

# The Sentinel

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

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December was a record month at the Marshfield postoffice.

Tillamook county recently sold 150,000 of road bonds at a premium of \$3,772.50.

The newspaper men of Oregon are holding their Fourth Annual Conference at the State University today and tomorrow.

The Tillamook Headlight says that Portland is outgrowing the state. It thinks the big state expenditures asked by that city regardless of the ever-increasing tax burden points that way.

The Annual Report made by W. J. Rust, of the employment agency at the bay, is interesting. He reports there were 10,760 men visited his office during the year, of which number 2480 were given positions. There were also 963 women who applied for positions and 137 supplied.

The soldiers' bonus commission in this state proposes to sell \$10,000,000 in bonds next Monday, which will be the first chunk of bonds disposed of under the bonus act. This money is to be used in the payment of bonuses to former service men of Oregon. Almost 50 per cent of the applications to the commission are for a cash bonus instead of a long-time loan, which means that approximately \$5,000,000 in cash will be in circulation as soon as the service men can get hold of it. What interest the bonds will bear is not known, as the buyers will name the interest rate in their bids.

For every dollar spent in enforcing the prohibition law in Multnomah county by Sheriff Hurlbert's office, four additional dollars roll into the county coffers in the form of fines, according to statistics disclosed by the sheriff yesterday covering the year 1921, says the Oregonian.

To handle the prohibition enforcement one special deputy has been put on the payroll in the sheriff's office with occasional assistants, but the salaries of men outside the regular force of criminal deputies and expenses connected with the work has totalled only \$3973.42 during 1921 while fines paid by bootleggers and moonshiners captured by the sheriff's men in that period have totalled \$20,284. The "profit" last year was \$16,310.

The ancient Egyptians' year, from which ours is derived, had a perfectly natural beginning. It always commenced on the day when Sirius and the sun rose together. The temples of Egypt were really observatories, built to face this or that star as it rose. They were more or less elaborate, but all had as their fundamental plan a long, narrow passage down which the star's rays came, and a dark chamber at the far end, where the priest made the observation and where the image was kept. The Egyptians discovered that the year had an extra quarter of a day in it. They did it by nothing that on some years Sirius and the sun rose almost together, while on others there was an appreciable difference in time, and that these changes repeated themselves every five years. They found the length of the year to within 11 minutes of its true value.

From the national capital yesterday we learned that another three-cent-a-gallon tax impends for the motorist, who depends upon gasoline. The dispatch says a tax of this kind to be paid by the producer, the proceeds of which would be used for a soldier's bonus, is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Bacharach, New Jersey.

The tax, he estimates would yield from \$240,000,000 to \$250,000,000 annually—sufficient revenue he says to meet cash payments to former service men provided for in the bill.

Indications were given at the White House that President Harding expects enactment of a soldiers' bonus bill at this session of congress and such a measure must provide a proper

source of funds sufficient to meet the payments.

The responsibility for issuance of a large quantity of new bonds under present conditions, it was said, is not one that the executive branch of the government desires to assume.

## MAKING ENEMIES

Bend Bulletin

Some weeks ago, when Portlanders who favored the 1925 fair project were trying to find reasons for it that would justify state-wide participation in the expense involved, Edgar B. Piper, editor of the Oregonian, was quoted as saying in substance that holding the exposition would accomplish great material benefit to Oregon if it only resulted in uniting all the elements of the state in building towards an objective in which they can build with enthusiasm. Assuming that Mr. Piper was correctly quoted it is very easy to agree with him. If the exposition results in uniting all the elements of the state it will be a good thing. No one will deny this, but if it does not, what then? If instead of uniting, it pulls apart, if discord and controversies are created, if the anti-Portland feud is renewed will it be a good thing?

The answer is, of course, that it will not; and it is equally obvious that to-day the state is rent asunder over the whole proposition. Whatever happens to the exposition plan a breach has created that will take years to heal. Portland tried to jam a jinx program down the throat of the rest of Oregon. She failed, and in doing so she has made enemies everywhere.

## PUNISHMENT

We note that some correspondent of a Portland paper regards the stroke of paralysis that President Wilson suffered as a judgment of God. He says God struck him down as a punishment. Time was when people were taught that a stroke of this kind was a direct act of the deity, though when a tower fell on some men in Christ's time and killed them, he asked his hearers if they supposed those men were sinners above all who dwell in Jerusalem.

When a weak or too-long used rail breaks under an unusual strain and a score of people are killed and injured no one now imagines that God caused the rail to break so as to kill those people. No more, when with old age coming on a weak blood vessel in the brain breaks during some unusual strain with its resulting stroke of apoplexy, have we any reason to say that God struck the victim down. People who express such a thought have very crude notions of the way this universe is run or how natural law works.

