

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
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The seemed to be considerable "kick" in the November elections for Harding. He has seen the light, too, and in his recent message indicates that henceforth he will be a good Indian. Shake, Gamahel.

Every pint of brandy a steady drinker takes shortens his life by 11 hours, and the average drink he consumes curtails his earthly sojourn by 25 minutes, according to statistics compiled by scientists of Denmark.

It may be that this country will never have to carry on another war, but our Uncle Sam is not so sure about it but that he has spent a million dollars during the past year developing gases for military purposes. If we do have to fight he wants to make sure that he will be there with the goods.

A Japanese landlord is reported to be selling his houses to his tenants, they to pay him double rent for five years to get a clear title. Doubtless lots of American landlords would be willing to make the same sort of a bargain—the only question would perhaps be who should pay the taxes during the five years.

Henry Ford says he is entirely satisfied with the appointment of his former partner, Mayor Cousins of Detroit, as senator from that state. But the seating of his former opponent, Newberry, is said to have resulted in Lodge's getting an anti-treaty and anti-League of Nations majority in the senate foreign relations committee, and preventing the pacification of the world for five years after the armistice was signed. One vote often counts a whole lot.

The National Council of Catholic Women has announced its determination to fight the proposed legislation establishing complete legal equality between men and women, which is sponsored by the National Woman's party. Their opposition is based on the belief that it would endanger the present rights and privileges enjoyed by married women, the laws for the protection of women in industry, the wife's legal claim to support from her husband and that it threatens the stability of the home.

Notwithstanding the big wet vote in the northeastern states this fall President Harding doesn't give an inch in his insistence that the Volstead law shall be enforced so long as it is a law. So also the Supreme Court at Washington which last Monday handed down a decision that notwithstanding a bootlegger or other violator of the dry law has been punished in the state courts for violation of the state law, he is still liable to prosecution and punishment under the federal law.

This emphasizes the point we have recently had occasion to make in answer to a request to favor heavier state penalties for moonshiners, that we have plenty of law in the statutes now to wipe out bootlegging and that all that is needed is to enforce them.

From Salem comes the report that motorists are going to ask the legislature to raise the speed limit to 35 or 40 miles an hour. Their contention is that it will result in fewer cars trying to pass others and that there will not only be greater speed on the road but at the same time greater safety. Possibly; but even so there is another consideration of more importance that is not so much as mentioned. If a maximum speed of 35 miles an hour is sanctioned, the increase of ten miles an hour over the present limitation will result in the roads wearing out far more rapidly; and the people who "pay the freight" and are satisfied with a speed of 25 miles an hour ought to be heard before the change is made. We should be glad to hear what our senator and representative have to say on this subject. Come to think of it, Senator Hall made some very pertinent and striking statements a year or

more ago about the alarming rapidity with which our paved roads were wearing out. It's time to do something to control the speed fiend, instead of giving him more rope.

HARDING'S NEW PROGRAM
As we said of Governor Pierce, noting the taxation reductions he promised during his recent campaign, so now we say of President Harding, that if he makes good on half the progressive program he proposes in his recent message, we may regret that he did not vote for him two years ago. Yet we need not forget how tremendous a jolt the electorate which put him in the white house by an eight million majority in 1920, gave him two years later. His conversion now to a mildly progressive course is, of course, to his credit; and we feel sure we are going to hear no more about "normalcy," his sugar-coated designation of stand pat policies.

The following is a summary of the forward looking recommendations of the message, which takes a reasonably long look ahead, as there is no more than time to act on one of two of them during the life of the present congress:

Abolition of the railroad labor board and substitution of a labor division of the interstate commerce commission, with power to enforce its decisions against both carriers and employes, as a step to prevent strikes that threaten the public welfare.

Announcement that a conference of governors would be called to discuss prohibition enforcement. The president emphatically declared for a strict enforcement of the prohibition law.

Greater credit for agricultural and livestock interests.

Pooling of freight cars under a central agency.

The merger of railroad lines into systems for the purpose of economy and interchange of equipment.

Adoption of a constitutional amendment to abolish child labor.

Adoption of a constitutional amendment to restrict the issuance of tax-exempt securities by states and the federal government.

Registration of immigrant aliens and establishment of immigration boards abroad to bar undesirables.

Extension of reclamation and irrigation work.

Conservation of forests.

Attention to the wide difference between the cost of production and the price paid by the ultimate consumer.

Creation of a central agency to aid railroad financing.

Approval of a proposal for the survey of a plan to draft all resources of the country, human and material, for national defense.

Attention to the super-power survey of the Eastern industrial region looking to unification of steam, water and electric powers.

