

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
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BUILDING OREGON

In Coos county, 91 dairymen have herds that produced an average of 300 pounds of butterfat per cow the past three years. The average for the United States recently was only 170 pounds per cow. The 91 Coos county dairymen were awarded diplomas given by the National Dairy association as a part of the Farm Week program at Coquille.

Doubtless there is much enthusiasm in Coos county over the recognition that has been won by the county's dairymen. Under the leadership of Harvey Hale, county agent, two cow-testing associations functioning in the county have brought up the butterfat production of one herd to 324 and the other above 300.

The improvement of dairy stock in butterfat yield is coming to be a movement among Oregon dairymen. They have found out that the boarder cow is a liability. She creates a loss instead of a profit. Her keep overbalances her production and she is a hindrance instead of a help.

Coos county is rapidly advancing as a dairy county. Its butter and cheese output is developing into one of the county's best assets.

The dairy industry there is in harmony with nature. The climate is perfect for the purpose. Its all-year-round green feed is in the picture. The rules of scientific dairying are more and more applied.

Through the triumphs of its dairymen, a vast acreage of unused land in Coos well adapted to the industry will presently be devoted to dairying.

The above appeared in last Friday's Oregon Journal and is all true. But the Journal might have gone further and stated that Coos county has acquired the habit of taking first prize on cheese wherever it comes into competition with cheese produced on the northwest Oregon coast, at state fairs; and that the Swift & Co. plant here has the greatest cheese production of any single factory in the United States.

Just what is meant, however, by the last paragraph of the Journal article, is not clear, for the dairy cow already pretty well covers all the Coos county bottom lands.

We will admit that dogs and cats are sometimes a nuisance and dogs especially will damage lawns and gardens, but the man who will deliberately shoot a neighbor's prized cat or valuable dog is despicable. Dogs are not allowed to run at large, according to city ordinance, and should be kept up. But it is the yellow cur variety and common alley cat that are the greatest nuisances, and if they were cleaned out and kept out there would be little need for the city ordinance. But the sneak who shoots his neighbor's pet is taking the law into his own hands and is himself liable to punishment.

BORAH-REED DEBATE

"Law," according to Senator Reed of Missouri, "has been the instrument of tyrants and the weapon of brutes since time began. By it, despots have sought to cloak the villainies that have stained this earth, saturated it with tears and filled it with the groans of the dying." With this somewhat anarchistic attack upon the law as a whole, the distinguished wet Senator went on, in his Senate speech Monday, to enumerate many of the admitted crimes and offenses against good order which have been committed by those desirous of violating or evading the prohibition law. His recapitulation of these unhappy but admitted conditions added nothing new to the literature of this debate. Everybody knows; sincere advocates of prohibition know, and recognize with sorrow, that under the leadership of men determined to break down the dry law by sheer force of criminal conspiracy against its enforcement, almost every offense known to the calendar has been committed.

But is this a reason to denounce law as an instrument of tyrants and the weapon of brutes? asks the Christian Science Monitor.

Much was expected of the Missouri Senator in this widely heralded assault on prohibition, that is to be his swan song in the Senate. Indeed, as a bit

of oratory in which an eloquent tongue lent itself to the service of defiance and intolerance, it may rank high, and yet to those who are familiar alike with the literature of prohibition discussions and the facts as to prohibition enforcement, the whole of the Reed argument falls to the ground before the simple statement of Senator Borah that:

"There never has been a law placed upon the statute books of any civilized nation of the earth with reference to liquor that he liquor forces did no undertake to break down, to violate, to undermine. It is the history of liquor legislation from the beginning until this hour."

Under the budget of the State Game Commission 43 percent of the annual revenue goes to the work of fish propagation. Game protective work and bounties receive 34 percent, game farms ten per cent and administration and educational work thirteen per cent.

R. A. Easton's Weekly Letter

It is probable the people of Portland are glad that Governor Patterson vetoed the bill for more judges in that city. (Since Mr. Easton wrote this letter the senate has passed the bill over the governor's veto.)