It is true—everlastingly true—that "he who sows to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption." We see that exemplified day by day in the life about us, but the punishment comes as the direct result of the life just as remorselessly and inexorably as darkness follows the setting of the sun. We have no doubt of the companion statement: "He that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting," but the fulfillment of that promise is deferred, although it may be foreshadowed during the earth life.

But of this we have no slightest doubt, that every failure to observe the laws of life physical, mental or spiritual brings its appropriate penalty. Those laws are self-executing; no outside power needs to interfere to secure their enforcement. Evil destroys itself here and everywhere. Love is life, hatred is death.

## WIRELESS WONDERS

It seems but a day since a message was transmitted by wireless from Arlington to Honolulu and it is literally only a few days since President Harding's message to the nation was sent from Rocky Point, Long Island, to New Zealand, more than 10,000 miles distant, says the Oregonian. The hope that some day we shall be able to communicate by wireless with Mars or the moon would seem to be founded on the rapidity of the progress we are making, if not on any actual performance reaching beyond the sphere on which we live.

The incident of the violin solo, which was heard in Scotland derives its high importance from the fact that the listener was seeking to determine the potency of short waves such as are used by amateurs, and that many of the wireless messages that he intercepted came from instruments set up and used by novices. The approaching universality of the radio, set free from the necessity for expensive high-powered equipment, which is thus indicated, is a challenge to the imaginations of men.

The reference above to the wireless station at Rocky Point, Long Island, recalls some things we heard and read while on that island last summer in relation to recent wireless development. An experimental station we saw there at Riverhead had developed great power from the laying of a number of parallel wires for several miles across the pine barrens

to the south side of the island. When the wireless first came into use only by listening most intently could the faint sounds caught from the ether be detected; but the experiments there resulted in sound waves so loud that they could be heard all over a large building. Instead of whispering as it did when it was newly born, the wireless was shouting so that one's ears rang with the words. The outcome of these experiments was the establishment at Rocky Point on Long Island sound, at an expense of millions, of a station far superior to any other in the world.

## TWO GREAT EVENTS

Two events have already occurred in the first two weeks of 1922 that may well dim the lustre of any others in the past nineteen hundred years. History will acclaim them of transcendent importance; and yet we who have been living our humdrum lives as usual during these fateful two weeks have been too near these events to begin to realize what they mean to the world and to the future of the human race.

The first of these is the settlement of the quarrel between England and Ireland that has been going on for seven hundred years, until it had become the great bleeding sore of the world. The ratification by both these countries of the treaty that puts an end to all conflict between the two races is a step toward brotherhood and peace and good will among men, the accomplishment of which will redound to the glory of Lloyd George the British premier through all the ages of coming time.

The second event to which we refer is the success of the conference for the limitation of armaments, which has been in progress at Washington for the past two months, with its agreement to begin the scrapping of the greatest machines of death and destruction ever invented by man. No other Christmas time since the one when the angels sang over the Judean plains when Christ was born has been so worthy of a joyful huzzanna; and yet we suppose there have been hundreds of Christmas and New Year addresses made and sermons preached during the past month, without the remotest allusion to the fulfillment under our eyes of the dream of universal peace and good will chartered nineteen hundred years ago.

For the first concrete steps toward shutting up of the Devil schools of war have been taken and no nation can henceforth dare to face the world in opening them again. The five greatest nations of the world have got together and made a pact to learn war no more. While it is by no means a millennial era that has begun, it is the first long step toward a better world, and the one that makes all the others seem not only possible but probable.

Now we can sing, "Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth, good will to men," with the full consciousness that we are on the way to such a consummation.

## THOSE FREE LANDS

An Idaho correspondent writes to Sunset, the Pacific Magazine:

"I would like to ask for information regarding homesteads where one could raise cattle with plenty of range and water. I have no objection to going thirty, forty or even fifty miles from the railroad. I would like to locate where there is not too much snow in winter. Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated."

Sunset Magazine answers to the same tenor as the answers the Sentinel has always made to seekers for homestead tracts in Coos county:

We have stated repeatedly that we do not know of any homestead land anywhere in the Far West that can be used for agricultural purposes without first investing money either for irrigation water or for clearing the land. And the land covered with brush and timber so small as to be commercially without value is likely not to be of great value for farming purposes. You must remember that 200,000 American farmers crossed over into Canada to obtain free homesteads or to buy grain land at a low price. If they had been able to find farm land homesteads of good quality in the West, they would have taken it up in preference to changing their allegiance.

You must also remember that the public land in the West has been picked over for twenty-five years. Your own state contains thirty million acres of public land, yet worth while homestead are few and far between.

