

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES
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H. A. YOUNG, Editor

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H. A. Young, Editor
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 24th day of September, 1937. J. E. Astell, Notary Public for Oregon. My commission expires Mar. 22, 1939.

PURCHASING POWER
A steel worker earns in 1 1/2 hours of labor an amount equal in buying power to the English workman's 3 1/2 hours, the German's 7 hours and the Belgian's 14 hours.

BLACK WAS NOT IMPRESSIVE
Hugo L. Black's radio talk last Friday evening was not what should be expected of an able jurist. But, of course, his New Deal elevation to the United States supreme court did not make an able jurist out of the former police court judge. Even his admirers, if he has any, must have been disappointed in his talk. It was something he had to do, after it had been written for him, and John W. Kelly, in his Oregonian column, says the associate justice skulked around through dark alleys to reach the "mike" which had been set up for him in somebody's kitchen.

AMERICA'S LEGION
This community, like every other, has its contingent of American Legionnaires. Nearly a score of years ago they returned triumphant from the Great War and became citizens to whom we point with pride. Today we can look upon them doubly proud because the American Legion has demonstrated itself as typifying the true spirit of Americanism upon which this nation was founded.
In New York City recently some 300,000 Legionnaires paraded that spirit up fabulous Fifth avenue for 18 hours in the most amazing demonstration ever witnessed by that blasé metropolis. Up that fashionable thoroughfare—scene of May Day parades when the red flag of Communism is flaunted and where the flags and soap box champions of other "isms" beg attention and followers—the American Legion paraded the American flag and demonstrated to the millions who lined the avenue that there is still a deep patriotic reverence for that flag and the Constitutional rights of every one of this nation's 130 million citizens.
In convention the legion delegates did not ponder political and partisan issues but voted on matters of far greater national import. They voted to ask Congress for an investigation and deportation of those alien "ism" groups and they reaffirmed their faith in the Bill of Rights as a living document designed for the protection of the humblest citizen.
This community is fortunate to have among its citizens a number of these true Americans—the Legionnaires. However, it is regrettable that the legion's gigantic parade up Fifth avenue could not have been made the entire length of the Lincoln Highway. Had this been possible, there would not be a man, woman or growing youth in America today who would not feel reassured that there is a strong patriotic fervor for defense of individual liberty.

Large Freshman Class U. of O.
With registration figures nearly compiled and rush week over at the University of Oregon, the freshman class boasts of being the largest at the University for a number of years.
Students from Coos county, who were among the 270 boys and the 214 girls to pledge this term include: Georgianna Johnson, Alpha Delta Pi; Ernest Detlefsen, Sigma Nu; and Bill Seeley, Phi Delta Theta, all being from Coquille.
Bandon freshmen at the university, Ralph Moore, Jr., and Rosemary Harrison, pledged Kappa Sigma and Alpha Gamma Delta respectively.

Dr. C. G. Stem, chiropractic physician, foot correctionist, electric therapist, 292 Moulton St., phone 86J. if



Bonneville may be just a huge \$40,000,000 power plant to the average citizen. But to the politically minded it represents a gigantic ammunition factory upon which to draw for material in the forthcoming campaign.

This was clearly indicated this week when Howard Latourette, democratic national committeeman, opened his campaign for the governorship with a blast at Governor Martin's stand on President Roosevelt's power policy. A statement by the governor that he saw eye to eye with the president in the matter of rates and distribution of Bonneville power drew from Latourette the charge that the governor had executed a political somersault and about-faced completely from his previously declared stand on Bonneville rates. To which the governor facetiously remarked that "there will be Bonneville power for all candidates by election time and at rates within the reach of all politicians."

President Roosevelt's visit to Bonneville not only touched off the gubernatorial campaign here in Oregon. It brought a lot of other candidates out of hiding to flutter for the time being in the reflected glory of the fifth, WPA administrator and chairman of the committee on arrangements, found it necessary to deny rumors that he was laying his political lines as a candidate for United States senator, but no such denial was forthcoming from either Carl Donahoe or Elton Watkins, both of Portland, and both regarded as ambitious to contest Willis Mahoney for the right to represent the democratic party in the senatorial campaign to unseat Frederick Steiwer, who was unable to attend the Bonneville gathering because of a hunting trip in eastern Oregon.

A total of 1488 motorists arrested during July for various infractions of the state's traffic laws contributed nearly \$11,600 in fines to the public purse, according to a report by Chas. P. Pray, superintendent of state police. Fifty-nine drivers charged with drunkenness were fined an aggregate of \$4688.

Present indications are that there will be no state tax levy against property next year, thanks to increased collection of income taxes. Revenues from this source to date exceed \$5,000,000, topping tax commission estimates by nearly \$1,000,000. A mopping up campaign to be carried on by the commission to catch the laggards and dodgers is confidently expected to produce another \$200,000. If 1938 collections, based on 1937 incomes, can be depended on to continue at the 1937 level it will be possible not only to wipe out the property levy within and without the constitutional six percent limit but to pile up a small surplus for support of the common schools if and when the legislature sets up the machinery for apportioning this surplus among the several counties.

