

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
 H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES
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We had no idea that anyone would take exception to Lans Leneve's communication about the dangerous condition of the Fairview road nor consider any part of it as a personal reflection. The Sentinel's only idea was to call attention to the fact that the road out there is dangerous, especially during storms when limbs or trees might fall on passing cars.

Bert G. Bates, formerly associated with his father in the publication of the Roseburg News-Review, has returned to Roseburg after an absence of six years and has again entered the newspaper field there. Last week he purchased of Robin Reed the Douglas County Times, twice a week paper, which the latter started several months ago. Mr. Bates is a live wire whose editorial opinions and news stories will have an influence in the Douglas metropolis.

And now what are those who are threatened with loss of their homes going to do? The Portland office of the Home Owners Loan Corporation is sending out form letters, with rubber-stamp signatures, saying that HOLC funds are exhausted and that those who have been waiting patiently for a year or more for some action to be taken, are now out in the cold, with no prospect of relief. "Try to make terms with your mortgage holder," writes the temporary head of the Portland office. And when your can't what then, with over a billion dollars of authorized bonds still unissued?

Of course the Oregon HOLC organization is offering the suggestion that the next congress may authorize more billions for loaning on homes, but in the meantime what is going to happen to those whose mortgages are due for foreclosure, and who are threatened with just that? It isn't as though thousands upon thousands of homes could not be saved with the funds yet on hand.

STATE HOUSE GOSSIP

By Ernest L. Gray

It appears as though the Meier-Holman feud, started in the board of control soon after the State Treasurer was elected after serving part of the term of Thomas Kay by appointment of his now arch enemy, Julius L. Meier, will continue until January 14—and a final flare-up was anticipated as a farewell gesture.

The latest controversy, which is not a controversy but an excuse to call each other names, concerns an obsolete building on Second avenue in Portland, unfit for office use and which the state does not now own and may not for twenty years. It is a bequest to the state when the lone surviving heir dies—and he is in good health.

But that failed to swerve Rufus Holman from his course of making suggestion of what to do with it, in view of the fact that the state pays \$40,000 a year in rent in Portland. His plan of remodeling the building for offices was declared "ridiculous and asinine" by the governor, for which in return Holman in an interview referred to the executive as a "moron." And so the battle continues, and the public is tiring of the melee.

But these battles never come to blows as did the fights when Os West was governor. At times, reports state, Kay and West would throw ink wells at each other in board meetings, and further that West had several real fights because he spoke out of turn in similar manner as do the present participants.

The five Oregon Coast bridges, now all under construction, and upon which more than \$600,000 of the \$5,602,000 has already been spent, will be completed by September 20, 1935. The first to be finished will be the Alsea span at Waldport set for the last day of 1935; the Umpqua span at Reedsport and the Florence bridge will be done February 27, 1936; the Newport bridge August 28, 1936, and the Coos Bay span, the largest one, will be done within a month later.

And as construction continues, the movement to eliminate the fifty cents toll on each one was gaining momentum. It was expected the new legislature would pass an act pro-

viding for payment directly by the state and make them toll-free. A bill to this effect is already being prepared.

During the campaign of Multnomah county to get \$67,000 for relief of indigents in that county, it was revealed the county, during the past year, had received the immense sum of \$7,933,200 to spend on unemployment. This is spent on destitute unemployed, and represents just about 50 per cent of all the funds the state has received in 1934.

On this basis the state has spent more than \$13,000,000 on such work this year, the other 35 counties receiving the balance. Multnomah received its funds from the following sources—SERA paid \$3,725,900; CWA paid \$2,991,826; FERA paid \$987,620, and the state liquor fund, divided according to population, paid \$227,855.

During the past week one of the state's 28 Circuit Judges died and a former state senator was named in his place. W. W. Wood of Ontario succumbed and Governor Meier named Charles W. Ellis in his place. Ellis previously served in the state senate. He will be on the bench until the next general election at which time it was believed he would seek the regular six-year term.

Both houses of the 1935 legislature now appear organized. John E. Cooter has the speakership in his pocket, and Harry Corbett has the strong edge for president of the senate with more than 17 pledged votes. He refused to release his pledges and all of them, democrats and republicans, were counted upon to keep their words. This will defeat Peter Zimmerman's campaign for the office—at least will thwart his plan to keep Corbett from the chief position.

Judging from reports over the state, up-state neophyte legislators should take a cue from the Portland members of the house. They are going to school—a legislative school—conducted by the veteran and former speaker, Frank Lonergan. A fine idea, and one from which some of the old members could well profit also. Some are still wondering what happened at the last session.

One of the new members has already made Salem his home and expects to remain here in business after the session. Paul Lynch, elected from Mitchell, replacing J. O. Turner, has given up his residence in his district and will engage in mercantile work here after the session. He is eligible to serve, however, under the Oregon law.

An interesting story comes out of Medford relative to legislators. Moore Hamilton was elected to the state legislature to succeed Ed Kelly. Hamilton now lives in the same house Kelly lived in when elected. Kelly's had a child about that time, and Hamilton's now also have a baby. Kelly went to the legislature, and now Hamilton. Kelly now has a federal job, and perhaps that is the aspiration of Hamilton as well.

