

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
H. W. YOUNG, Editor
E. ALLEN YOUNG, Associate Editor and Manager

Subscription Rates
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months60
No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This rule is imperative.

Advertising Rates
Display advertising, 25 cents per inch, less than 7 inches, 25 cents per inch. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents. Reading notices 5 cents per line; under Minor Mention, 10 cents per line. Want advertisements one cent a word. No reading notice, or advertisement of any kind, inserted for less than 25 cents.

Office Corner Second and Taylor Sts.
Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

RELATED NEWS

Coos county had 1163 income taxpayers in 1921, and is one of the eleven counties in the state having over 1,000 citizens who paid a federal income tax that year. Coos county stands ninth in the list, only eight counties in Oregon having more income taxpayers. They are Multnomah which had 38,419, who paid this tax; Umatilla came second with 2091; Marion third with 1883; Clatsop fourth with 1833; Clackamas fifth with 1757; Jackson sixth with 1757; Lane seventh with 1564; Union with 1220; Coos ninth with 1163; Jackson tenth with 1064; Baker eleventh with 1014; and Washington twelfth with 1004.

The peak of the income tax in Oregon was reached in 1919, in regard to the total tax returned, when it was \$8,232,437. The next largest was in 1920, \$6,649,011, while in 1921 it was \$4,951,580.

The greatest number of personal returns filed, however, was in 1920, when 67,640 handed in their papers, compared with 49,663 in 1919 and 62,804 in 1921, the other high years. Taken on the basis of average tax per person the high mark was in 1918, with \$175, which dropped to \$106 in 1919, \$98 in 1920 and \$78.94 in 1921.

For the United States as a whole, the income surtax yielded \$411,000,000 in 1921, compared with \$596,000,000 in 1920, while in the same two years the normal tax fell from \$478,000,000 to \$308,000,000. This indicates that the surtax was holding its own fairly well, despite evasion by many large taxpayers by investment in tax free securities. There was, however, a decrease from 123 to 63 among those reporting net incomes of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and the "big fellows" of \$1,000,000 or over dropped from 33 to 21.

These taxpayers turned over \$4,951,580 to Uncle Sam, on a total income of \$159,574,639, with an average income for each return of \$2,540.85, and an average tax of \$78.94. This average is a little above the most of the states, but far below the large manufacturing states. This average tax per person is perhaps the best index of relative prosperity shown in the statistics. Idaho, hard hit by depression in that year, ranks lowest in the union, with an average of \$21.49, while New York is highest with \$197.60.

Considerably over half of Oregon's income taxpayers reside in Multnomah county. Of cities besides Portland, only Salem, Astoria, Eugene and Pendleton had more than 1,000 income taxpayers.

As a news purveyor Uncle Sam certainly takes his time. The income tax returns were only made public for 1921 on Tuesday of this week.

The law providing for the registration of outside motorists visiting Oregon, which was passed at the last session, went into effect last month and from now on all motorists coming into the state will be required to register within 72 hours of the time of entrance and to carry stickers of registration upon the windshields of their cars for the period of their visit in the state.

The law provides, briefly, that all non-resident owners driving into the state shall, within 72 hours, register with the secretary of state or authorized agent. Such registration is valid for a period of three months, at the end of which time the driver is required again to register. There is no charge for registration.

Convicts themselves, accused P. Boecking, a farmer living near McMinnville, of selling them intoxicating liquors, says a McMinnville press dispatch. Not only did Boecking sell the liquor, but he had often offered to aid the trustees in making their escape, during the time that they were entrusted with a certain amount of freedom, they charge.

He was arrested by state agents and is now held in default of \$1000 bail bond. The arrest is said to have

been made entirely on the testimony of the convicts.

