

The Sentinel

And The Coquille Herald
A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
BY E. W. YOUNG.

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OFFICE, NORTH END OF B STREET
Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

The best way to counteract the Bolshevik and I. W. W. propaganda is to teach Americanism.

It is still true as an old book says that "the ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib."

County Assessor Boyers went out to Salem Tuesday, to meet with the Public Utilities Commission in fixing the assessment on the railroad property in this county.

Coos county is going right along toward the goal of a million dollar bonding issue for good roads everywhere. Big figures and even big debts don't scare the voters as they would have a few years ago.

President Chas. Hall has set Dec. 15 and 16 as the date for the annual meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce. Each commercial organization in the state is entitled to be represented by one or more delegates.

Curiously enough Reedsport, which is primarily a lumber camp, is complaining of a wood famine and begging for some one to come in and start a woodyard. Why mill wood can't be obtained from the mills is not explained.

The Port Umpqua Courier now has a press of its own and shows other indications of prosperity and a generous patronage. Its greatest gain, however, seems to be in individuality. It has always been a good newspaper but the mechanical work being done at Roseburg, it used to be simply a Reedsport edition of a Roseburg paper in appearance.

Before the voters of Coquille decide definitely upon the proposed million dollar road bond issue they would like to know just where the forty-seven thousand dollars voted for the improvement of the Coquille-Bandon river road at the time of the first road bond issue is to be spent. We shall certainly object to any plan that would use it all on the Bandon end of the road and none of it between here and Lampa.

We were astonished last Saturday while sitting on a railing across the street from the Corn Show to hear a man attempt to defend the I. W. W. for murdering the soldier boys of the American Legion at Centralia. The only grounds he suggested was that those "I Won't Works" needed something to do to keep them from starving. They will certainly be fed and carefully guarded while they live. To say the least, a man who has a good word for these anarchists, after they have so plainly shown their hands, needs educating. We have too many people who don't know what Americanism means. Pounding them with a club isn't the best way to educate, either, but it is usually the first one thought of.

The matter of comparative distance between this city and Bandon isn't the principal consideration in building roads down the river. If it were it is possible that a new road via Fish-trap and Lampa, or one down the right bank from Beaver Slough might fill the bill as well as the present river-side drive. What we want to look after principally are roads that will accommodate the residents in our trading radius, and that point appears to have been lost sight of in the program adopted by the executive committee. There will be plenty of ways for us to get to Bandon, no need to worry about that. What we have to look out for is roads to make it convenient for ranchers in the Coquille district to get to this city.

The writer was one of the Oregonians who a few years ago voted for the abolition of capital punishment in this state. What we have seen since has led us to question whether we didn't make a mistake then. There is altogether too much maudlin sympathy manifested for murderers and the

best thing to saying that the one who sheds innocent blood shall not be pushed by the shedding of his own blood, is to cease to punish such a one at all. It isn't good policy to try to abolish the law commandments.

There is talk now of submitting to the people of the state a measure providing for the restoration of capital punishment, and the American Legion is said to be favoring such a movement. The Sentinel will hardly feel justified in opposing it, notwithstanding the object lesson Gov. West gave us when the question was up before.

INCOME TAX 4 PER CENT

Income taxpayers will be glad to learn that those who haven't enjoyed more than \$4,000 a year above exemption, the net earnings or the net profits of business, will only have to pay four per cent tax on the amount above their exemptions. For instance, if the income of a man and his wife amounts to \$6,000 and they have three children to support they can deduct \$2600 for exemption and will then have to pay four per cent on the \$4,000 remaining—or \$160. If their net income is only \$4,000, they will have to pay on \$1400, or \$56.

This is two per cent less than last year, when the lowest percentage was 6.

Above \$4,000 net income the tax is 8 per cent where it was 12 last year. Then above \$8,000 there is an additional sur tax varying from one per cent between \$5,000 and \$6,000 up to 65 per cent on incomes of more than a million. That won't effect any of our readers, however, though we imagine a good many of them will have to be paying in the four per cent class.

Collector Miller says the blanks are to be ready for making returns early in December. They must be filled out and filed between Jan. 1 and March 15, 1923. If anyone chooses to pay the tax in quarterly installments the first installment must accompany the filing of the return.

HEART ROT IN ORCHARDS

"Orchard life in Oregon is being shortened by many years through the destructive action of heart rot and sap rot of the trees," said Dr. S. M. Zeller, assistant plant pathologist of the O. A. C. experiment station, on his return from an inspection of Douglas and Jackson county orchards. "Growers many times fail to realize that wood decay can in large measure be prevented."