NOT MUCH TO HOPE FOR

Discussing tax reduction possibilities, the Oregonian says that next year's local taxes are going to be about five mills more in Portland than this year's. And then it goes on to show how it would be possible to reduce state taxes by the amount of five mills and so keep the Portland taxpayer's load from growing heavier:

"If the next legislature were to lock up all state institutions, the state capital, the supreme court building, throw away the keys, if it were also to dismiss every state officer and every commission, abolish every department, discharge all employees, and bar the doors of the state university, agricultural college and state normal school, the saving taxation would not equal 5 mills. It would not offset this year's rise in local taxes in the city of Portland.

"What we term state taxes, it is true, aggregate more than 5 mills, but in the total of so-called state taxes are a levy for market roads, another for elementary schools, another for payment of principal and interest of the bonus bonds, another for educational aid to service men of the recent war. In these matters the state gets only as a collecting and apportioning agent. The levies named were all voted by the people, and when they are taken out of the state levy, there is less than 5 mills to provide for executive, administrative and judicial maintenance and higher education.

"Of course, there is no thought of suspending state government, but if entire abolishment of state functions and higher education will make so small a dent in the tax bill what can be expected in the way of noticeable relief from a mere reduction of state functions?"

"Cut them down, of course, but the only material relief from high taxes will come when the resolution for reduction of state expenses is extended to county, city, school and other local expenditures. When the people determine to get along with

less of the entire service and fewer of all the things for which tax money is spent, then we shall materially lower taxes."

That's the whole story. If people are willing to get along with less of the things-tax money is now paying for, tax reduction can easily be made. Roads and schools take about three quarters of the money Coos county tax payers pass over to the county at the tax collection department of the sheriff's office up stairs in the court house annex. Cuts in other expenses would, of course, help a little, but there can be no considerable reduction in taxes without reducing this 75 per cent of present expenditure. But if the question whether to spend only two dollars on roads and schools where we now spend three were submitted to the voters of Coos county, does the reader have any idea how they would vote? At least he can tell how he would vote himself, and our columns are open for his answer. Let us hear what you have to say about it.

FLEETING FROM HOME

If there should happen a calamity at Marshfield like the one Astoria suffered last week, rendering a third of its people homeless; and we here in Coquille were asked to take care of a number almost as great as our entire population until they could begin to build homes and obtain employment for themselves, we should find it a heavy tax on our resources and good will. Of course, there is no slightest probability that anything of that kind will ever happen; but we are looking for something to compare with what the Greek nation is up against now.

There are five millions of them, and the refugees who are going back to the home land after having been driven out of the Turkish dominions, where they had been living comfortably for years, amount to half as many—two and a half million. That is about three times the population of Oregon.

Try then to imagine the destitution and suffering that would be experienced if all the inhabitants of Oregon and Washington were summarily ejected from those states and had to move into Idaho, Utah and California in mid-winter.

Then read what Mrs. Robert D. Crinkank, of Portland, who is now at the Piraeus, the harbor of Athens, has to say about conditions there and decide whether you have humanity enough to feel under any obligation to do anything to help these people:

"The health situation in the big refugee centers is rapidly assuming the status of a catastrophe," she says. "The death rate of babies in Piraeus is now 180 per day. Three of the largest camps are under quarantine for smallpox, and bubonic plague has broken out. The percentage of winter illness, such as influenza and pneumonia among women and children in the refuge camps now exceeds fifty per cent. 'What can you expect when these people are still unclean, unblanketed, unsheltered?' said Dr. Mabel Elliott to me. 'There is the most urgent need of 1,000,000 blankets in Greece today. There is equally urgent need for warm clothing and for war heat-giving food. Not one woman or baby in a thousand has had milk for the past week. Half of them are getting less than a quarter of a quarter of a pound of bread daily.'"

JAPAN MAKING GOOD

The cost of the world conference for limitation of naval armaments held at Washington a year ago was one of the best investments the United States ever made. France and Italy haven't signed up yet, and so the treaty hasn't gone into full effect, but that is of comparatively little moment, so long as Great Britain, our country and Japan are living up to its terms. And the Flowery Kingdom has not only punctiliously fulfilled every agreement it made as to stopping naval construction, scrapping ships and surrendering Shantung to China, but has done even more than she promised by making a reduction in its army of 50,000 men.

Those of us who a year ago questioned the policy of trusting Japan are ready now to admit that those little brown heathens have more honor and are better to be trusted to keep their word than many Christian people. We feel like taking off our hats to them with a hearty huzzah—or whatever their word is for "hurrah."

