



FINE MEATS Best Values

The Peoples Market always handles the best the market affords — beef, mutton, pork, poultry, fish — meats that look inviting; meats that fill the idea of quality of the most particular. And remember, the quality is the best, whether you come to the shop and make your own selection, or save time by telephoning. Just phone 20.

J. L. STEVENS
Peoples
MARKET
"Your Ideal Meating Place."

CASH FOR USED CARS



Southwestern Motor Co.

Coquille, Oregon Phone 190

Facts About Turkish Tobacco

The tobacco plant originated in America. Hundreds of years ago, it was not known just when or how, tobacco seed was transplanted to Turkey in Asia Minor and Greece. The rainfall there is about 60 percent of the average rainfall in the tobacco-producing sections of the United States, and this, plus soil and other differences, made the tobacco plant lose its American characteristics and gradually take on new qualities. The result was that the tobacco grown in these countries became a distinct type, known as Turkish tobacco.

Turkish leaf is far smaller than American. The average size is about 3 by 4 inches, while many leaves are only 1 inch in width and length. Also, they are very thin—a thousand or more leaves to the pound. The most marked difference, however, is in the taste—the pungent, spicy aroma distinctly different from Domestic.

Years ago, the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, manufacturers of Chesterfield Cigarettes, discovered that a cigarette made of a blend of Turkish and Domestic tobaccos was better than either kind of tobacco straight. It takes just the right amount of the right kinds of Turkish tobacco to give a cigarette better taste. For Turkish tobacco is not cigarettes what seasoning is to food—the spice, the sauce. You want enough in a blend, but not too much. There's just enough Turkish in Chesterfields to give them a better taste—a more pleasing aroma—to make them taste better.

There are several kinds of Turkish tobacco, and each type gets its name from the name of the district where it grows. To purchase and handle the Turkish leaf, the company employs 26 native buyers, and during the re-handling season, over 3000 native women. As managers and super-

visors, it has 16 Americans, for all of its tobacco remains in the original sections where it is purchased for one year or more for curing, before it is shipped to the United States.

Tobacco, today is the most valuable export of Turkey and Greece. About 90 million pounds a year are produced in Turkey, while Greece yields approximately 100 million. There is an import duty of 5c a pound on Turkish tobacco, which makes it expensive; but cost doesn't count when it comes to making Chesterfield the best cigarette that money and science can produce.

Distributing Garden Seeds

A. L. Schafer, manager of the American Red Cross in the Pacific area, announces that Red Cross chapters doing family relief work now are making available to such beneficiaries 18 varieties of garden seed for spring planting. Each package is marked with the Red Cross and with the notation, "Not to be sold." The seed distribution at this time is limited to Red Cross chapter clients, and seeds are not made available to other family relief agencies.

Experience in disaster and drought relief has shown that home gardens are a great help in enabling affected families to get back on their feet, Mr. Schafer points out.

Legion Advertising Oregon

Legion posts in twenty-two of the forty-eight states are this month witnessing the first showings of the new recreational and scenic films, 16 millimeter size, which were made up by the Oregon National Convention Commission especially to advertise the rivers, mountains, forests and beaches of the American Legion's 1932 "conventionland." Showings are being made as frequently as possible and the remaining states will have films long before convention time.

Coquille Track Men Win

Coquille's track and field team triumphed Thursday for the second time this season, scoring a total of 75 points in a tri-school meet with Myrtle Point and Bandon. The former scored 16 points, while the latter counted 8.

About Teachers' Salaries

The following is furnished the Sentinel by a member of the Coquille school faculty and from the school point of view is probably correct. However, teachers are employed by the district for but nine months in the year and their salaries should be figured on that basis per month, and not on the twelve month basis as the writer has done below. It is for the nine months of teaching time that the taxpayer considers salaries:

Figures recently taken from the last Coos county school directory reveal the fact that a monthly salary of \$107.64 is being paid Coquille grade teachers during the present school year, figured on a twelve month basis. The average high school teacher, on the same basis, is receiving \$132.17 per month. These averages include all principal's salaries, even though a part of this amount is chargeable to administrative expense rather than teaching costs.

The Smith-Hughes instructor's salary is in this average too, and is figured at full amount, despite the fact that between \$900.00 and \$1000.00 is paid annually by the federal government toward his salary. Hence District No. 8 is not paying this total amount of \$132.17 average per month.

