

The Sentinel

And The Coquille World
A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
BY H. W. YOUNG.

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OFFICE, NORTH END OF B STREET
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The first referendum vote on the national prohibition amendment can't give the wets any comfort. Ohio gives a majority of 120,000 for prohibition.

Over at the Bay a sausage maker has just quit at a North Bend market, who was getting \$45 a week. At that rate sausage would sell high, even if the ranchers donated their hogs.

Eggs are close to a dollar-a dozen in Portland and sure to reach that figure before Thanksgiving. Still that used to be the regular winter price in New York City fifty years ago, so our modern biddies needn't think they are doing anything phenomenal.

Down in Curry county the Port Orford Tribune says the acorn crop this fall is the largest even known. It avers that hogs running in the woods are now fat enough to kill and that the hunter who gets a bear this fall won't have to worry any more this winter about the high cost of shortening.

The elections which were to give King Alcohol a new lease of life have driven the last nails in his coffin. Even in the lager beer stronghold of Ohio there is a two to one majority in the cities for him to stay dead, and a three to one vote for prohibition in the country. That's about the way Vallandigham got it in the neck when he ran on a platform of opposition to the prosecution of the war for the Union.

Among the thirty-eight men of this country who are now named as aspirants for the presidency at the election next year, Herbert Hoover is the only one who is talked of as a candidate of both the democratic and republican parties and also of the independents. And, come to think of it, Hoover has demonstrated executive ability of the very highest order during the five strenuous years through which we have just passed.

"The machinery of the joint system of bargaining in the mining industry is intact. It would be a simple matter for the government and the coal operators to again set it in motion to negotiate a wage agreement," says John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers. People are more apt to negotiate when one doesn't hold a pistol to the other's head as the mine workers are now doing in the shape of a strike that threatens death to thousands and untold suffering to the nation.

The United States government exhibit from the National Dairy show at Chicago, costing \$25,000, is to be shown in its entirety at the Pacific International Livestock show at Portland November 17-22. Prof. Mortensen, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, will conduct a dairy products judging class in the dairy section. The western Dairy Products show, managed by Karl B. Musser of Washington State College, and, also, the Western Dairy Instructors' Association will be in convention in the same pavilion during the Livestock show.

The secret ballot is one of the safeguards of American institutions and the Longshoremers of San Francisco did well in incorporating it into their constitution. Until that constitution was disregarded and treated as a "mere scrap of paper" the plan to strike for a \$90 a week wage was defeated. It was only by a standing vote in which the noisy red radicals terrorized the conservative majority into favoring a policy that they opposed that the strike was decreed. In the case of the coal miners there was not even the pretense of a referendum before the strike, the leaders did it all. If the unions observe the requirements of their own constitutions for a democratic government they will no longer be a menace to the masses of the people. The men

who have fomented such strikes as those of the steel workers, the longshoremen and the coal miners, constitute an insignificant minority of the people in numbers, but their impudent demand is that all the people shall dance to their music. It is time for the same majority of the people, as well as of the unions to be heard.

The teachers are asking for higher wages because there are not enough of them for all the schools. The idea is that increased salaries will lead more young people to adopt teaching as a vocation and fill up the depleted ranks. The coal miners on the other hand are striking because there are too many of them to do the work that needs to be done. They want not only higher wages but shorter hours and fewer days' work per week so that a limited amount of work will support more people. The remedy would seem to us to be for a part of the miners to seek work in other lines. With all the demand for labor in the world and the loss of about 15 million of the world workers on the battle field, the problem would seem to be to make labor more efficient instead of less—to lower instead of raise the cost of producing a necessity such as fuel.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

The Sentinel has not changed its opinion about the situation created in this county and throughout the country by the drawing away of teachers into other more lucrative occupations where the educational requirements are almost nil. That is one of the results of the prevailing dislocation of wages where in some kinds of work wages are no higher than they were five years ago, while in others they are two or three hundred per cent higher and in some cases five hundred per cent. The Sentinel does not print what our East Fork friend has to say on this subject because we agree with him, but because we like to give everyone a hearing. Our own course has been to do everything in our power to keep prices as near normal and proportionate as possible. Besides, the teacher, the preacher and the editor are to some extent in the same class, in which the honor of the service rendered has been heretofore considered as warranting a lesser compensation in cash than is awarded in other professional lines, such as lawyers and physicians. And yet the doctors do a vast amount of gratuitous work and the lawyers are not always behind in rendering unrequited services.

