The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES
Publishers
H. A. YOUNG, Editor

Subscription Rates

One Year $2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months ..... .60

No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This rule is imperative.

Advertising Rates

Display advertising, 25 cents per inch; less than 5 inches, 30 cents per inch. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents. Reading notices 10 cents per line. No reading notice, or advertisement of any kind, inserted for less than 25 cents.

Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter

Office Corner W. First and Willard St.

DOCTORS WARN AGAINST RAW MILK

Beware of wild rabbits and raw milk.

From these sources come the two new diseases of man—tularemia and undulant fever—diseases which are just being brought to the attention of the medical world.

The American Society of Clinical Pathologists, holding its eighth annual convention at Hotel Portland Friday heard all about them. Scientists described them, gave statistics about them and told of their spread.

"Tularemia is unquestionably on the increase, spreading from wild rabbits to other animal life," said Dr. Walter M. Simpson, director of the diagnostic laboratories of Miami Valley hospital, Dayton, Ohio. "I regard it wholly as important as typhoid fever, although far less known."

About undulant fever he declared: "Without a doubt, it is much more widely prevalent than is generally believed. Discovery of its widespread character constitutes the best argument for univedsal pasteurization of milk and dairy products."

Tularemia, said Dr. Simpson, comes chiefly from wild rabbits, although other animals such as wild rats, mice, opossums, muskrats, water rats and sheep also have transmitted it to man. Undulant fever is an infectious disease caused by a microbe transmitted chiefly through the raw milk of cows and goats.

"Up to 1924," he told members of the society, "there were only 15 cases reported in the world. But in the last four years more than 800 cases have been reported in the United States. In the past year, over 1000 cases have been reported from Russia.

"Cases have been reported from every state in the country with the exception of the New England states, Delaware and Washington. About five per cent of those reported in the United States have proved fatal. I am sure this figure would be raised to 10 per cent if we had all the reports.

Dr. Simpson's paper on "Recent Developments in Tularemia (Francis' disease)" was a feature of the pathologists' morning session. His discussion of undulant fever came later in a symposium on the subject, with various other pathologists adding their views.

Undulant fever, he said, has been known for 30 years in the Mediterranean region, where it has been called Malta fever. In 1918, Alice Evans of the United States public health service, found that the microbe of Malta fever and the microbe which causes contagious abortion of cattle, hogs and other domestic animals were identical.

"Since 1918, more than 600 cases of undulant fever in man have been discovered in the United States," he said. "In most instances, the disease was traced to the ingestion of unpasteurized milk and dairy products. Twelve fatalities have been recorded in the United States the last three years. Usually the disease is confused with typhoid fever, malaria, tuberculosis and influenza."—Oregon Journal.

NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO

Newspaper advertising proved more valuable than radio advertising by a ratio of 222 replies to one for a recent announcement of the Babson Statistical Organization using both media, Roger W. Babson, business statistician and forecaster, told a lecture audience in Clevelsnd. One newspaper advertisement published in five cities at a cost of $3000 brought 222 replies to every one reply received from a $3000 half-hour radio broadcast over the Columbia network, Mr. Babson said.

The broadcast was from 8:30 to 9 p. m. on a Saturday, Mr. Babson said. A well-known orchestra was used as the entertainment feature and there was a five-minute talk on the Babson service. The result was sixteen inquiries and two telegraph orders.

The newspaper advertisement appeared the following Monday in newspapers in Cleveland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. It drew 4000 inquiries, of which 488 came from New York. Figures presented by Mr. Babson showed that each reply from the radio cost $166.00, while those from the newspaper ad cost 75 cents each.—Editor and Publisher.

The TOWN DOCTOR

(The Doctor of Towns)

—SAYS—

A MAN CAN APPRECIATE ONLY THAT WHICH HE KNOWS

Records show that many of the old sayings are falling by the wayside, the latest of which is the one about the impossibility of converting the hearing appartus of a female omniverous mammal into a silk overnight bag. A man in New York has ruined that by actually making silk of a sow's ear. But the tried and proven statement that "A man can appreciate only that which he knows" will undoubtedly outlive the span of years of most of us.

Arthur Brisbane tells a story about a brown rat in Lincoln Park, Chicago. This rat lives happily in his hole under a tree, never doubting but that the whole park was made just for him, as some people believe the whole town in which they live was made just for them. This rat is an agnostic—you can't make him believe anything that he cannot understand and prove, and as he cannot understand or prove very much, he is happy and self-satisfied. He is a good rat, however, minds his own business, and keeps regular hours. He runs up and down his little path, looks with contempt at the queer animals which live up the tree, and some day he will die in his hole, with his teeth grown long, convinced that he has not missed a thing that life has to offer.

Without intention of drawing any undue comparisons, the fact nevertheless remains that in every community there are residents, who, like the rat, deny what they cannot understand; citizens who are contemptuous of that which is near them, and that which could be appreciated. Intellectually, these people are as rats—rodents to the civic life of community. These people do not know but unlike the case of rats, it does make a difference and upon the shoulders of somebody or some group of somebodies is the responsibility of doing that which is necessary to make them appreciative.