A movement has been started to urge Governor-elect Martin to retain Max Gehlhar as director of agriculture.

Are Not Veterans Entitled to Relief, Asks Post Commander

Editor Coquille Valley Sentinel:
 In discussions of the so-called soldiers' "bonus," one occasionally hears something to this effect:
 "Every other group in the country is receiving relief—why not the veterans?"

This classification of American's defenders with the unemployed and needy who are receiving government aid is not only erroneous, it is unfair. Adjusted service certificates, commonly called the "bonus," do not come under the head of either gifts or charity. They are, instead, promissory notes signed by the United States government itself. They represent an acknowledged debt on the part of this government to the men who defended us in the World War.

In other words, adjusted service certificates are exactly what, their name describes. They are certificates, issued by the federal government to World War veterans, for the purpose of equalizing the wages paid this nation's soldiers, sailors and marine, and the wages received by civilian laborers in 1917-1918. Men in training camps and at the front received approximately \$1.00 a day each from Uncle Sam during the World War. At home, the lowest paid day laborers received \$2.00 a day during that same period. The soldiers asked no favors. They simply asked, seven years after the war, for some such adjustment in their war-time pay as had already been made in the case of railroads, war contractors, government civilian employes and thousands of others, to whom the government paid billions of dollars in cash, immediately after the war—in 1919 and 1920!

Remember, Congress acknowledged this debt to its soldiers in 1925. But it postponed payment for twenty years. Unfortunately, veterans, as a class, die so much more quickly

than non-service men of the same ages, that few, if any, will be alive in 1945 to receive the money due them.

Adjusted service certificates constitute a public debt. As such, they should be paid immediately. If we can find money for all the relief experiments and recovery programs now being conducted, surely we can find funds to redeem this pledge to our nation's defenders!

Your very truly,
 Ellis Fuller, Commander
 Coquille Valley Post No. 1412, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Fall and Winter Colds

(Oregon State Board of Health)
 To Oregonians who are susceptible to fall colds, the State Board of Health gives this advice:

Dress according to the weather. Have a coat ready for the cool days and don't feel that you are coddling yourself when you put it on. Sleep with your windows open but have sufficient blankets available to be comfortable.

Avoid sudden chilling. If your work or your pleasure takes you out in all sorts of weather, protect yourself against chilling by dressing accordingly. If you are caught unprepared in a shower and get wet, change to dry clothes and shoes as soon as you can. The quickest way to get rid of a cold is to go to bed and stay there—following your doctor's advice at the beginning of the attack. You will save time and strength by "giving in" promptly.

As a means of preventing colds, grippe, influenza, or whatever you choose to call the ailment that is usually present at this season, keep yourself as fit as possible. Get plenty of sleep. Don't overdo. Eat regular times. Eat nourishing food. Don't overeat. Drink plenty of water. Take some exercise out of doors every day. Colds are spread from person to person through the discharges from the nose and throat. Avoid droplet in-

fection from the coughs and sneezes. If you have a cold or your neighbor has one, a friendly salute is much safer than the shaking of hands.

Use soap and water generously. Wash the hands thoroughly and often and always before eating. Have your own towel and drinking cup and don't swap pencils and things of that sort with others.

Be as considerate of your neighbor as you would like him to be of you. Don't broadcast your germs. Cover your mouth with your handkerchief when you cough or sneeze. It is a good thing to use soft paper handkerchiefs or cheesecloth when you have a cold, and to burn or otherwise dispose of them after using, to prevent passing your germs on to other people.

More time is lost from work and school through colds and the illness to which they open the way than from any other single cause.

Almost any part of the air passage may sometimes be attacked by bacteria. When the nose is affected we call the condition a cold. The tissues of the nose react to such infection by a profuse mucous discharge or mucous liquid. This discharge is really an attempt on the part of the body to get rid of the germs and their poisons. If the infection is lower down, it causes a sore throat. If the voice box is affected, the condition is called laryngitis. If the germs reach the bronchi, the disease is known as bronchitis. If the germs get down to the lungs, the person affected has pneumonia. Eating wisely, exercising, and rest will keep the breathing organs in good condition to avoid colds and similar diseases.

"Now comes a man who is promising to spoil all the home grown poetry written in honor of our broad acres of huckleberries," says the Siuslaw Car of Florence. "He says there are no huckleberries here, and backs his statement by no less an authority than a government bulletin. "Our huckleberries are blueberries



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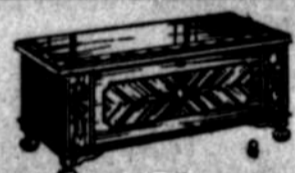


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Local Boy Guilty of Larceny

Floyd Zimmerman, who had been living on the Pat Geaney place, was ordered to leave the first of the week and when he left he took a lot of potatoes, some gasoline and other stuff belonging to Mr. Geaney. When taken before Justice Stanley he pleaded guilty to larceny and was sentenced to 30 days in jail. He was then paroled on payment of the costs.

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