OLCOTT'S ECLIPSE

The following story of the political rise and fall of Ben W. Olcott, ex-governor of Oregon, was found in the Marshfield News. Had not Charles Hall, of Marshfield, withdrawn from the race for governor last year it might have had a different ending:

With the removal to San Francisco this month of Ben W. Olcott, ex-governor of Oregon, there passes from the state's public life a most amazing example of political fortune.

Back in 1911 Ben Olcott was an obscure bank clerk. But he was a brother-in-law of Oswald West, then governor of Oregon. Olcott first came to public notice on April 17, 1911, when he was appointed secretary of state upon the death of Frank W. Benson, who died shortly after he had been re-elected.

For many weeks it had been known that Frank Benson would soon pass on; that death was but a matter of days. And during those days when the life of Mr. Benson hung in the balance, Ben Olcott and his pointer dog walked the streets of Salem waiting—waiting—waiting. Just three days after Mr. Benson's death Ben Olcott became secretary of state.

In this office there is no gainsaying the fact that Ben Olcott made good. He had been a bank clerk for years. As secretary of state he fitted admirably into the scheme of things so far as the state government was concerned.

At the next general election he was elected to that office, and four years later was re-elected. The people of Oregon were entirely satisfied with his regime.

But Ben Olcott, naturally became ambitious. He wanted to become governor. In 1918 he ran against James Withycombe, then governor of Oregon, and was defeated by a decisive vote.

Then, early in 1919, James Withycombe became stricken with a fatal illness. Even while the legislature was in session, he lay upon a sick bed, just a few blocks from the capitol, and signed bills and attended to other duties of his office. On March 3 he died. On the following day, Ben W. Olcott, erstwhile bank clerk, realized his ambitions. He became governor of Oregon. He served until the first of this year. Again last fall, after nearly four years as governor, he once more went before the people and asked to become governor. Although he served four years as chief executive, he was defeated for the office on the only two occasions he sought the vote of the people.

If Frank Benson's untimely death had not occurred back in 1911, it is more than probable that Ben Olcott never would have risen in the state's political life, and if James Withycombe had not died in 1919, he never would have become governor.

Politics has been more than kind to Ben Olcott. Through the death of an elected secretary of state he first rose to public view, and through the death of an elected governor he acquired legal title to the office of governor. Had not the angel of death twice hovered about the capitol dome we might never have heard of Ben Olcott as a public man during these past 12 years.

Fate, indeed, has been kind to Ben Olcott. And now after 12 years in office—12 years of recognition as secretary of state and governor—he returns to the work which suits him best. The bank clerk of 12 years ago again returns to the bank. He has just accepted a position with the Bank of Italy at San Francisco, and will leave Oregon for good within the next few weeks. Political fortunes have smiled kindly upon Ben Olcott, but now, when the voice of the people has shunted him back to private life, he quits the state that has treated him so well.

We venture the prediction that the name of Ben Olcott will fast fade from memory.

Oregon the Beautiful

A new 40-page illustrated booklet containing detailed description of Oregon, the summerland beautiful; its sandy beaches, mountain resorts and camping places, and information about hotels and cottages, has just been issued by the Southern Pacific Company. Thirty-five thousand copies have been printed for free distribution and are being widely distributed throughout the United States.

The cover and reproduction of Crater Lake on the center spread are works of art in four colors.

Crater Lake, that mysterious work of nature in the crater of an extinct volcano; the attractions of Newport and Tillamook Beaches; Oregon Caves National Monument, a masterpiece of nature's handwork; the Coos Bay Country with its serene lakes; the Klamath Country, a paradise for the sportsman; Southern Oregon and its trout-infested streams, are among the many places listed in this booklet.

What Every Mother Wants to Know About Her Baby.

By Anna Steese Richardson In Woman's Home Companion

SUMMER COMPLAINT

1.—What is summer complaint?

This is the general term used by mothers and others outside the medical profession to describe all forms of diarrhoeal diseases in infants during hot weather. It indicates poison in the digestive organs and the intestines. It is generally divided by physicians into three classes or degrees of seriousness; milk diarrhoea, acute diarrhoea, and cholera infantum. Fully two thirds of the 300,000 babies under 1 year of age which die annually in the United States die from diarrhoeal diseases or complications.