Those fellows who were cooling their heels in the lobby of the legislature waiting for that bill to pass and then rush the governor for the appointment to the newly created feed bin must have had shivers from their shins to the length of their backbone when the veto ax fell.

Whether or not the lobbyist pests have been more numerous at Salem this year than at other law-making seasons but so far it looks to me as though this present legislature has not cut much ice worth the expense of harvesting.

Whether it is the state dairy and food commissioner who was wanting a law passed that would do up the farmers in order to high hat his office, or those who were shouting for the state to issue more road bonds or those who would fish with nets and those who would fish with hook and line, or those who shout and lobby for more buildings for "higher education," to me they are all alike in attempting to double cross the other fellow in the interest of their own pet schemes at the expense of the state as a whole. In my opinion any legislature that votes to rob the state in the interest of the individual members of the legislature by voting themselves an individual expense account from the state which the constitution of the state denies, is not a body of men who legislate in the best interest of the people of the commonwealth as a whole.

The returning of the little four-year old Murphy girl of San Francisco to her parents, was a cause of rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the land. There is no penalty severe enough to fit the case of those who steal children. And while the question is as to the punishment to be meted out to this man Sharp and his wife of San Francisco, the greater question is, how are little children to be protected and guarded from the hand of the thief?

The proposition to put a 40 per cent tax or more on copra in the interest of dairymen may be a two-edged sword when it gets into congress. Some of the coconut oil which is made from this copra goes into margarine, more of it goes into soap, some into candies. Is the part which is used in margarine reducing the price of butter, or is the nut margarine in the making of which coconut oil is used a more nutritious food than the margarine which does not contain coconut oil? That is the question.

Margarine is here to stay. Whether it has or has not reduced the price of butterfat may be a debatable question. It is only a few years ago when there was a food strife in congress when the so-called dairy interests were wanting an internal revenue on margarine and the southern members of congress would not stand for it, for the reason cottonseed oil was used in the making of margarine, therefore the market for a product of the south was increased. The cattle men probably know that the value of the fat in their cattle is increased in value when made into margarine.

Personally I know little about margarine for one pound is all we have used. It is probable I could not tell by the taste which I ate, margarine or creamy butter. But I milked cows too long to like margarine when I know that I am eating it. There are people who eat it because they prefer it to creamy butter. Not long since several women were gathered in a group and the use of butter and margarine was discussed and nearly all those women were agreed that they used margarine for the reason they liked it better than butter. It was not a question as to the difference in the price, but as they expressed it, "We would use butter if we could get good butter."

That statement may make the "butter experts" sit up and take notice, for it may be the "points" they place on butter is simply the imagination of their own taste—which may be a per-

The TOWN DOCTOR

(The Doctor of Towns)

SAYS

THERE ARE THOSE WHO'LL SAY, "IT'S ALL A LOT OF BALONEY"

Almost every honest endeavor to induce people to DO something for their community is branded by certain types of individuals as hot air, bunk, hokey and "It's all a lot of baloney." The fellow who starts whispering, "Tie it outside," when THINKING residents talk about the value of "boosting" is usually the fellow who goes outside the record regarding the truth when making conversation about himself. Such people are so engrossed in their own littleness that they cannot grasp the BIGNESS of COLLECTIVE thinking.

The greatest service anyone can do for his community is to THINK about it. Let everyone think a community is GOOD and it WILL be—not overnight—not in a month—nor perhaps even in a year. But THINKING it is good will create and cause ACTION that will gradually and surely MAKE it good. On the other hand, think your town is NO good and it will be just that and nothing different.

THINKING about those things that will improve your community is not a DUTY—it's BUSINESS; therefore, it isn't a question of why you should but why SHOULDN'T you be a booster?

A booster is one who supports his town enthusiastically—one who gets BEHIND and PUSHES vigorously, consistently and PERSISTENTLY. The other fellow gets in FRONT and leans BACKWARD, or gets in the road making it tough going for the PUSHERS.