That a thousand dollars a year should be paid every teacher, no matter what the experience or qualifications, is a question that is open to argument. The writer taught his term of five months' school for \$28 a month or at the rate of \$252 a year for a nine months' term, and that was about the time when \$250 in currency wasn't worth more than \$100 in gold. As to prices in general we have no question that he who tries to keep down the high cost of living in these unsettled times is doing a distinct public service.

Equality in the distribution of wealth and in the products of labor has never even been approximated, but the conditions produced by the world war have certainly accentuated the inequalities in such distribution.

THE COUNTRY STAYS SANE.

The way in which both houses of congress rallied behind the administration in its drastic action toward keeping the homes of the nation warmed and its babies and sick comfortable in the face of the miners' strike, was illuminating and inspiring. It repeated on a larger scale what happened at Seattle when red revolution was threatened. This country isn't going to be governed by Soviets of the Russian type so long as our people retain their senses. It is only a very small minority of the laboring men that desire such conditions either. A few noisy extremists often succeed in terrorizing the majority of a union into approving their extravagant demands, but Uncle Sam can't be stampeded by any such methods as a threat to cut off his supply of fuel at the beginning of winter. The stand taken by the miners in support of their extreme demands reminds us of the heartlessness of the Huns. These organizations will have to learn that though the country stands behind them in asking for living wages and the best possible safeguards and working conditions in their hazardous work, it instinctively sees when a demand is entirely unreasonable. More than that, as between the mine owners and the mine workers there is a very much larger class whose rights must not be trampled upon, when they are stalling a dispute about wages. The entire people who pay the fuel bills have a right to secure fuel, for without it life is not possible for any great time in the winter season. And the public will not consent to be bulldozed into backing the workers' claims, no matter how unreasonable, under threat of being frozen and starved if they won't take sides in

the quarrel. The attempt of a minority of less than one per cent of our population to dominate the entire nation through the unions which they have terrorized will assuredly fail. Ours is not a class government and it cannot be made a government by a minority, no matter how noisy or how threatening that minority may be. The strike business has been run into the ground in this country and is becoming mighty unpopular. To invoke such a weapon to secure an excessive share of the good things of life is an act which under any conditions would be repugnant to the American sense of fair play. But when the strike is invoked at the beginning of winter, backed by a threat to starve and freeze the babies, the infirm and the sick, unless the miners are given double wages for half time, the government did what every good citizen must approve, when it enjoined the strikers. The United States is never going Bolshevik and the sooner we begin expelling the foreigners who came here to overthrow our institutions, the sooner we shall be freed from the disturbances they foment.

GETTING OVER A DEBAUCH

Commenting on the occasional complaint that property in Bandon is assessed higher in proportion than in the rest of the county the World says:

So far as is known, however, the assessment values of Bandon are as equitable in relation to property values in other towns of the county, and in regard to each other, as an unbiased board of appraisers could establish them.

The whole trouble is that Bandon, along with the other towns of the county, went on a prolonged and highly optimistic real estate gambling delirium several years ago, and like many of our millionaires who before the establishment of the income tax at least, were accustomed to decide as long as their assets totaled one million dollars they might just as well call themselves multi-millionaires. Bandon set too high a capitalization on the future. The reaction has been painful and has created considerable suffering and discontent, and has all in all been a heavy price to pay for the pleasure of the few years of "prosperity." But what makes the situation all the worse is the fact that the pendulum swung to the other extreme and a year or two ago property sold for much less than its intrinsic value.

CALLS FOR HARD WOOD

If you have oak, ash, maple, myrtle, alder, cottonwood and other minor Northwest species growing on your land and wish to sell it, the Forest Service may be able to help you find a purchaser, says a Portland letter from that division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Service at Portland has frequent inquiries in regard to these woods, the inquirer almost invariably wanting definite information as to where he can purchase the stumpage in question. In the main accessible trees of these species are found only outside the National Forests, in relatively small quantities and scattered stands, making it difficult to always furnish satisfactory information. As a means of improving this service, the District Forester invites those who have stumpage of this character for sale to send their names and addresses, giving the name of the species they have for sale, its size, quality, and the approximate price. It is felt that the stumpage holder and prospective purchaser might often be brought together by such cooperation.

Road Betterment Helps Land Values.

