

The Sentinel

Subscription Rates: One Year \$3.00, Six Months \$1.50, Three Months \$0.75

Advertising Rates: Display advertisements, 15 cents per inch; less than 5 inches for one insertion 20 cents per inch.

Office Corner Second and Taylor Sts. Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

Dried buttermilk is used for fattening poultry at Portland.

The salmon pack on the Columbia river this year amounted to 600,000 cases.

One day last week the Myrtle Point cannery received 12,000 pounds of evergreen blackberries—4 1/2 tons.

Just how the Cox democrats can get any consolation out of the results of the Maine election we are listening to hear.

Lead pencils are to be made in Oregon by the Juniper Manufacturing company, which has established a mill at Redmond in this state.

A Kansas City home story tells of the arrest of seven men in an abandoned church which they were using to distill some home brew.

The Sentinel believes that if the League of Nations is to be effective in putting an end to war, it must be something more than a "pink tea" association.

Portland's export trade in the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to \$42,512,591. That city outranked Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., and Los Angeles, Cal.

Coquille is thirty-one miles from the north end of Coos county and thirty-three miles from the south end. It is eleven miles east of the Pacific ocean and 24 miles west of the Douglas county line—pretty centrally located.

Some of the Sentinel readers may be victims of sleeplessness. To all such we would suggest that they buy a copy of the September Scribner's and read Mrs. Winfield Scott Moody's article on "The Technique of Lying Awake." They will be sure to find it well worth while.

Almost any one, after a glance at the map, would agree that the Atlantic coast line of the United States is considerably longer than the Pacific coast line, but few would believe that it is twice as long. But it is. The states bordering on the Atlantic have 5,560 miles of coast line, while Washington, Oregon and California have only 2730 miles. The Gulf of Mexico has a shore line of 3647 miles in the United States. So says the Geological Survey Press Bulletin.

An example of the extraordinary number of diversified woods growing in forests of the state is found in the report of a forest examiner in Lane county. In the Cascade national forest, within a distance of 12 miles he found 14 species of coniferous trees. They included western yellow pine, western white pine, sugar pine, lodge pole pine, knob cone pine, Douglas fir, western hemlock, incense cedar, western red cedar, Englemann spruce, white fir, red fir, mountain hemlock and western yew.

We have no doubt most of these species and some others can be found in Coos county.

When Candidate Cox was asked what he wants to do with the Volstead law, whether to enforce it, to amend it or to scrap it, he answered through the chairman of his Seattle meeting that Senator Harding once owned brewery stock, and in his own speech that some questions—especially the prohibition question—were settled once for all. His words were: "As a progressive in government I know when an event has passed and become a part of yesterday. This is simply evasion. While Mr. Cox's campaign is being promoted by the eastern wets by such means as the Carrol letter elsewhere published, Mr. Cox can't dismiss the questions asked him in regard to prohibition in any such cavalier way and get by with it."

The man who votes for a reduction in the rate of interest in Oregon to 4 or 5 per cent will be biting off his nose to spite his face, unless he can at

we have to suppose he has never... we have to suppose he has never... we have to suppose he has never...

WOULD HAVE BEEN WAR NOW

In a speech this week at Senator Cox's home, Dayton, Ohio, Governor Borah in talking about the League of Nations, said:

"If I had my way about it, I would write into the constitution of the United States a provision that no war should ever be begun by our country except in absolute defense against invasion or actual attack unless the question has been submitted to a vote of the people."

Had there been such a provision in our constitution in April, 1917, we should probably be fighting a triumphant Germany on our own soil now.

GOING AROUND THE WORLD

If one should start east from Coquille and go around the world he would follow very nearly the 43rd parallel of north latitude, but the only considerable city he would see would be Vladivostok, Siberia, though he wouldn't miss Milwaukee or Boston very far. He would, however, cross several large bodies of water besides the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The principal ones are the Mediterranean Sea, the Black sea, the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Japan.

Few realize that the island of Cuba, if transposed directly north would extend from New York City to Indiana, or that Habana is farther west than Cleveland, Ohio, or that the Panama Canal is due south of Pittsburgh, Pa., or that New York City is farther west than Valparaiso, Chili, or that Nome, Alaska, is farther west than Hawaii.

MAKE THE LAW A FARCE

Prohibition can be rendered a farce if the Volstead law is amended so as to permit the sale of beer and wines containing two and a half per cent of alcohol or more. Perhaps the Supreme Court would pronounce such a law a violation of the Eighteenth amendment, but we don't care to let down the bars while the case is being decided or take the risk of another sort of a decision. So we don't think it best to vote for any candidate for president who won't promise to stand for the law as it is.

It may be said that this will mean that we will vote for neither Cox nor Harding. Wait and see. If enough voters will take our stand, one or the other of them is going to open his mouth on the Volstead law and say what he wants done with it—whether to repeal it, amend it, or enforce it as it stands.

