immediately available, without waiting for Uncle Sam to match dollars, went through the Senate with flying colors Wednesday by a vote of 26 to 4. Much of the credit for this result is attributed to Senator Chas. Hall. Whether it will pass the house is considered very uncertain, however, as it is being strenuously fought by the state highway commission.

Sugar is down still lower in New York and now sells for about 7 cents a wholesale. Most of the sugar producers, who hit us so hard a year ago when their stocks were selling at 30 cents a pound, have lost as much as they have made. When any food of general consumption goes too high the price is sure to rebound. But speculators generally are bulls on the market and always believe prices are going a little higher, so get caught in the slump.

Of course, the ground hog saw his shadow Wednesday. A ground hog that has slept all winter and is bound to make his debut for the year on Candlemas day, would never wait until 10 o'clock to show himself. But the sun soon hid itself and Mr. G. H. had to be Johnny-on-the-spot to get a glimpse of it. Of course, it will be little short of a calamity to have another six weeks of rain on top of the five months we have already had, but when the rains get well started here on the southwestern Oregon coast we don't know of any way to stop them before they get ready to stop of their own accord.

"The Sentinel, published by H. W. Young, at Coquille, has just closed its seventh year under the present management. The Sentinel is by far the best county weekly in this section of the state, and is a faithful servant of the people of that city and Coos county. Editor Young is also the oldest newspaper man, both in years of servitude at the business and in age. May he, his family and the Sentinel live long, and forever prosper."—Coos

The Sentinel, by no means, claims to be the best newspaper in this section. Its editors are simply trying to make the best newspaper they can. The Sentinel, himself, publishes no good a newspaper that is qualified to be a good judge of newspapers. Indeed, we have an idea that many people would say that the Harbor is the best weekly in Coos county and we should have no controversy with them if they did. We don't know of a harder working newspaper man than Edgar McDaniel, and he certainly deserves the prosperity he is enjoying.

NOTHING BEATS THE OLD COW

Basing its remarks on figures in the Banks Directory Blue Book, the Holstein Freisian World says:
The writer selected six towns; four from Minnesota, one from Washington and one from Idaho, in which dairying is the main farming business. The average population of the six towns is 2,240.5, and the average deposit per town \$2,770,856.66. The per capita deposit is \$1,288.78.
Six other towns were selected; three from Minnesota, two from Idaho and one from Washington. In these communities grain, sugar beets and fruit are grown, and dairying is a side issue. The average population of the towns selected is 3,570 and the total bank deposits is given as \$1,726,713.38. The per capita deposit is \$478.99 or about a third of those in the first group.
The bank deposits in small towns are an indication of the prosperity of the surrounding community and the above figures speak for themselves. As the Holstein Freisian World sums up the whole matter, "It takes something to beat the old cow as a money maker."

THAT IRISH FURZE

We have read something in an old book about the sins of the parents being visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation, and when Tom T. Bennett, our representative in the legislature is asked to get a bill through the legislature to the beach below Bandon put under the ban as a noxious weed and destroyed, it seems almost like a case of that kind. When Tom's grandfather, Lord Bennett, who emigrated from Ireland some time in the last century, founded a town at the mouth of the Coquille and christened it Bandon, after his birthplace, he wanted something more than a name to remind him of the soil and so imported a few shrubs of the Irish gorse, or furze, and planted them about the house he built there. In the course of time and the march of improvements there yellow blooming, gorse shrubs disappeared where they were planted, but one March day that we visited the beach we saw the whole line of cliffs for the better part of a mile abloom with them in all the golden glory which had delighted Lord Bennett on his native heath—and indeed just east of the First street bridge in his city there are some specimens of the plant that Bandon people say is such a nuisance that the law should be invoked to check its spread. In fact, it isn't a thing that improves on closer acquaintance. But it is singularly appropriate that to the grandson of the man who imported it should fall the task of outlawing it.

GROWING BURDENS

The growing burden of taxation and the newly developed consciousness that every citizen as a taxpayer, directly or indirectly, tends to modify that old national habit which led so many of us to use our statistics just as the small boy uses the notches on the doorjam to show how he grows. You can almost hear one of us saying with a touch of pride: "In 1840 our national debt was only \$3,500,000 and our ordinary disbursements were only \$24,000,000; by 1907, however, our debt was \$894,800,000 and our disbursements \$551,700,000. And even that doesn't half tell the story. In 1919 our interest-bearing debt totaled \$26,000,000,000 and our disbursements amounted to \$15,000,000,000. Is there any other nation on earth that could do it and not go broke?"

It is evident that if the taxpayer-citizen is to succeed in carrying out his new civic impulses to reduce taxation he must do something more than study Government financial statistics and urge national thrift as an abstract principle. He must co-operate with his fellow-taxpayers and his representatives in Congress in bringing about a practical reorganization of the Government business.