Wherever public roads are improved the general tendency is for the value of adjoining farm lands to increase. This is a practical consideration which promoters of better highways point out should not be overlooked, for it means that money wisely spent on the thoroughfares is an investment paying good returns. Investigations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the value of land adjoining certain highways experienced marked increases in value after improvements in the roads were made. By comparison with similar land on roads which had not been improved it was manifest that the betterment of the highways was a principal factor in the rise of land prices.

Young Chickens Pay Best

Feed to produce one dozen eggs cost 10 cents with pullets, 14 cents with 2-year-old hens, and 19 cents with 3-year-old hens, in a 3-year feeding test conducted by poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture. These were the cost figures of feed at the time of the experiment, which began in 1912, and must be corrected to present prices.

Sunset Magazine and the Sentinel are now furnished in combination for \$3, the price of the Sentinel being \$2 a year and that of Sunset \$2 and the combined price being \$1 less.

Grow Up With the Calves

Why shouldn't a boys and girls' club grow into a men and women's cow club? Or, more immediately speaking, a larger boys and girls' club—larger boys and girls, that is, not larger club? Or, getting nearer the meat—or the talk—of the thing, why shouldn't he club boy or girl who raises a calf milk that calf when she becomes a cow, watch her development, keep a set of books on her production, and, in a small way, learn the essentials of dairy farming, taking the figures to school and getting them interpreted, and incidentally teaching "the old man" a new trick or two?

That is the question, in one form or another, asked by experts of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a question that farm people and agricultural extension workers might think about. There may be more to say on the subject after a while.

Good Words for Our Corn Show

Editor McDaniel, of the Coos Bay Harbor, has the following good words for our Corn Show next week:

The Coquille people are to be congratulated for fathering the corn show—it is a big boost for Coos county, and a boost in the direction most needed. Corn is given very little consideration because of the general belief that it is not adapted to either our soil or climate. That is where the corn show people are doing a good work, they are proving that this is largely a mistake.

The corn show will occupy two full days and nights and there will not be a dull moment during that time. The show will be judged by competent men sent here from the O. A. C. and there will be lectures on corn growing which will be worth hearing.

The Portland Livestock Show

In its ninth year of growing success the Pacific International Livestock Exposition will be given at Portland, Oregon, the week of November 17 to 22 under the roof of a new pavilion covering 7 1/2 acres and representing an investment of nearly half a million dollars. Three thousand pure-bred animals in the cattle horse, sheep, swine and goat classes have been entered. Eleven states are represented in the exhibits. Coincident with the Exposition will be held the extensive exhibits and practical educational program of the Western Dairy Products show. The annual convention of the Western Dairy Instructors' Association will also be held in conjunction.

Why Eggs Should Be Candled

1. Candling provides a fixed standard for trading by doing away with guessing.
2. It makes possible a fair price to the careful producer of good eggs.
3. It shows who is responsible for the bad eggs, and who wastes food.
4. It leads to general improvement in quality.
5. It conforms to law.
6. It saves freight charges, transportation space, and case material by eliminating the handling of worthless products.

Good Roads Aid Marketing

The farmer interested in hauling his produce to market in the most economical fashion can not afford to overlook the benefits derived from good roads. Investigation of certain highways shows that the cost per ton-mile was practically cut in half by reason of the betterment of the road. In other words, good roads mean a big reduction in that part of overhead which covers hauling—and hauling of some sort is being done practically the year round.

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Meets Every Tuesday Evening
In W. O. W. Hall
at 8 o'clock

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No Need for Coquille People to Experiment with Such Convincing Evidence at Hand.

There are many well-advertised kidney remedies on the market today, but none so well-recommended as Doan's Kidney Pills. Read the statement of a resident of Dorena. H. N. Henrickson, Dorena, Ore., says: "I was flat on my back for about three weeks on account of the intense pains across my kidneys. I think following the blacksmith trade for twenty-six years had a lot to do with bringing on the trouble, in the first place. I knew my kidneys were out of whack and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They fixed me up in good shape and I haven't been bothered for a year now. I gladly recommend Doan's for I know they are a fine kidney medicine."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Henrickson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

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says the Good Judge



That it's foolish to put up with an ordinary chew, when it doesn't cost any more to get real tobacco satisfaction.

Every day more men discover that a little chew of real good tobacco lasts longer and gives them real contentment.

There's nothing like it.

THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco
W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

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