Dr. Zeller made a careful investigation of some of the pathological conditions responsible for decreased health and productivity of many otherwise splendid orchards. Prune orchards were especially noted as going rapidly down hill just as they ought to be reaching their prime, because the owners have allowed decay fungi to get into nearly every tree.

"Heart rot is bound to get in wherever unsound cankers are not taken care of or good sized branches are cut off without disinfecting the wood," declared Dr. Zeller. "Once started heart rot is difficult if not impossible to control."

The only safe way is to prevent the start of the trouble by disinfecting every wound made on the body or main branches of the tree, according to Dr. Zeller, who recommends a coating of Bordeaux paste, and in case of large wounds treating with the Volck method of driving copper nails into the exposed wood.

FIVE MORE LIGHTS ON RIVER

Hon. W. C. Hawley writes to tell us what he has done to comply with the request of the captains of some of the Coquille river steamers to have additional safeguards of navigation provided above Prosper. Mr. Hawley says he has taken this up with the Lighthouse bureau several times, and has just received the following letter from the head of that bureau:

"I take pleasure in stating that five additional post lights in the Coquille River above Prosper, Oregon, will be established to remain in operation from October 15th to April 15th, annually. It is believed that these aids, when established, will meet the needs of navigation in this vicinity at present."

NOT ENOUGH ENUMERATORS

Census Supervisor Crawford of this district, announces that a test for enumerators in Coos county will be held in Marshfield postoffice next Saturday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock. All desiring to qualify as enumerators are requested to take the matter up with their postmasters immediately. Mr. Crawford says that they have less applications for enumerators in Coos county than in any other part of his district and that there are a number of places yet to be supplied.

The pay is \$6 per day in the rural districts and he says that on the basis of three cents per name the enumerators in the city, should have no difficulty in making that much or more.

Butter Wrappers and Trespass Signs at the Sentinel office.

OREGON ELKS TAKE CHARGE THRIFT WORK

B. F. O. E. President Will Lead Savings Drive for \$5,000,000.

Sale of War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates in the state of Oregon has been placed entirely in the hands of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The state body of Elks has taken over management of the thrift and savings campaign as a volunteer patriotic service to the state and nation.

This announcement has just been made by Harry G. Allen, head of the Elks' state organization, and C. S. Jackson, state director of the government savings organization. It is estimated that existing War Savings Societies and school children throughout Oregon can be counted on to purchase \$2,500,000 in War Savings Stamps before January 1, which will leave approximately \$5,000,000 to be subscribed through efforts of the fraternal organization, which has a membership of 15,000 in the state.

Mr. Allen offered the services of the great fraternal order under authority given state organizations of the order at the national convention in Atlantic City, which adopted resolutions pledging active support of all members to the government thrift campaign. He has obtained leave of absence from his business and will devote all his personal efforts for the next four months to organizing sales forces among the subsidiary lodges.

"During the war," said Mr. Allen, "the order of Elks has felt it a privilege to place at the disposal of our country the services of its members. There were several thousand Oregon Elks under arms, and those of us who were not privileged to wear the olive drab, the navy blue or the uniform of the marines, have taken pride in meeting the responsibilities of war finance and participating in all other patriotic movements."

THE BACKING OF MONEY

A so-called philosopher once said: "If the rich do not spend the poor die of hunger."

This fallacy was back of conditions that brought on the French Revolution. Saving is spending, but it is for the future rather than for the present. It causes the production of permanent goods rather than the mere satisfaction of transient and temporary pleasures. The trouble is that people confuse money with what is back of it. They see that spending increases trade, but fail to see that investing money increases trade just as much. Perhaps you never stopped to realize that every time you deposit a dollar in a bank or invest it in some legitimate enterprise you not only help some to get and keep a job, but a useful job. Every dollar you bank or invest provides work for somebody.

It is sometimes said in favor of one of the larger expanse jewelry—that diamonds are a good investment. That is, people think that they will be able to sell their jewels if they cannot afford to keep them. But aside from the fact that I don't believe that anyone ever sold a ring, pin, or expensive watch for as much as he or she paid for it, there is the further fact that money invested in jewelry earns no interest.

Extravagance brings in no return. Money saved is not only kept, but it continues to work for its owner. The earning power of money which is spent is given up for all time. It is destroyed.—How to Get Ahead.

TURN RIGHT

The road to success is no rougher, or harder, or more painful than the road to failure, but there is a difference; we voluntarily choose to bear the pains of success, while the pains of failure are thrust upon us. The pains of success are mental and physical as are those of failure.