SMOKE THEM OUT

The Sentinel wants to see the candidates of the two big parties smoked out and compelled to say where they stand on the question of the amendment, repeal or enforcement of the Volstead act. Of course, they are going to lose votes by taking a stand either way, but if one of them is going to espouse the wet cause, let the other come out flat-footed for the dries. Or better still let them both come out for the strict enforcement of the Volstead act, even if it leave every wet voter in the nation on the fence, without a political home. To cater to a set of men whose only desire is to prevent law enforcement is unworthy any man seeking the suffrages of the American people for the highest office in their gift; and so far as that is concerned so is the non-committal attitude both candidates have thus far taken.

WHO PAY INCOME TAX

Here is a four-line paragraph which we find in a Portland daily, which says much in little but doesn't say it very accurately or clearly: "About 5 per cent of the people of this country pay an income tax. They are the elect, but are not grinning about it."

The number of people paying income tax in this country is about 5,600,000. Those who have no family to support are paying taxes on their net income above \$1,000, less benevolences. The married portion of the income tax-payers are paying on a varying amount, their exemptions run from \$2,000 to \$4,000. How one could have an exemption so large as the latter figure is easily stated. The man who could have a \$4,000 tax free income is one whose benevolences amount to \$600, the law permitting 15 per cent of an income to be exempted if spent in that way. Then

we have to suppose he has never... we have to suppose he has never... we have to suppose he has never...

Estimating the average family at five persons, and setting the men and women who pay incomes only on the excess above \$1,000 over against the men who have from \$2,000 to \$3,000 tax free income on account of the size of their families; and we may roughly say that not less than five million heads of families are paying income tax on \$2,000 or more income.

But these heads of families represent twenty-five million people who are enjoying incomes big enough to be taxed. So it may be said that one-fourth of the population of the United States, instead of five per cent, or one-twentieth, are enjoying incomes big enough to pay income tax.

This doesn't seem to agree with the over-quoted statement that two per cent of the people of this country own 98 per cent of its wealth.

I would probably be found, if our statistics of income were more complete, that while one-fourth of our families are enjoying incomes of more than \$2,000 a year, more than one-half of them have incomes in excess of \$1500 a year—say \$5 a day.

PRICES TO GO DOWN

While the general trend of prices at this time appears to be downward, there are plenty of exceptions, among which paper and fuel oil appears to be permanent. And both of them hit the printer whose principal purchases must be of paper, and who must use gasoline for his linotype and his engine. It used to be a byword among the boys way back in the last century, however that "whatever goes up must come down on your head or on the ground," and so we live in hope that the turn in the tide will at last affect everything that one has to buy.

Discussing "Deflation" in the current issue of Scribner's, Alexander Dane Noyes reaches the same conclusion. Speaking of conditions after any great war he says:

"Two facts become apparent from even the most superficial survey of any such chapter of past economic history. One, and in all respects the more important, is that whatever may have been the inflation of currency, credit, and prices during such a period, it was never permanent. Sooner or later—usually after a considerable lapse of years—the artificial structure built up by the necessities or the extravagances of war was brought down again to normal proportions, and the inflated cost of living came down with it. The second and equally invariable lesson of the past is that arduous and trying experiences stood in the path of markets of every country where deflation was following inflation."

Going on to speak of the rising cost of labor in and after great wars the same writer says:

"Economists observed, more than a century ago, that such a process always affected wages of the worst-paid laboring classes more quickly and more decidedly than it affected earners of a comfortable wage, and that has been the experience of our own community on this occasion. Every one knows that the cost of common, casual, and unskilled labor has increased since 1914 in a much more rapid ratio even than the pay of skilled mechanics."

Again speaking of the decline in prices which has been fully as rapid in France, Germany, England and Japan as in the United States, he further says:

"The inference is unavoidable that the real cause has been either sudden world-wide determination by the consuming public to reduce its purchases to the lowest limit, or the unexpected increase of production to a volume greater than immediate requirements, or collapse of world-wide speculation and disclosure of unexpectedly large supplies, as a result of tightening credit. Undoubtedly all three influences have done their part."

ABOUT SLUSH FUNDS

Here is a fair non-partisan, or rather bi-partisan, statement about the contributions to the republican campaign fund, which Candidate Cox has been trying to make so big an issue in the campaign, and which has filled so large a space in the newspapers. The Portland Oregonian, republican newspaper and supporter of Senator Harding says:

The following editorial utterances by the New York Times, democratic newspaper and supporter of Governor Cox, are probably as fair a statement on the slush fund issue and investigation as could be made:

"This presidential campaign has thus far been, by universal agreement 'apathetic.' The effort appears to be making to rouse people from their lethargy by starting up a great row over party funds for the election. But this may have the effect of turning apathy into disgust. The pot will call the kettle black. The republicans are going to prove that the democrats are as bad as they are. This is expected to raise the campaign to a

high moral plane. Chairman Hays is bursting with indignation at the "insults" to his own contributors, and is preparing to give Governor Cox some insults as good as he sent. Apparently the chief attempt before the senate committee at Chicago will be to demonstrate, not that one party is good, but that the other is worse.