2.—Is it caused by heat?

Not by heat directly, but by the effect of heat on food, particularly milk. Bacterial poison develops quickly in hot weather.

3.—Is it infectious?

Yes, it can be carried by flies. Babies should be protected from flies the year round, but especially in summer. Diapers worn by babies suffering from diarrhoea should be plunged into a pail of water to which carbolic acid has been added, and left there for twelve hours. Better still, old linen or cheesecloth can be used and burned.

4.—Is it caused by teething?

No, but it often appears when a child is teething, because some of the largest and most troublesome teeth appear during the baby's second summer. Also because the child being partially or wholly weaned at this time, is given food which it should not have.

5.—What is the commonest cause?

Impure milk. After that, milk or any other food improperly prepared; overfeeding, unsanitary surroundings; lack of care.

6.—What are the symptoms of summer complaint?

Restlessness; sharp, piercing cries; followed by frequent movements of the bowels, increasing from four to twelve a day, and changing from yellow to greenish-yellow, then to bright green, with perhaps a frothy look. If the attack is not checked, the temperature rises to 103 degrees, tongue is coated and dry, eyes dull

Other wonderspots that are described include Mr. Jefferson, Upper Willamette River, Diamond Peak, McKenzie River, Three Sisters and Umpqua Country, the Willamette Valley, Portland and vicinity, Oswego Lake and Oregon's Mineral Springs.

Almost a Tragedy

The shadow of a lover 55 years ago, now dead, fell across the half-century marital happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Walton, of Chicago, when the husband in helping with the spring housecleaning discovered a note written to Mrs. Walton in 1868 by John Wales.

Asa hastened with the note to the court of domestic relations.

"Judge," he said, stroking his long, snow-white beard, "I've always loved Minnie and always will. I am willing to support her, but since finding that letter from John Wales asking her to meet him Thursday afternoon, I—"

"That letter was written 55 years ago, your honor," Minnie broken in to explain. "John used to go with me before Asa and I got married. He used to write me notes and I forgot to burn this one."

"But she kept that letter in her trunk all these 55 years, judge," Asa interposed, "and she said that John was one of the handsomest men she ever knew."

"I was only teasing him, your honor," Minnie hastened to explain. "I haven't seen John for 50 years."

"Case dismissed," the court ruled. "You two children run along home."

Hand in hand the aged couple started for the door, and Minnie snuggled close to her husband as she did 50 years ago, when she preferred him to handsome John Wales.—Chicago News Story.

Harold Savage to Be Cadet

Harold G. Savage, of Marshfield, received his appointment as a cadet at the United States military academy at West Point. Savage was one of eleven members of the Oregon national guard who entered a competitive examination for the place. It was necessary to go through several examinations before he finally won. In the past three years he has been employed in the Bank of Southwestern Oregon.

"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS," Rex Ingram's refreshing picture of the South Seas at the Liberty next Tuesday and Wednesday.

and sunken, face pinched and drawn, bowel movements as frequent as twenty a day, rapid pulse, heavy breathing, hands and feet clammy and blue, stupor or coma and death.

7.—What is the best home treatment?

No treatment can compare in value with prevention. But if preventive measures fail and your baby is attacked with diarrhoea, send at once for your physician. Until he arrives, stop all food. If the coming of the doctor is delayed, start cleaning the poison from the system with cathartics. Castor oil is best. Dose—3 to 6 mos., 1 teaspoonful; 6 to 9 mos., 1 1-2 teaspoonfuls; 9 to 12 mos., 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls; 1 year to 2, one tablespoonful.