The boy or girl who aspires to succeed in school pays a daily penalty in the act of resisting the impulses to enjoy pleasures of the moment; in forcing the brain to exercise when it is crying to quit; in doing daily mental tasks which are just as tiring as any physical labor. The man who succeeds pays his penalty, too. He must save when he would like to spend. He must be up and doing when he would like to sleep. He must take kicks and not kick back. He must assume responsibilities when he dislikes to add to his burdens. He must be patient when his nature is to be impatient. He must bring his appetite to reason when it calls to be unreasonable. All of us know men who want to succeed, but we know that they cannot because they will pay the penalties of failure; they cannot avoid them although they think they can. They will pay and pay hard. The penalties of success are suffered for the most part in early years. The penalties of failure are reaped in later years when the rewards of success are being plucked.—The Fortuna Magazine.

BUY W. B. CUT

In place of \$50,000 persons who held government securities previous to the war there are now at least twenty million. If this can be raised to \$50,000,000 in 1919, the better it will be for the people. Buy W. B. CUT.

Teacher Replies to Criticism

In a recent issue of "The Sentinel," it appears that your East Fork Correspondent has in some way formed a very erroneous idea of the teachers of Coos county. I would not call attention to the article were it not that I know that his items are widely read and usually favorably commented upon and sometimes copied into other papers.

For this reason I think some explanation is due, lest the writer mentioned does us an unintentional wrong.

In the first place the teachers do not threaten to go on a strike. I can recall occasions when at the end of my term of contract, I refused to renew contract unless the pay was increased. But that was not a strike. I had fulfilled my agreement, and had the school board not thought best to do as I asked, I should simply have gone away and left the place free for another.

The teachers of Coos county expect to fulfill their present contracts, and then if not promised the very reasonable amount they think they should have, they propose not to sign a new contract.

Let us consider their present wages. We will suppose that each teacher receives as much as ninety dollars a month—though some really do get less—and pays twenty-five dollars for board. That leaves sixty-five dollars.

A boy, who has spent less time in preparation can probably get seventy-five dollars—and board—on a ranch, have his washing and mending done and his room cared for. But the teacher, if a woman, is expected to care for her own room and clothing.

If, instead of working on a ranch, a boy of sixteen or seventeen, decides to do road work, he can get four and a half dollars a day; allowing for his board one and a half dollars—which is too high—he has left eighteen dollars a week or seventy-two dollars for a school month.

As to the ability of the present corps of teachers, I attended the Institute and to me the assemblage seemed to be composed of earnest, intelligent, likeable men and women. If, as is very probable, there were a few of whom that description might not apply, I do not think all should be condemned because of that few.

When we adopted those resolutions, we knew it was the death knell of some of us, so far as teaching in this county was concerned, but the majority of us felt that something positive must be done to put the teacher on a self-respecting plane.—A Rural Teacher.

Maxwell Takes First Prize

That a Maxwell took first honors before thousands of people who thronged the grandstand and adjoining spaces at the Tennessee State Fair is the gratifying information recently received by F. L. Greenough.

Contrary to auto shows of other fairs, driving was not the chief factor but it was the cars themselves. W. W. Dillon, Adjutant-General of Tennessee, Baxter Sweeney and Major Hoagland, U. S. A., were named judges of the show. Six classes were up for judging. In each one first, second, and third prizes were awarded.

In the first class, cars \$1,000 and under, a Maxwell driven by Mrs. Ed. Polk won first honors. Second prizes went to a Ford driven by S. S. McMurray. A Ford coupe driven by Egbert Hill was third.

North Bend's City Taxes

The Harbor says North Bend now has \$13,000 in outstanding warrants and is running behind \$5,000 a year, just about the amount of the \$4800 a year the saloons were paying before prohibition went into effect. A special election will be held there Dec. 15 to vote on a proposition to amend the city charter and raise the ten mill levy for general city purposes to 15 mills, and also to authorize a special three mill levy extra this year.

Sunset and the Sentinel \$3 for a year. The regular price of \$4.

NO REASON FOR IT

You Are Shown a Way Out.

There can be no reason why any reader of this who suffers the tortures of an aching back, the annoyance of urinary disorders, the pains and dangers of kidney ills will fail to heed the word of a resident of this locality who has found relief. The following is convincing proof.

J. W. Stoops, 1347 Harvard Ave., Roseburg, Ore., says: "I couldn't recommend anything equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for backache. At times, I am more or less bothered with a dull pain in the small of my back and often when I get down, I can hardly straighten up, my back gets so stiff and sore. As a rule, my kidneys are out of fix, when I have this misery with my back. It takes Doan's Kidney Pills to remove these troubles. A few doses of this medicine soon has me feeling fine again."

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