

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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Wheat reached the record price of \$2.07 a bushel at Winnipeg, Canada, on Tuesday.

A friend promises to give us for the next issue of the Sentinel the answer to the following conundrum: "What is it God never saw, the prophets seldom saw and we see every day?"

Eighty per cent of the crime in this country is committed by men or boys who have had no religious training, says Albert B. Hines, director of the Boys' Club of New York City.

In Cottage Grove last year the police made 38 arrests. Thirteen were on account of booze and 22 for failure to observe traffic regulations. We read no hint of what offense the other three cases involved.

Southern California has not yet reached a period of normal rainfall. A letter just received from San Diego states that it is looking as if they would soon have to begin sprinkling lawns to keep the grass growing.

Thos. A. Edison, who is within a year of the age of the Sentinel's senior editor, says that he hopes to live to be 100, but he isn't hopeful enough to believe that he can predict what modern science will have done for the world by that time.

President Coolidge and Alfonso, King of Spain, exchanged messages of greeting on January 19th when the new high speed cable, connecting New York and Malaga, Spain, was opened. This cable has a transmission speed of 1,700 words a minute and now a cable ship is laying the final stretch of the cable which will connect Malaga with Anzio, Italy.

The report of the air mail service indicates that it is about as safe to ride in the air as on trains. Uncle Sam's air mail carriers have flown more than 5,000,000 miles with but one fatal accident. They lost about 125 pounds of mail, which is claimed to be a better record than that of the roads. It is a remarkable record when it is remembered that the airplane began its development during the world war less than ten years ago.

COOLIDGE'S LITERARY ABILITY

"Among literary men of today there is one—and it is a strange phenomenon—who is not known as a literary man at all. His name is Calvin Coolidge . . . the most literary man who has occupied the White House since 1805," asserts Charles Willis Thompson, the well-known critic, in a recent issue of the New York Times. "What another man might need a page to express, can be set forth by Calvin Coolidge in a sentence of a dozen words, and set forth completely, so that it does not need another syllable." Mr. Thompson says the slowness with which the world recognized the simple strength and beauty of Abraham Lincoln's prose is a parallel to the tardy discernment of Mr. Coolidge's skill and power in writing.

CITY LIGHTED DURING ECLIPSE

New York City during the eclipse of the sun which occurred on January 24th, also witnessed a unique demonstration of the power for law and order inherent in electric street lighting. At eleven minutes past nine in the morning—the moment of the totality of the eclipse of the sun by the moon—and for both a half an hour before and afterward all of the electric street lighting units in those portions of the city within the direct path of this eclipse were turned on as if it were night instead of day. This was done to forestall collisions in the streets, and prevent hold-ups and robberies which were considered quite possible happenings if electric street lighting was not turned on. The electricity necessary for this mid-morning street illumina-

tion was supplied at their own expense by electric service companies of New York as an act of public service.

WHO PAYS LUXURY TAXES?

Oregon repealed its state income tax law last fall. It was a wise move from a business standpoint. So long as Washington and California did not tax the income of commercial enterprises seeking a location, Oregon lost out, other things being equal. But the state income tax produced a substantial revenue every year and that loss will have to be made up. So now the Oregon legislature is considering a tax on theatre and movie tickets, a levy on cigarettes and a "severance tax" on timber.

The theatre, the movies and cigarettes may be classed as luxuries and as such are properly subject to taxation. He who can afford to pay for these luxuries can also afford to pay an additional tax. Thus reason the lawmakers. However, eighty per cent of Oregon's automobiles may also be classed as luxuries. By the same token coffee, tea, silk stockings, women's hats, fur coats, watches costing more than two dollars, laundry, table cream and ice cream, candy, cut flowers, kid gloves and ten thousand other things are luxuries. The trouble with a tax on movie tickets and cigarettes lies in the fact that the bulk of it will be paid by those least able to stand the additional burden unless the theatre owners and cigarette manufacturers absorb the tax. When you come right down to cases, the income tax is after all the most equitable method of distributing the tax burden.—February Sunset.

FIND USE FOR DISTILLERIES

Central Illinois distilleries, among the largest in the world and believed to have been doomed to the adoption of national prohibition, one by one have been adapted to the manufacture of food and various products of grain. At present more men are being employed, and with a much larger payroll, than during the pre-prohibition days, says a Bloomington press dispatch.

Predictions that the suspension of the great distilleries would greatly handicap the future growth of industrial Illinois, have proved untrue. The transformation has been slow but sure. Where, in the past, train loads of whiskey were shipped to all states of the Union and countries of the globe, there are now moving out even greater train loads of foodstuffs, commercial alcohol, cracked corn, and solvents.