If the baby cannot retain castor oil, give calomel in doses of one tenth of a grain (1-10 grain) every half hour until ten doses or one full grain have been taken. Inject one quart of warm water in which one teaspoonful of salt is dissolved, into the lower intestine or colon to wash out the poison. If temperature causes thirst, give plenty of cool, boiled water if the baby is not vomiting. Do not give paregoric, soothing syrup or patent medicine of any sort.

8.—How soon after the attack subsides can a child be given regular feedings?

Not for at least two weeks after the attack subsides. In the meantime, begin feeding in very small quantities. A breast-fed baby should be allowed to nurse only a few minutes, instead of the full twenty minutes. A bottle-fed baby is given rice water or albumen water first, then boiled skimmed milk with rice water. Gradually increase the milk and reduce the water until the regular schedule of feeding is resumed.

9.—How can I protect my baby from summer complaint?

There is no infallible rule. Keep the food and all utensils in which it is prepared immaculately clean. Keep the baby cool and clean. If he is old enough to drink water, give him only water which has been boiled and then cooled in a stoppered bottle.

His Name Was Changed

Spero Strathara, a Greek, thought his name cumbersome for a man living in America and so applied to the circuit court to have it changed to Peter Theodos when he came up Saturday before Judge John Kendall and Agent Tomlinson for citizenship papers, says the Marshfield News.

Theodos was a well posted man on the questionnaire used in putting prospective candidates for naturalization through the sprouts, but some words puzzled him.

In the questioning, Agent Tomlinson wanted Theodos to explain how the United States could get rid of a president before his term expired. Theodos was stumped.

"Can't you impeach him?" suggested Tomlinson, to refresh the mind of the candidate.

The Greek hadn't caught the word correctly and replied:

"No, I don't think you can pinch the president."

The outstanding feature of Theodos' answers was a poser for the honorables who make our laws.

"Now," said Mr. Tomlinson, "you know we have men who go to Salem and make the laws for us; what are they?"

Theodos was not posed this time, although he did not speak up promptly.

"I'll put it another way," said the agent. "What would you call a man who makes the laws for the state?"

Theodos was still reluctant and hesitated, although the gleam on his countenance indicated he had an answer.

"You must know what they call these men," the agent urged. "Now tell the judge."

"I don't like to tell," said Theodos, "there are ladies around here."

Theodos was passed with flying colors.

The Sentinel and the Oregon Farmer for \$2.15 a year.

Catarh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarh conditions. Send for testimonials free.

GRAPES

Rich, ripe, healthful grapes, grown in the famous vineyards of Southern Europe—produce the cream of tartar from which Royal Baking Powder is made.

The most eminent authorities in the world say cream of tartar makes the best and most healthful baking powder.

ROYAL Baking Powder

The ONLY nationally distributed Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

Contains No Alum—Leaves No Bitter Taste

Costs to Send Lumber East

Principal lumber producing and consuming centers, the three north Pacific states and the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, are so far removed that an annual freight bill of \$250,000,000 is paid to get the manufactured product where it is needed. Since in the past timber has been regarded as a mine and not as a crop to be harvested, a bulletin recently published by the forest service states that the original stand of 5,200,000 billion feet of virgin timber in

the United States has been reduced to 1,600 billion feet of virgin and 600 billion feet of culled and second growth stands. Seventy-five per cent of the remaining virgin timber is west of the Mississippi river, and more than 50 per cent of all remaining merchantable timber is in three Pacific Coast states.

What \$2.15 Will Do

For \$2.15 you can have the weekly visits of the Coquille Sentinel and the Oregon Farmer—52 of each—for 000 billion feet of virgin timber in a year.

An Invitation

YOU are invited to come into this bank and start a bank account. You can START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT with a dollar or more.

Farmers & Merchants Bank

of Coquille, Oregon

J. E. NORTON—President
C. J. FUHRMAN—Vice President
JNO. E. ROSS—Cashier
J. W. MILLER—Director

Gardner's Garage

Where you can get all kinds of Machine Work. Automobile repairing as well. Phone 46J Coquille