The salary schedule adopted by the Coquille schools eight or ten years ago and still in effect today calls for an annual salary of \$1,000.00 to \$1,300.00 for grade school teachers. A degree from a standard normal school is required. The high school schedule is \$200.00 above the grade school, due to the qualification requirements of graduation from a standard four year college, this being from \$1200.00 to \$1500.00 per year.

Each teacher, regardless of salary or subject taught, is required to meet standard educational requirements in every way before receiving a position, and is required in addition to attend a summer session at a standard college or normal school at least once in three years, in order to maintain her position on the salary schedule.

The majority of Coquille teachers during the past three or four years have been attending sessions at least once every second year, while many are going every summer. No additional pay or recognition has ever been given on attendance at such sessions.

Bulletins on Farm Dwellings

The pleasure of living in a dwelling that is homelike in appearance and appointments, and that makes a happy impression as part of the landscape, is certainly something that the farm builder desires to achieve, according to statements made by F. A. Cuthbert, Landscape Architect, in his recent bulletin entitled "The Farm Home," published for the Oregon Experiment Station.

This is the first of a series of bulletins dealing with a general study of the rural home in Oregon. Mr. Cuthbert's idea is to bring together information in the simplest form that will be helpful in the location of buildings in relation to agricultural enterprises on the farm as well as to the general convenience, liveableness and beauty of the farm.

Many helpful suggestions of value to those who are contemplating remodeling and improving homes already constructed and who desire to remodel or remake the landscape setting for their homes will be found under the subjects covered by this bulletin.

A discussion on landscaping the farm explaining the formal and informal garden, service area, care of the lawn, rock gardens and flower gardens, color combinations, backgrounds for flowers, shrubbery, garden architecture plant arrangements, and many other important phases of gardening will be found in this interesting bulletin.

This is just one of the many new bulletins on varied subjects including dairying, crops, truck gardening, orchard renovation and home economics, which can be secured upon request from the County Agent's office.

Judge Brand Not Reversed

What is believed to be one of the most unique records ever established by a circuit court judge was revealed at Coos Bay by a friend of Judge James T. Brand, circuit court judge and candidate for Oregon Supreme Court post No. 2.

In five years on the bench of the second judicial district, with continual trial work, not one jury case presided over by Judge Brand has been reversed or sent back for re-trial.

Judge Brand is receiving letters from throughout the state commending him on his recently proposed probation plan whereby the American legion and auxiliary work in close co-operation with the American courts is restoring to useful citizenship thousands of worthy young first offenders.

Rebuilding Is Not Easy

Loss of faith in God, man or an institution is a calamity. To clear away the wreckage and rebuild requires a strong heart and a clear mind.—Toledo Blade.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To Our Friends and Patrons:-

We wish to announce that having purchased the interests of M. L. Daniels and

Mike's Feed & Seed Stores,

we will operate under the name of

Coos Feed & Seed Stores,

under the direct management of J. D. Gillespie who has managed the stores for the past two years.

We will endeavor to give fair prices, good quality and square dealing to all.

Coos Feed & Seed Stores

Coquille

Myrtle Point

Marshfield

Formerly
MIKE'S FEED & SEED STORES

Transfer and Delivery Local and Long Distance Hauling

Agents for McLain Coal

Mill Wood

Two Phones—101-J and 224-L

Mansell Drayage & Delivery Co.

DRY FACTS REFUTE WET CLAIMS

Christian Science Monitor

Against each of the major claims of the wets, answering data and arguments have been prepared and made public by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In parallel columns the general assertions of the wets have been answered by specific, concrete arguments from authoritative sources as follows:

Wet Propaganda

Prohibition enforcement costs the country billions of dollars.

Prohibition has caused an enormous economic loss.

Repealing prohibition would put 1,000,000 men at work.

Beer will bring prosperity.

Beer taxed three cents a bottle would produce \$1,000,000,000 a year revenue.

Repealing prohibition would permit the Government to levy an internal revenue tax on liquor amounting to \$2,000,000,000 a year.

Prohibition has lost billions of dollars in taxes to the Government.

Prohibition has increased drinking.

Bootleggers thrive on dry vote.

Truth

Total cost of enforcement, 1920 to 1931, \$284,156,524; collections from fines and penalties and revenues from taxes on lawful and distilled and fermented liquors, \$548,588,884. The net is a balance in favor of the Government of \$264,432,260.—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition.

Total national wealth in 1914 was \$192,000,000,000; in 1931 it was \$329,700,000,000.—National Industrial Conference Board, Feb. 20, 1932.