The Atlas Distillery of the Kentucky Alcohol Corporation, one of the largest of the idle plants for several years and which recently was reopened, daily grinds 9000 bushels of corn and 1500 bushels of malt. It is under strict Government supervision and every move is watched by federal storekeeper gaugers. Corn is ground into meal and starch, and oil is obtained that forms an important by-product in the manufacture of alcohol.

The Atlas Distillery, which is but one of a group, alone averages 18 cars of raw material, largely corn, each day, while it ships out nine cars of finished products every 24 hours.

500,000 LIVES SAVED

A Tuesday's press dispatch from Washington says: The death rate from poisoned bootleg liquor has been greatly overadvertised.

Vital statistics are now available which show that the toll from illicit liquor, from wood alcohol poisoning, has not increased to any alarming extent over the pre-prohibition days. In New York city in 1910 there were six deaths traced to wood alcohol. In 1922, the latest figures available, the deaths from this cause reached a total of 14. At the same time the deaths from alcoholism dropped from 621 to 226.

Even the dry advocates are surprised by the figures. They account for them by saying that fewer people are drinking liquor than formerly and frankly admit that the death rate from poisoned liquor has been below what was expected.

In a statement to the United News, Tuesday, Wayne B. Wheeler, legal head of the Anti-Saloon league, declared:

"Alcohol is killing fewer people today than ever before in our history. "Death lurks in every glass of booze, but the poisoned liquor of the bootlegger does not kill as many as the licensed glass of the saloonkeeper, for the simple reason that only a very small minority drink the illicit booze."

Dr. Reid Hunt, of the Harvard medical school, recently told the American Chemical society that it was the acetaldehyde that made illicit liquor deadly. The ratio between the alcohol and poison in booze is 1500 to 1.

He asserts that a man would die of alcoholism long before he got a dangerous dose of the acetaldehyde. Both government and life insurance

\$22,553 FROM LIQUOR FINES

Coos County Paid the State Last Year \$1063 More Than Did Multnomah in Fines From the Booze Venders

The Biennial Report of the State Prohibition Department for the years 1923 and 1924 shows that Coos County, though having less than one-twelfth the population of Multnomah county and less even than one-twelfth its wealth, collected in prohibition fines last year \$22,553, almost double the \$11,072 collected in Multnomah county; and paid into the state fund \$3,025; which is \$1,063 more than was paid in by Multnomah county from that source. We quote Mr. Cleaver's report on Coos county in full as follows:

Coos county is the banner county of the state, from the standpoint of law enforcement and co-operation with the prohibition department. Its law-enforcing officers are dry from principle and can and do enforce the laws without hesitation. The sheriff, Mr. Ellingsen, is an honest and efficient officer, who is tireless in his efforts to keep his county free from crime. Ben Fisher, the retiring district attorney, is a credit to the State of Oregon. We had some disagreements at first, but they were soon ironed out, and, although Mr. Fisher is opposed to the state prohibition law in its present form, he has given this department as liberal and whole-hearted support as any district attorney in the state.

The records show that officers from this department have taken part in the filing of 121 prohibition cases in Coos county in 1924, under which fines have been assessed in the sum of \$36,710, with jail sentences amounting to 2,855 days, and 6,563 gallons of liquor mash have been des-

troysed, as well as 13 stills and one automobile taken; 95 per cent of those arrested pleaded guilty in the justice court, and only three or four cases have been lost in trial.

I believe that this is a record, compared to the county's population, which has never been duplicated in the history of Oregon, and it was accomplished by the sincere and honest co-operation of local officers and courts with this department.

This is a fair illustration of the value of this law and its operation where put to an honest test. Coos county paid into the state fund the sum of \$3,025.08, or \$1,063.08 more than Multnomah county, and collected in prohibition fines \$22,553.50, or \$11,072 more than Multnomah county.

To show the value of such work to the taxpayers, I quote from an article published in the Coquille Sentinel October 31, 1924, giving figures up to that date only:

Total expense sheriff's office, 1921 \$16,880.86
Total of all fines collected 1921 7,486.00
Charge to taxes \$ 9,353.85
Total expense sheriff's office, 1922 \$15,903.72
Total of all fines collected, 1922 14,508.88
Charge to taxes \$ 1,899.79
Total expense sheriff's office, 1923-4 \$27,535.00
Total of all fines collected, 1923-4 48,719.99
CREDIT TO TAXES \$21,184.99

statistics show that the death rate from alcoholism has taken a decided slump in the last five years. In 1923, according to census reports of the government, the death rate from alcoholism was 3.2 per 100,000 population in the United States. In 1922 it was 2.6, while before prohibition it hovered around 5.6, reaching as high as 8.0.

The figures for New York city, which has been referred to as one of the westest spots of the country, show that the high point for deaths from wood alcohol poisoning was reached in 1919, the first year of prohibition, while in the same year the deaths from alcoholism reached a very low figure. In the years since 1919 the death rate from wood alcohol has been diminishing while the fatalities from alcoholism have been seen-sawing upward.