The voters who deter the building of better schools, the paving of roads and streets, the making of play grounds, the laying of sewers, the installation of disposal plants and water filtration plants; the business people who insist on being "storekeepers" and "pooh-pooh" the idea of clerk training, yet weep and wail that chain store and capital are ruining their business; the resident to whom a stranger says: "This looks like a pretty good town," and replies: "Yeah, it's all right, if you like it;" the merchant that the community has supported but who refuses to belong to a service club or a civic organization, and who belittles, runs down and decries every attempt on the part of anyone to help the community; Mr. Average Citizen who sits back and says nothing, does nothing, with an "It's none of my affair" attitude; the ever-present percentage that go out of their way to run the community down maliciously; the resident who takes no part in the clean-up compaign, an orphans' home benefit, hospital or other charitable drive; the property owner, resident or otherwise, who refuses to eradicate visible community abominations; the man, grown old, who cares not a whit if the swim-ming pool of his forgotten boyhood joys is polluted with the refuse of his factory; the gossip, the civic derelict, the knocker and the fool—these are the rodents who must be shown and taught the costliness of their ways before, and in order that they may appreciate.

Now is the time for every thinking citizens and civic organization, every business man and every city official to awaken to the very evident fact that "What was, isn't"—that things have changed and that old-fashioned ideas of community life will not stand the gaff of modern ways of doing things.

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This Town Doctor Article, one of a series of fifty-two is published by The Sentinel in co-operation with the Coquille Lions Club.

LESS ILLITERACY IN JAPAN

Thanks to the progress of home study methods of education, Japan is making marked headway in decreasing the illiteracy rate of its male population living in remote regions of the empire, the National Home Study Council, Washington, D. C., asserts.

"This fact was confirmed recently in an announcement given by the Japanese Ministry of War, which revealed that only 50,000 of the young men from rural districts, who were called to the colors this year, are unable to read or write. In 1926 and 1927 the number of illiterates included in the recruiting classes was 59,000 and 54,000 respectively," the council states, adding:

"While education is compulsory in Japan, there are many of the natives, who, for economic reasons or official carelessness, evade the law and do not attend school long enough to master the rudiments of character writing. Most of this evasion is found in the rural regions among folk far removed from the government schools. This situation is being relieved by the extension of home study programs for these people."

WHY NOT?

"Chattering about the next war," declares Prof. J. Y. Simpson of Edinburgh, "should be made a criminal offense."

And why not?

If talking peace when a nation is at war is criminal—and it was, a little more than ten years ago—is talking war when a nation is at peace any less criminal?

The settlement of all disputes by peaceful means is now the settled policy of the civilized world. If the pacifist was a menace to his country when it was pursuing war, is the jingoist any less so today when his country is pursuing peace? — Christian Science Monitor.

The new small size currency was put into circulation here Wednesday in a limited amount, the banks not yet having received a sufficient quantity to begin retiring the old bills. The government estimates a saving of a million and a half dollars a year from the use of the smaller bills, but people will still continue to fold their paper money, and aside from saving about a third in cutting out the oblong pieces it is doubtful that the government will note any difference. As long as the purchasing price is not reduced a third the new currency will be as eagerly sought as was the old.

"Preparing for war to obtain peace is like dressing for golf to go to church," says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

R. A. Easton's Weekly Letter

Ashland made a record for handling a big Fourth of July crowd—a crowd out for a good time yet without an act of disturbance. We joined forces in a picnic dinner at the park with the Liggett and Lamb families, this being the third Fourth we have celebrated in that way. It is safe to say several thousand people were in the park and all parking places for cars occupied. There were exercises to draw a crowd from the outside, such as a street parade—which was exceptionally good—band music, a big ferris wheel and side shows, fireworks and a dance at night.

Only two car accidents were reported and no bodily injury was done. Five were taken in for drinking personal liberty booze and paid fines the morning after. When the saloons were running a crowd of that size would have furnished material for more than one drunken brawl. It was not until the saloons were closed that the automobile business developed into big business, for when booze and gasoline mix at the steering wheel there is the same safety as when a lighted match and the gas in the tank unite.

A news item a few days ago stated the cause of a recent air accident, as proven by an autopsy on the brain and stomach of the pilot, was intoxication. This man had made one overseas flight and was known as a skilful flyer but the same disastrous results occur in air as on land or sea when booze and gasoline mix. A man may be able to control the work of the gasoline in its tank but he can't control the work of booze in his brain. He was like the eagle which saw the weazel on the ground, was hungry for weazel meat, swooped down and picked up with his talons the little animal. But that weazel having an air ride stretched his neck so that he got his head under the eagle's wing and his jaws fastened in the flesh, and as the weazel rode he sucked the eagle's blood and when the final dive was made it was a dead eagle but a live weazel that struck the ground. A live weazel as a passenger for a feathered eagle of the skies or the alcohlic drink in him who sits in the control seat of the airplane in the air are alike as suckers of blood and breeders of death.