Department of Commerce reported to the Senate, Jan. 11, 1932, in 1914 only 86,000 men employed in the manufacture of liquor. "Increased employment in the brewery industry would take that much away from the soft drink trade and there would be no net gain in total employees of all industries."—Bureau of Business Research, College of the City of New York.

"To encourage the return of the saloon or even let up our efforts to control the drink trade will injure every legitimate industry in two ways: The average worker will have fewer dollars to spend for the products of industry; second, the liquor trade will get more of these dollars which ought to go for useful industries."—Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University.

To raise this fabulous revenue would require a consumption of 12½ gallons of beer daily by every family in states permitting beer.

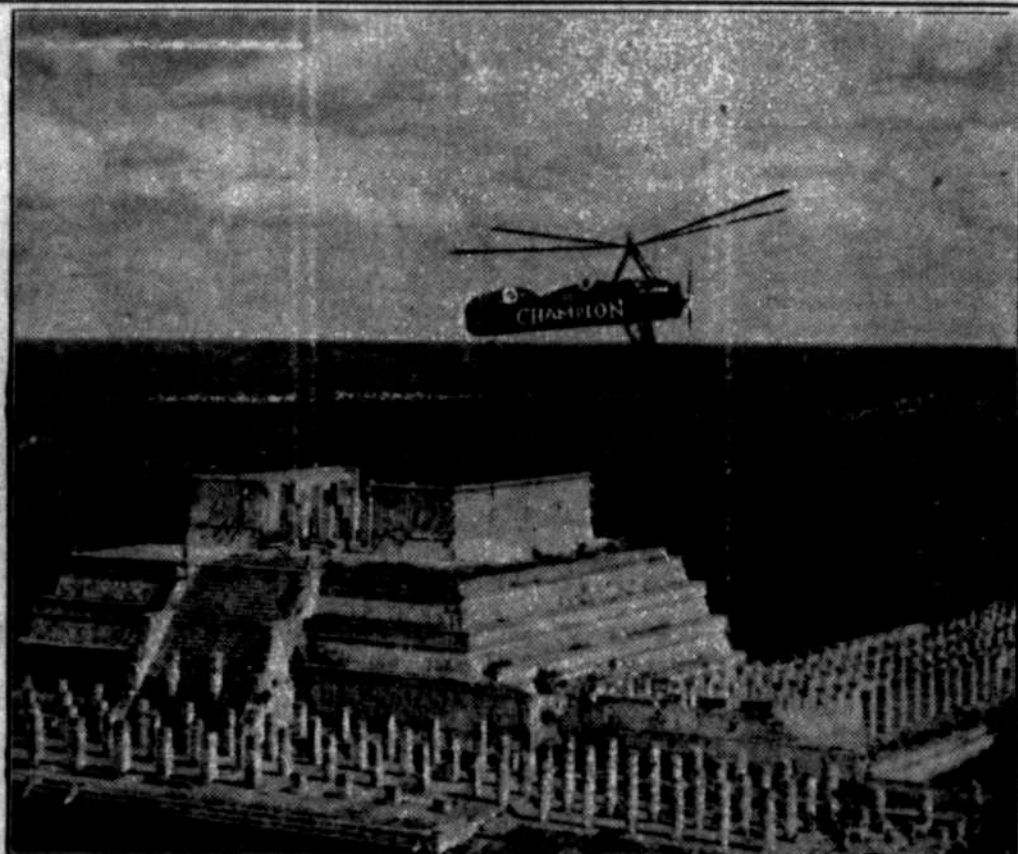
Highest liquor tax ever received was \$483,000,000, which included a special war tax in 1919. Average year's liquor tax was less than 10 per cent of what wets promise.

In the first decade of prohibition, although cost of government increased as the country increased, the Government paid off billions of indebtedness and reduced income taxes.

The Government measured the amount of hops, corn sugar, rye, barley, etc., raised and imported, subtracted the amounts used in known legal enterprises and reported the amount of raw material left would make less than a third of the former liquor consumption.—Colonel Woodcock's testimony before subcommittee of House Appropriations Committee, Jan. 21, 1932.

Every corrupt city administration in America has been elected on wet tickets.

Famous Flier Lands First Aircraft at Mayan Ruins Centuries Old



The Champion Spark Plug Company's Autogiro, piloted by the trans-Atlantic flier, Captain Lewis A. Vancey, was recently the first aeroplane ever to land at the Mayan ruins in Yucatan. Here it is shown hovering over the Temple of the Warriors, built long before Columbus sailed from Spain.