The death figures for New York for 1910 and from 1919 to 1922 are:

Year	Alcoholism	Wood Alcohol
1910	621	6
1919	176	98
1920	98	29
1921	119	14
1922	266	14

Whether this shows that bootleg liquor is improving, or that the people are drinking less, or that deaths from such causes are not being reported accurately, is a matter of conjecture.

The prohibition unit reports that 35 federal prohibition agents have been killed in the conduct of their official duties since enforcement began, but how many state and local officers or even bootleggers have also lost their lives is unknown. Life insurance companies will not insure them.

Yet, despite these deaths and the loss of life through poison liquor, Wayne B. Wheeler believes that prohibition has decreased the mortality rate in the United States. "Prohibition's effect upon health is reflected by the drop in the general death rate," he declared. "This drop has been equivalent to the saving of a half million lives in five dry years."

WONDERFUL, IF TRUE

As the result of looking directly at the eclipse of the sun last Saturday, Louis Pretola, 54, claims to have regained his sight after having been unable to see without glasses for seven years, due to cataracts, says a press dispatch from Lodi, New Jersey. Pretola had undergone four unsuccessful operations for removal of the cataracts. After he had gazed at the sun without smoked glasses, he suffered severe pains, but within a few hours his sight began to return to normal and he discarded the strong glasses he had worn seven years.

"I saved the price of a new tire this week. I had the Coquille Service Station fix that blow out, and now she's jake." Better take your old tires to them and have them vulcanized.

A CLEAR DAY

But yesterday 'twas winter-time. Never a plant cared whether Robin or meadow-lark tapped at its door. The fields were brown as leather.

And long dead grass and long dead brake hung over the fence together. Today the sun is out. The sky is blue and clear and thin.

A little pulse stirs under the earth as warmth comes creeping in, And I and all the hills forget that winter has ever been.

—Frances Holmstrom.

Fewer Crossing Accidents

Reports just completed for the year 1924 show that grade crossing accidents per 1,000 registered automobiles were reduced on the Southern Pacific 22.07 per cent, with a reduction of 30.14 per cent in the number of fatalities compared with the year 1923.

Reports received during the year indicate large increase in number of drivers stopping before crossing tracks, which no doubt had much to do with making this good record. The situation in this respect was also aided by legislation and orders of public service commissions requiring school buses and trucks containing explosives or inflammable liquids, to stop before crossing tracks.

Beware of Book Agents

A warning that teachers beware of book agents was yesterday forwarded from State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. A. Churchill to County Superintendent C. E. Mulkey. Agents have been operating in various part of the state, principally with teachers and school boards, the warning stated. They sell books of little value and some of their sales methods have been condemned by the federal trade commission.

The teachers are recommended to make use of the bulletin published by the Pacific Northwest Library Association, which contains reviews of every subscription book. Each library in Oregon contains this report, the letter said.

U. of O. Library Increased

During 1924, 10,541 volumes were added and 188 withdrawn from the University of Oregon library, a net gain of 10,353, according to a report made by Librarian M. H. Douglass. The university now contains 140,828 volumes and is the third largest in Oregon. It is exceeded in number of volumes only by the Multnomah County library at Portland and the State library at Salem. The total number of books issued from the circulation, reference and reserve desks during 1924 was 368,814, of which 69,899 were issued for home use by the circulation and reference departments.

Calling cards, 100 for \$1.50.

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Saturday, Jan. 31st

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Sale Price	\$3.35 - \$3.95

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On the Highway Phone 133

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Chicks, 200 to 220 egg pen, per 100,	\$15.00
Chicks, 221 to 240 egg pen, per 100,	17.50
Chicks, 241 to 266 egg pen, per 100,	20.00

Some fine cockerels for sale \$2.50 to \$10.00 each.

Pullets, 8 to 10 weeks old, is our specialty at \$1.00 each.

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Death of Jas. W. Meadows

James Wade Meadows, for many years a resident of the Coquille valley, died at Keiser hospital last Friday, aged 75 years. Death was due to old age and complications.

Funeral services were held Saturday at 2:30 p. m. from the Wilson chapel with the Rev. J. E. Snyder, pastor of North Bend Community Presbyterian church officiating. Interment is to be in Sunset cemetery.

Mr. Meadows was the father of James Lester Meadows, of North Bend, Ruby, of Port Orford, and Herbert, of Salem.—News.

The Sentinel and the Oregon Farmer both for \$2.35 a year.

Warranty and Bargain & Sale Deeds for sale at the Sentinel office.

Solution of Puzzle No. 8.

S	P	O	R	E	S	T	A	F	E
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