You qualify your choice of a homestead insisting upon land with plenty of range and water. Such a free gift is not to be had. Everywhere the public range has been chronically overstocked and its carrying capacity diminished. As for water, it is the most precious asset in a stock country with mild winters and little snow. Long ago practically all of it was filed on and passed into private hands.

In our judgment the best thing to do would be to look round in your vi-

city or in Eastern Oregon for a sheep ranch. There are numerous bargains to be had for cash and now is the time to get in on the ground floor.

## This Year's Income Tax

"Must I file an income tax return?" Clyde G. Huntley, collector of internal revenue, at Portland, is being asked this question repeatedly these days and his answer invariably is, "Yes." And what is more, individual taxpayers must file their income tax returns for the year 1921, not later than March 15, 1922, or suffer the heavy penalties provided in the law for failure to do so.

"Income tax returns for the year 1921 must be filed by the following persons," explains Collector Huntley:

"Every individual who had a net income of \$1,000 or more, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife;

"Every individual who had a net income of \$2,000 or more, if married and living with husband or wife;

"Every head of a family who had a net income of \$1,000 or more, and

"Every individual who had a gross income of \$5,000 or more, regardless of whether or not that sum netted him a cent of profit.

"Exemptions are allowed as follows: Single person, \$1,000; head of a family, or married person living with husband or wife, \$2,500, unless the net income is in excess of \$5,000, in which case the exemption is only \$2,000; for each dependent under 13 years of age, \$400.

"Do not confuse these exemptions

with the necessity of filing returns if the net income of a married person is \$2,000 is the head of a family (not married) is \$1,000.

"In other words, a single person claiming exemption as the head of a family must file a return if his net income is \$1,000 or more, notwithstanding the fact that as head of a family he is entitled to an exemption of \$2,500 as well as \$400 for each dependent minor.

"Likewise every married person, living with husband or wife, in order to claim the exemption of \$2,500 and \$400 for each dependent minor must make a return although his actual net income for 1921 may have been only \$2,000.

"In both cases cited, the taxpayer must make a return in order to claim the exemptions to which he is entitled under the law, although the application of those deductions may exempt him from the payment of an income tax.

"The head of a family under the law is defined as a person who supports in one household one or more relatives by blood, marriage or adoption.

## Brand on League

Speaking of the properties of the defunct Dairymen's League and By Products Corporation, Attorney J. T. Brand, of Marshfield, who is looking after the case for the trustees, says:

The creameries and cheese factories in the different communities were bought by the payment of preferred stock. One-fifth of the book prices in each case were paid down.

The original owners of the various factories are agreeing to take back the plants at four-fifths of the book value and in this way it will not be necessary to use money on hand to pay for preferred stock so there will consequently be more money to pay to the dairymen in partial settlement of the pools. In other words, instead of losing everything, the dairymen will get some of the money at least which is owed them. Mr. Brand states that he will not venture to say now just what percentage of their claims the dairymen will get, but they will get something.

If the property were sold at a junk sale, Mr. Brand states, it would be necessary to sell all of the plants in this manner which would mean a great loss to the stockholders and there would be no money with which to pay the claims of the farmers as the money now on hand would have to be used for the payment of preferred stock which has first claim.

In cases of this kind of a sale the farmers in many places would be at the mercy of those who purchased the plant, for the market of their milk.

In the case of the Coquille Valley Creamery here it was one-third instead of one-fifth that Mr. McCloskey was paid down at the time of its purchase by the League, and \$2,000, which is one-fifth of the remainder, has just been paid him. If he is willing to accept four-fifths of the original price in settlement, it will leave \$5,000, instead of \$8,000 yet due him. The original McCloskey Creamery at Norway he sold to the dairymen of that section before the League was organized.

Very often people here in Coquille find it difficult to get dry wood at this season. No trouble now. Just phone 508x. \$2.50 per tier delivered.

# Don't Save Too Much

THAT is, don't save more than you can comfortably afford each payday. Too many people have tried saving and then stopped because they tried to do too much.

It's the small, steady savings that grow. The way to do it is to decide how much you can save every so often, and THEN STICK TO IT.

But, get started—that's the big thing. As little as a dollar opens a savings account at this bank. We pay 4 per cent on your money. Ask us about it. Also ask about the particular savings plan that meets your own needs.

## Farmers & Merchants Bank

of Coquille, Oregon



## You Can Cook in Comfort in a Wired Home

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Since 1870 the Southern Pacific has been closely identified with the development of Western Oregon.

## Southern Pacific Lines

John M. Scott,  
General Passenger Agent

That price of \$2.15 for the Sentinel and the weekly Oregon Farmer will not be withdrawn. It is good for 1922, and well worth thinking about when you wish to renew for the Sentinel. Old papers are just the things to start the fire quickly these chilly winter mornings. You can get them at the same old pre-war prices—5 cents a bundle—at the Sentinel office.