The man, who got the $25,000 prize money from William Randolph Hearst, for writing the article about how not to have prohibition work, stated—according to the newspaper report—that the evil of intoxicating drink is in the distilled liquor for that stuff is man-made, while fermented liquor is God- or nature-made, therefore harmless unless God or nature has fermented too high a percentage of alcohol into it and men should have the opportunity to satisfy acquired cravings of appetite by being allowed to make and partake of fermented alcohol juice.

Man is a funny animal. If he has an evil idea in his head as to how to degrade himself or his fellows, that is God's or nature's doings, therefore right, but if gets some spark of decency burning within him as outlined in the "Whatsoever ye would," then he sticks out his chest and proclaims he is self-made. I don't know why God made the rattlesnake or the boa constrictor or the tiger or why there is a piece of land in the vicinity of Lebanon that inoculates beans with botulinus so that they become a deadly poison when canned, but I do know that He has given man experience enough to shun the poison of the rattler, the embrace of the boa, the jaws of the tiger and the death poison of botulin. But there are men who lack sense enough to learn from the experience of the ages when it comes to the poisonous alcoholic content of fermented liquors, for of that stuff it was written long since: "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." R. A. Easton.

Tourist Camp Grounds

(Oregon State Board of Health)

While the county health officer is doing all he can to direct and maintain tourist camps in a sanitary condition, the success of his efforts depends largely on the co-operation of not only camp owners and operators, but also that of the tourists who patronize them.

Campground owners should locate their camps on suitable sites and develop them in a manner so that they will comply with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health as regards a safe water supply, toilet facilities, and means for collection, storage and disposal of garbage and other wastes. A permit is issued to a camp that is found to meet these regulations. The desirable qualities in a tourist camp are: General cleanliness, adequate supplies of hot and cold running water, bath and toilet facilities, a community kitchen, a laundry, and a congenial atmosphere.

Two forms of permits are authorized. One of these has a clear white background and black lettering indicating that all the rules and regulations have been complied with. Another card is issued to camps that do not have standardized cabins. It is yellow with black lettering.

The tourist should seek camps which display the permit cards and refuse to patronize those which fail to show a clean bill of health, as evidenced by the absence of a state permit In the first place such are invariably dangerous to health as they are operating under unsanitary conditions. Secondly, giving patronage to such camps is in open defiance of the state law and defeats the efforts of the county health officer to make all the camps safe and sanitary.

There is a class of people who have little if any regard for the common laws of health. Some of these establish what they call camps and will operate them solely for profit and without the slightest regard to the health of their patrons, as long as tourists patronize them in sufficient numbers, or possibly until an epidemic of some kind breaks out and they are closed by an order from the health board. The poor camps are always complaining that they are unable to supply conveniences due to their lack of trade; on the other hand, the good camps are usually full.

The matter is largely in the hands of tourists and they can effectively aid the health officers to free the state of undesirable camps by a simple and safe procedure, "Do not patronize them." The effect would be to place at once the owners in the position where they either must improve their camps to the point where they will be approved by the health official or else close them for want of returns.

Will last year's tourists again stop at your city or motor through your state or county?

Neat comfortable roadside camps invite tourist business.

Forest Fire Buddetin

Pacific Coast forest fire conditions were unusually favorable until July, with losses negligible, but this month is starting with alarmingly sharp increase of hazard everywhere; according to the first of the simultaneous monthly reports made throughout each fire season by all federal, state and private protection agencies from California to Montana to their clearing house, the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. About 1,000 fires have been handled so far, with the season now really commencing.

Dry, windy weather in May and June, usually resulting in bad slashing and reforestation fires, with loss also of logs and logging equipment, did not occur this season, consequently the protective agencies were able to build up their defences by trail, telephone and lookout building. There was small damage to reforesting lands.

July's first week, however, has started with accumulated danger and from now on every co-operation must be given by forest-visiting public, loggers, and others to help the protective agencies hold the situation down. Camp-fires, cigarettes and slathings are potential sources of destruction of property and life.

Summer Dresses

Shades that flatter sun-tanned skins

Large shipment of new Silk Dresses from New York just received.

Color dominates this entire collection of Summer Dresses in colors that flatter sun-tanned complexions - - - most of them equally charming with all-the-year round complexions.

Printed Georgettes, smart flat Crepes, in bright primitive shades; luscious pastels, soft neutrals. Special frocks for every occasion.

$9.90 to $17.75

Clearance Sale Prices on all Summer Hats and Ladies Coats

LORENZ Shopping Center Since 1887

Low Fares to California

New coach fares—$15 to San Francisco, $28 to Los Angeles—are now good from main line points on the "Shasta", "Oregonian", "Klamath", and "West Coast". They may also be used on Tourist sleeping cars of these trains (except "Shasta").

Direct Connections

Morning train, Marshfield to Eugene, connects with the fast "Klamath" via Klamath Falls to San Francisco.

Stage makes direct connection at Roseburg with the "Shasta" for San Francisco.

Planning a vacation? Phone or call on us for all travel information.

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Teacher: Now, can any of you tell me which is the most dangerous part of an automobile?

Tommy (who walks to school): Yes, ma'am; the driver!

Driving Instructor: Well, do you understand the car now?

Beginner: Perfectly. There's only one thing I should like to ask: Do you put the water and the gasoline in the same hole?

Calling cards 100 for $1.50