The disposition of the Japanese to behave like gentlemen in their relations with other nations and to rid themselves of the backbreaking burden of a big army and navy relieves the people of this western coast of the United States of any fear of a "yellow peril;" and insures that the Pacific ocean will henceforth be as placid as an inland lake so far as war and its alarms are concerned. Certainly we have abundant reason for devout thankfulness at this

BIBLE THOUGHTS

For This Week—
Make Scripture prominent, will save a life. Study the Bible in other books.

Saturday, Dec. 16
THE GOD OF PEACE:—Now the God of peace, . . . make you perfect in every good work to do his will.—Hebrews 12: 20, 21.

Sunday, Dec. 17
THE GOODNESS OF GOD:—Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.—Psalm 107:21.

Monday, Dec. 18
A MIGHTY ARM:—Thou hast a mighty arm; strong is thy hand, and high is thy right hand.—Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne; mercy and truth shall go before thy face.—Psalm 89: 13, 14.

Tuesday, Dec. 19
GREAT AND TRUE:—Ascribe ye greatness unto our God. He is the Rock, his work is perfect; for all his ways are judgment; a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is he.—Deuteronomy 32, 3, 4.

Wednesday, Dec. 20
ASA'S PRAYER:—Lord, it is nothing with thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power; help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on thee, and in thy name we go against this multitude.—2 Chronicles 14:11.

Thursday, Dec. 21
ABUNDANTLY SATISFIED:—How excellent is thy lovingkindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures.—Psalm 36: 7, 8.

Friday, Dec. 22
RIGHTEOUSNESS BRINGS PEACE:—The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever. And my people shall dwell in a peaceful habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places.—Isaiah 32, 17, 18.

Christmas season. The time seems at least nearer when the nations shall "learn war no more," and peace on earth and good will to men shall prevail everywhere.

COULDN'T SELL THEM

We have often heard the story of the man who tried to sell gold sovereigns on London bridge for a shilling and naturally found no takers, everybody supposing they must be counterfeit because they were offered for a twentieth of their value. Here is a similar story from New York, which we find in an exchange, though we don't think the moral attempted to be drawn very pertinent:

When a traveling salesman attempted to sell 50-cent pieces for a quarter on a New York street the other day, on a bet, he failed. For 15 minutes he tried to make a sale, but not one person did he find who was willing to pay 25 cents for 50. The reason, of course, for his failure to sell was skepticism. There was fear of a trick. Nobody expected any such opportunity as to be able to buy 50-cent pieces for a quarter. How many people in this country pass up golden opportunities because of skepticism?

STILL FIND GOLD THERE

A new dispatch from Colma, California, conveys the interesting information that Amos E. Stoffus and his wife have picked up a gold nugget worth \$35 only 200 feet from the place where John Marshall 74 years ago made the first discovery of gold in California. We would be willing to predict, though, that in the coming year more time will be spent hunting for gold in that neighborhood than all the gold found there will be worth, even if time is estimated at no more than ten cents an hour. No one familiar with the gold mining business but feels sure that all the gold ever found in the United States would fall far short of the value of the time and money spent in hunting for it, at very modest wages. In other words hunting for gold lacks a good deal of being a paying business.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Coquille, Oregon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said bank in Coquille, Oregon, on Tuesday, January 9, 1923, at four o'clock P. M.

Dated at Coquille, Oregon, this 2nd day of December, 1922.
A. J. Sherwood, President.
O. C. Sanford, Cashier.

Calling Cards, 100 for \$1.00.

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Is your baking powder economical in keeping baked foods fresh longer and making home baking so satisfactory that it takes the place of more expensive food? Royal is.

Royal Contains No Alum Leaves No Bitter Taste



Restaurant American
"Scrambled eggs," ordered a customer in a city market restaurant. "Milk toast," murmured his companion, who was not feeling well. "Scramble two and a grave yard stew," sang out the waitress with the Titian hair. "Here," corrected the second man, "I want milk toast." "You'll get it Buddy," replied the girl. "That's what they call milk toast down in Pittsburgh, where I worked." The two customers held a confer-

ence and decided to "put one over" on the "fresh young thing" from Pittsburgh. The first one wanted a glass of milk and the second a cup of black coffee. When the girl appeared to put a "set up" of the restaurant artillery in front of the men the second man gave the following order: "A bottle of lactal fluid for my friend and a scuttle of Java with no sea foam for me." "Chalk one an' a dipper of ink," shouted the girl. She didn't even grin.—The Arklight.

Opportunities

COME TO EVERYONE

The people who can take advantage of these opportunities and make a success, are the people who have money in the bank.

Are you prepared to meet these opportunities? It wouldn't take you long to build up a good Bank Account by our plan.

You can start a Bank Account with a dollar or more.

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