No additional arguments for governmental reorganization and the National Budget are required; the old ones are conclusive and convincing if properly brought to the attention of the people. What is now needed is action; and action is to be expected only when organized public opinion demands it. The man or woman, who knows and realizes the critical character of the present situation,

must co-operate with other like persons in an organized effort to kindle that passion for the public welfare and service which creates the will to do.

If we were once too proud to count the cost of a Government undertaking, we must now be ashamed to tolerate the unbridled practice of public waste and extravagance.—Stanley H. Howe in Review of Reviews.

SEES MORE CLEARLY NOW

In commenting on the miscarriage of Justice in a Portland murder case, the Oregonian comments sanely as follows:

In the outcome of the Lotisio trial a one of the causes for that contempt of law and courts and juries, which manifests itself in the growing number of crimes of lesser and major character. It will not do to say that the ghastly miscarriage of justice shown by some of the jurors can be repaired in a second trial of the murderer. It cannot be wholly repaired. Notice has here again been given that under our method of criminal procedure it is possible for a man wantonly to slay his wife, confess to it without emotion and later by his own obvious perjury and the skill of his lawyer, create reasonable doubt of his measure of guilt in the minds of a supposedly intelligent jury.

Here is notice again that juries can at times be induced to give more weight to the statement of a man trying to save his neck than they will give to the overwhelming testimony of disinterested eye-witnesses. Yet if ever there was a time when swift, certain and adequate justice was needed for its repressive influence on crime it is the present.

It was in the Lotisio case, as it has been in many others, the practice to excuse from jury duty those persons who admitted the formation of an opinion based on presumption that newspaper accounts of the crime were accurate, but who believed themselves capable of rendering a just verdict on the sworn testimony presented. It may be the law that such persons are ineligible to jury duty, but if it is the law it is bad law. It excludes from jury duty the intelligent element of the community; it gives us jurors who are ignorant and impressionable; it results in those postponements and miscarriages of justice in America which are the astonishment of every foreign observer. Our number of homicides greatly exceeds theirs; our people are at large no more indifferent to the sanctity of human life; the only perceptible difference is that in America punishment of crime is less certain and less prompt. The disagreement of the Lotisio jury is of the type that causes dismay to all persons who have the public well being at heart.

We reproduce this editorial principally to show how marked is the contrast in the Oregonian's expressions in regard to a case at home where it had all the facts before it, with its editorial utterances in regard to the last murder case tried in Coos county, about which it knew practically nothing and was influenced entirely by propaganda.

THE FOUNDATION

"Business prosperity depends upon the righteousness of the man who does business, whether as merchant, or manufacturer, or banker or employe," said Roger W. Babson, head of the Babson Statistical organization in New York, in a recent address in that city. He continued:

"It is not railroads, steamships, or factories which cause our prosperity; it is not bank clearings, foreign trade, or commodity prices which give us good business. All these things are mere thermometers that register the temperature of the room. Prosperity is based on those fundamental qualities of faith, temperance, service, and thrift, which are the products of religion. The fundamentals of prosperity are the Ten Commandments.

"The future of American business depends on the developing of the soul of the man and upon again permeating labor, capital, and management with integrity, loyalty, and a desire to serve. The need of the hour is not more salesmen, or more foremen, or more technical men, but the need of the hour is to get employers and wage-workers to give their hearts to God. Business depressions can be avoided, but only by redirecting the minds of your people to the need of integrity, industry, and thrift. Business conditions can be charged for the better only as man's attitude toward life changes."

Along the same line of thought as this address we are informed by Rev. W. L. Van Nuys, head of the educational work of the Presbyterian church in Oregon, who preached here last Sunday, that many school superintendents and teachers in our cities have come to the conclusion that children in the public schools are only im-

perfectly adapted if they do not receive religious instruction and real soul culture. So they are arranging to have some portion of every week devoted to the study of the Bible under some clergyman who gives them marks and credits the same as they receive in their secular studies. It is still as true as it was three thousand years ago that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

SAVED \$25,000

Dehydration has a new meaning for the onion growers of the Willamette Valley, and offers a new hope for the future in the cultivation of that succulent vegetable.

It develops that owing to the extremely low prices offered for onions last fall, that onion growers in the Lake Labish region had determined not to harvest their crop. The situation was one of the most desperate ever experienced in the district. A thousand tons of onions were wasting in the fields. Two weeks more of exposure to the rain would have rendered the crop beyond redemption.

The manager of the great dehydration plant at Salem heard of the plight of the onion growers, visited the district and after a careful examination determined to experiment on the onions, trying dehydration as the method for saving the crop. Several tons of Yellow Danvers onions were ordered shipped to the dehydration plant where they were processed under the King's method of dehydration. The result was so splendid that an order was immediately placed with the Lake Labish onion growers for one thousand tons of the Yellow Danvers variety, with the result that \$25,000 which otherwise would have been lost, was saved to the farmers of that region.