A booster is an optimist and a joy-maker; he is not a cynic nor a crepe-hanger.

A booster cheers; he never jeers, sneers, or hisses.

A booster sticks up for his community; he never turns his nose up at it.

A booster gives every fellow a "break;" he never "dishes the dirt."

A booster says, "I'll do it for the good of the community;" not, "What do I get out of it?"

A booster admires success; he never infers, "There must be something crooked about it."

A booster says, "You bet this is a good town;" he never says, "Oh, yes, it's all right if you like it."

A booster is for anything that is good; a KICKER objects to everything—good or bad.

A booster is a POSITIVE quantity; a KICKER is a NEGATIVE minus.

A booster pushes and goes AHEAD; a KICKER balks, stands still and never gets anywhere.

A booster, instead of saying, "It's all a lot of baloney," says, "There may be something in that," and then THINKS about it.

You are one to decide on which side of the fence you are going to be. Choose the side you think is for your own best interests, and then STAND UP for what you THINK.

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verted taste as far as the taste of other folks are concerned. There are people who use milk and cream in abundance and get more satisfaction out of margarine butter than out of cow butter.

The dairymen seem to forget there is a price, too, above which the majority of people will not go. In time of the war potatoes went so high many families cut them out and substituted other foods, the result was they got weaned from spuds and did not go back to them when the prices lowered and the market for that vegetable was decreased thereby.

Whenever dairymen think they can boost the price of butter without consideration for the buying power of the ones whom they expect to eat that butter, it would be well for them to get another thought in their heads and remember there are various kinds of spreads which make food palatable and are good for the health.

When we were living in San Francisco honey was used as a substitute for butter some of the time. When our children went over to their uncle's it was Aunt Effie's bread and butter which was a treat for them but when their cousins came to our house it was Aunt Emma's bread and honey which was the rich treat for them.

I am truly thankful and glad that no clique, class or combination of men can corner or control any article of food which is necessary for the health and the life of man. R. A. Easton.

Notes From Legislature

(Oregon Voter Reporting Service)
Many a good fish story lacks evidence—but not Representative Mettaker's! To settle the momentous question that has been raging in legislative halls for the last few days—when is a steelhead not a steelhead—he exhibited a fine sample of the species to his fellow legislators.

"I want you to look well at this 'trout,'" said Mr. Mettaker, "this infant weighing fifteen pounds. It was caught in the Columbia last night and sent up here to show you sportsmen a 'game fish.'"

"These fish sometimes reach sixty pounds in weight, and you would class them as fish to be caught with hook and line! I call this a food fish." Upon this declaration of Mr. Mettaker's it was unanimously voted that the fish should be cooked and served to the members of the House, that they might judge its classification as a "food fish."

Only towns with a population of 600 or less will now come under S. B. 78, as it was amended by the house committee on health and public morals.

The bill is primarily intended to regulate public dance halls and so-called "social clubs" which are located in small towns. In its original form it applied to all dance halls outside the limits of towns of 2500 population but this was considered too high a figure.

Senator George Dunn, Ashland, who introduced the bill said: "The main purpose of the bill is to regulate these so-called social clubs where they go and dance all night. They call them

clubs so they will not come under the regulations for public dance halls. It is only in the country and very small towns where such things take place."

Senator B. L. Eddy, of Roseburg, has been wanting to introduce a certain bill for the last 10 years. This session a group of surveyors insisted that he introduce it. He got it through the Senate and it is now pending in the House.

The bill relieves county surveyors from the mandatory obligation of running a boundary line whenever a property owner shall so demand. The statute for legal survey, which Senator Eddy's S. B. 216 seeks to amend, makes the county surveyor a court to pass on boundary disputes between adjacent property owners.

Besides the responsibility and inconvenience to the surveyor, the expenses of such cases sometimes run up to two or three hundred dollars, which expenses have to be divided among the boundary disputants. Since one man might require such action without the knowledge of his neighbors, who nevertheless has to pay a part of the bill, the present law is considered unfair.