"In that contest of comparative demerits the public will take little interest. The main facts are well understood. The expenses of a campaign for the presidency are necessarily high. To do the needed and legitimate work costs a great deal of money. Both parties have to get it and neither of them has been, in the past, too scrupulous as to where or how it was got. No one will seriously contend that there is in that respect any great difference between democrats and republicans this year. They are alike in needing a large fund; they are alike in having to operate under the corrupt practices laws and in having to make public the amount and source of the contributions they receive. The republicans might readily admit that it is easier for them than for the democratic party to fill their war chest, since they number many more members of large means. The bigger the resources to tap would naturally mean a bigger supply. But that fact does not constitute a moral difference between the two parties, provided the money is not illegally collected or corruptly spent. There is no virtue in pleading poverty, though the democrats are pleased— for the present—to plead it. When they are in funds they will be still better pleased.

"The force and political effect of Governor Cox' speech on the republican campaign fund lay in the disclosure that Chairman Hays has set some cheerful idiots to raising money. The democrats may have no better motives. But they can hardly be detected in such incredibly silly methods, such imbecilities of phrasing, as were used by the republican agents. The Sun has enough political sense to see the point perfectly. It bids the democrats lay on to their hearts' content, in condemnation and ridicule of the republican 'official bulletins' which Governor Cox produced, saying that nothing can be too 'severe' against those young masters of 'salesmanship' who wrote the amazing appeals for money. And the Sun is frank enough to add:

What a stroke of consummate intelligence it was to cram the "official bulletin" of the drive bureau with such expressions as "Digging up the money," and "Boys, get the money!" and "Get money quick!" and "Step on it!" and "Get the right man to see the right people!" and "Our readers are requested not to make this publication public," and dozen other gems of the advertising agent's "pep" or of the publicity promoter's bromides of persuasion or of the canned lingo of organized solicitation on an extensive scale!

Had the republican authority responsible for this damfoolishness no memory of historical politics, no sense of the quotable value of a political adversary of such verbal ammunition, however innocent in its real significance? "That element of 'quotable value' is a tremendous asset in politics. The democrats, owing to the fearful indiscretions of the republican national committee, start off with it on their side. They also have the timely warning not to permit any such crass folly on the part of any of their own collectors with a mania for words with a 'punch' in them. Chairman Hays would doubtless, if he had known about it in time, sooner have cut off his right hand than let that out from his headquarters. Chairman White will redouble his vigilance against similar idiocy in democratic headquarters. But let no one suppose that anything can stop the great moral show which is now on for a run at Chicago, and which consists in trying to convince the audience that, if you are a villain, the other fellow is a much darker one."

UNSHAKEN TESTIMONY

Time is the test of truth. And Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test. No Coquille resident who suffers backache, or annoying urinary ill can remain unconvinced by this twice-told testimony.

Mrs. M. Keibelbeck, Birch & J. Streets, Cottage Grove, Ore., says: "Whenever kidney complaint has troubled me, I have used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results. I am subject to kidney weakness, and I was never able to find any medicine that would really help me until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. A short use of this medicine once in awhile keeps me free from all kidney complaint."

OVER THREE YEARS LATER, Mrs. Keibelbeck said: "My estimation of Doan's Kidney Pills remains unchanged. They have never failed to give me satisfactory results when I have used them."

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

Advertisement for Farmers & Merchants Bank of Coquille, Oregon. Features an illustration of a man in a suit and the text: "We offer you the Safety and Service of Our Bank. Money in your house or in your pocket is unsafe. THIEVES and BURGLARS have a way of finding out who hides money or carries it around. They are DANGEROUS MEN and they come around often. Behind our strong locks your money is SAFE. We make our bank a bank of SERVICE. Come in and see us. We will make you 'feel at home.' We invite YOUR Banking Business. Farmers & Merchants Bank of Coquille, Oregon"

Advertisement for Mountain States Power Co. Features an illustration of a man in a suit and the text: "Comfort and Efficiency go hand in hand. YOUR office force will turn out more work in a given time and make fewer mistakes if they are comfortable. Fans pay for themselves in increased accuracy and volume of work. Speed up with G-E Fans. See your Local Dealer. For full information call at the office of the Mountain States Power Co. Coquille Oregon"

Advertisement for "NOW-A-DAYS" tobacco. Features an illustration of a man in a suit and the text: "'NOW-A-DAYS' says the Good Judge. A man can get a heap more satisfaction from a small chew of this class of tobacco, than he ever could get from a big chew of the old kind. He finds it costs less, too. The good tobacco taste lasts so much longer he doesn't need to have a fresh chew nearly as often. Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that. Put up in two styles. W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco. RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco. Does Your Subscription Date Need Changing"