Dehydration has been a wonderful boon to the fruit and vegetable growers of Oregon during the past few years. Two large dehydration plants are in operation, one at Salem and the other at The Dalles. Both are controlled by one company, which purposes greatly to enlarge its operations this year by increasing its manufacturing and cold-storage facilities. The capitalization of the King's Food Products Company has been increased to \$10,000,000; making the company one of the largest and best financed fruit and vegetable preservation companies in the United States.

We don't know as the above news story will interest the reader as much as it did the editor but still we believe it worth while. The Lake Labish section extends east for a long distance from the Pacific highway between Salem and Chemawa and was, we believe, originally beaver dam land, something like that on some of the sloughs in Coos county—notably the marsh on the former F. B. Phillips' place at the mouth of Beaver Slough. Lake Labish was formed by building a dam on the stream that used to run through it and thus flooding it. Later it dawned on the owners of the property that the land might be worth vastly more than the water power and we remember about eight years ago writing a news item about the affair when this dam at the outlet of the lake was blown up with dynamite.

FOUND THE GOLD

E. C. Endrup went into the Halfway (Or.) bank one day recently and offered to take four \$20 gold pieces for \$85, says the Pine Valley Herald. A gold piece is seldom seen any more and, knowing that the regional banks had called in what gold they could get three years ago when foreigners were sending so much out of the country, Mr. Endrup dared the bank to accept the offer. The cashier went into the vault, dug up a sack of gold coins, and threw out four of them, making \$5 by the operation. Mr. Endrup was a good sport and accepted the gold and went away thinking it a fine joke. Any person who wishes to see real gold can satisfy his wish at 10 cents a look by calling at the Endrup ranch.

THE ZERO HOUR

A captain in the merchant marine who received much commendation for his wonderful courage and endurance during the war was asked to address a meeting in the West. Ex-President Taft spoke first and at considerable length, and when he had finished the audience rose, almost to a man, to leave the building. The chairman sprang to his feet, rushed to the edge of the platform, and called excitedly: "Come back and take your seat. Come back, every one of you! This man went through hell for us during the war, and it is up to us now to do the same for him."—Christian Register.

The commission of the Port of Coos Bay, having just realized \$50,000 from the sale of their last bond issue, have bought a 20-ton locomotive for the Terminal dock at a cost of \$20,500.

Butter Wrappers and Trespass Notices for sale at this office.



2 weeks for \$50 worth of amount

\$250.00

if you join our CHRISTMAS CLUB

BUSINESS MEN

Our Christmas Club is not merely a convenience to help our little friends deposit money; it is for BIG BUSINESS MEN who want or should want to deposit money REGULARLY and ACCUMULATE a nice fat sum without ever "feeling" it.

You can put in \$5 a week; in 50 weeks you have \$250.
You can put in \$10 a week; in 50 weeks you have \$500.
You can put in \$30 a week; in 50 weeks you have \$1,500.

Don't stop there. Put in FIFTY or a HUNDRED dollars a week and in 50 weeks accumulate \$2,500 or \$5,000.

Do this for FIVE YEARS let the money STAY in our bank and see what it will amount to—why, it's a FORTUNE.

Put every one of your family in the Club. Read the following plans:

INCREASING CLUB PLAN
Put in 1c, 2c, 5c or 10c the first week. INCREASE your deposit 1c, 2c, 5c, or 10c each week. In 50 weeks:
1c Club pays \$12.75 5c Club pays \$63.75
2c Club pays \$25.50 10c Club pays \$127.50

EVEN AMOUNT CLUB PLAN
Put in the SAME AMOUNT each week. In 50 weeks:
25c Club pays \$12.50 \$ 2.00 Club pays \$100.00
50c Club pays \$25.00 \$ 5.00 Club pays \$250.00
\$1.00 Club pays \$50.00 \$10.00 Club pays \$500.00
\$20.00 Club pays \$1,000.00

Farmers & Merchants Bank
of Coquille, Oregon

One Woman told us:


"Five minutes in the morning with my Electric Iron makes wash day so much lighter."

This woman realized how often blouses, frocks and even lingerie found their way into the laundry bag ahead of time, just slightly mussed. Even a hint of untidiness made dainty things unwearable and added to the weekly wash. Now she uses an Electric Iron. With just a twitch of the switch and a few moments of gentle ironing, crumpled garments become smooth and lovely—altogether wearable.

At Any Dealer

Mountain States Power Co.
Coquille Oregon

"NOW-A-DAYS" says the Good Judge



A man can get a heap more satisfaction from a small chew of this class of tobacco, than he ever could get from a big chew of the old kind. He finds it coarser, too. The good tobacco taste lasts so much longer he doesn't need to have a fresh chew nearly as often.

Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put up in two styles

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