Health Etiquette

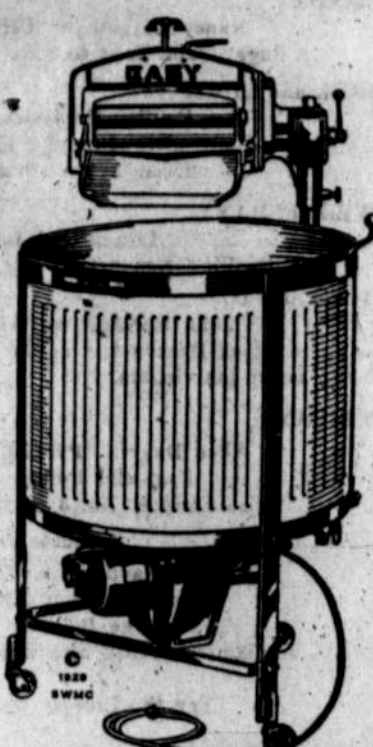
(Oregon State Board of Health)
Although the popular demand for books on social etiquette is more or less adequately supplied, as yet there exists no manual or handbook on the more important question of the Etiquette of Health. This is truly unfortunate, because hygienic good form is just as important as social good form. It is just as bad to commit health errors as social errors, and the penalties are often more serious for such breach of good manners.

For instance, among several modes of transmission of human disease modern sanitation has assigned a high place to personal contact. There are a large number of serious and important diseases, known as contact infections, which are transmitted, to a great extent, by personal contact. Such diseases include pneumonia, influenza, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, smallpox, chickenpox, mumps, and the common cold. There are, of course, all germ diseases. Their method of spread is through personal contact between a person who harbors the infection and another who is susceptible to the same infection. In typhoid fever and some other diseases, the person who harbors the infection need not necessarily be sick; he may harbor the infection as a carrier—and in some diseases the carrier is an important source of transmission.

Personal contacts may be direct or indirect—the more direct the more dangerous. Some contacts depend upon customs difficult to break up, as, for example, indiscriminate kissing and hand shaking. There are a number of contacts, however, which can not be defended on any ground. They simply represent bad health manners.

A very common, easily avoidable bad health habit is sticking one's fingers in his mouth before performing some action that involves another person. Spitting has been accepted as a

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practice most expressive of filth, disgust, contempt, and insult. While the particular manner of the action differs, the habit of moistening the fingers with saliva must be considered a breach of good health manners. Why condemn promiscuous spitting, unguarded coughing and sneezing and common drinking cups, if we continue to permit people to contaminate objects by saliva-moistened fingers. All should be condemned together.

The essence of good health manners is, after all, consideration for others. This is applicable equally to social or hygienic good form. In this golden age our culture should keep pace with other progress.

They Are Dynamic Dollars

New and dynamic dollars flow to the tills of business men who support community advertising, according to F. S. McGinnis, passenger traffic manager for the Southern Pacific, who says that tourist travel contributes much to the prosperity of the West.

"The dollar spent by the tourist," McGinnis said, "is a most dynamic

dollar. Quickly passing into circulation, it has a greater stimulus for business than the home town dollars which has been traveling the round of the city's cash registers and purses for a period of years.

"Recently, to show the work a dollar does, a new greenback was put into circulation attached to which was a note asking each spender to record thereon the transaction in which it played a part. The result showed that in 14 days the dollar changed hands 27 times, five times each for salary, tobacco, cigarettes; three times for candy; twice each for men's furnishings and shaves; and once each for automobile accessories, bacon, garters and tooth paste.

"When the tourist puts a dollar into circulation it is a new dollar, an addition to the community's ready cash, and of benefit to every business through which it passes. For this reason the tourist leaves permanent benefit in every community he visits.

The Oregon Farmer can now be secured in connection with the Sentinel for 25 cents a year; 25 copies a year.