Pin ball machines and slot machines are gambling devices designed to attract the patronage of the ignorant and simple, Attorney General Van Winkle declared in a brief filed with the supreme court this week in support of the state's appeal from the decree of Judge Walker of Polk county, who had dismissed two suits brought against C. C. Coats. The appeal puts the legality of these devices squarely up to the supreme court for the first time since the drive was launched to outlaw these machines more than a year ago.

Uncle Sam stands ready to construct the transmission lines for distribution of Bonneville power, in the opinion of Governor Martin. The governor said that he gathered this impression in his conversations with President Roosevelt on his visit to Oregon last week.

Thirty-one persons lost their lives in fires in Oregon during the first six months of 1937, it was reported this week by Hugh H. Earle, state insurance commissioner. Eighty-eight other persons were injured in fires during the same period.

There were a total of 2184 insured fire losses during the six month period with losses totalling \$1,200,215, reports compiled by Earle show. Approximately two-thirds of the 2184 blazes were in dwellings, although these losses represented only one-sixth of the total.

Careless smokers accounted for 482 of the fires to head the list of causes. Other major causes include overheated and defective chimneys and stoves, sparks and open fires.

Oregon's bonded debt was reduced this week to \$46,585,010 when State Treasurer Holman sent \$2,568,699

back to New York City to pay principal and interest due on this debt load. The total debt is nearly \$20,000,000 under the peak, reached on January 1, 1928, since which time it has been gradually reduced year after year.

State officials refuse to "view with alarm" reports from the national capital to the effect that Oregon is one of 18 states which failed to comply with the requirements of the Wagner alum-clearance and low cost housing program. Oregon has two measures on its statute books covering the subject. Both are enabling measures. They were included in a gist of "New Deal" legislation sent out from Washington by Secretary Ickes last January. They provide that if and when the need might arise the counties and cities of the state may set up housing commissions to co-operate with the federal government. The fact that no county or city has set up such a commission is taken here as indicative of the fact that no need for slum-clearance or low cost housing has arisen.

Oregon is taking a flier in oil. The State Land Board this week authorized Lewis Lilly, Boise oil operator, to drill on a half section of school land in Malheur county, one mile south of Vale. If oil is found in paying quantities the state will receive one-eighth of the output but even Lilly admits that the venture is one of the "wildest of wildcat schemes."

Peace once more reigns in the State Land Board where differences of opinion over the blocking of school lands recently threatened to disrupt the wonted harmony of that organization. At a meeting this week with only Governor Martin and State Treasurer Holman present it was tentatively agreed to adopt the compromise plan on blocking submitted by W. B. Snider and R. N. Stanfield. The compromise plan provides for blocking state school lands into compact bodies of not less than ten sections in each block. If enough stockmen indicate an interest in the proposal negotiations will be started for exchange of the state lands for federally owned grazing lands.

Governor Martin who celebrated his 74th birthday Friday is the next to the oldest governor in the United States. Governor Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut was 75 on April 10, last. Governor Martin spent his birthday in his office receiving scores of congratulations and well wishes by letters, telegram and in person.

A 40-acre tract on the John Day highway 15 miles north of Dayville is to be preserved as a state park. The tract which contains a large deposit of fossils belongs to James Moore, Dayville stockman, who has agreed to trade it to the highway department for another tract of equal acreage.

Speed Reduced, Fewer Fatalities
Voluntary reduction of five to fifteen miles per hour in the habitual highway speeds of Oregon motorists may be instrumental in reducing autumn fatalities, Secretary of State Earl Snell said this week in opening a special campaign to make the last quarter the safest instead of the most dangerous of the year.

"Last year 37 per cent of Oregon's traffic fatalities occurred in the last three months," Snell pointed out. "If we can reverse the statistics this fall we will be in the vanguard of states which are seeking a solution to the problem presented by mounting autumn accident figures."

Assistance of city officials, civic groups, schools and newspapers throughout Oregon will be sought in the attack on autumn accidents, which numbered nearly one-third of the total mishaps for 1936.

Snell quoted a survey completed by Yale Professor Charles J. Tilden, which shows, amazingly, that the average motorist steps on the accelerator even harder in winter than in summer, although weather and road conditions are most less favorable. More than 30,000 automobiles were checked over a total period of four months, in mid-summer and mid-winter, and the cold-weather motorists averaged nearly 43 miles per hour, while their more leisurely summer brethren traveled a little over 39 miles per hour.

Besides imprudent speed, Snell listed the following factors the "man at the wheel" must guard against:

Smooth tires and poorly adjusted brakes—both more deadly on wet pavement.

Presence of school children along the highway or at intersections.

Glaring headlights after dark on rainy days.

Heavy traffic at football games and during the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.

Low visibility and slipperiness due to rain, snow, ice and frost.



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Siskiyou Forest Service a Big Business in S. W. Oregon

Expenditure of more than half a million dollars to protect and maintain a government investment of more than \$3,500,000 and millions more in timber, mining, water, recreation, and scenic values makes the Siskiyou national forest one of southern Oregon's biggest industries.

Recent annual reports for the fiscal year ending last June 30, prepared in the office of Supervisor G. E. Mitchell at Grants Pass show interesting figures regarding the number and amount of improvements as well as the cost and investment made by the federal government in the Siskiyou forest set-up situated in one northern California and four Oregon counties.

"Maintenance costs each year makes the Siskiyou forest one of southwestern Oregon's big industries," said Mr. Mitchell. "Under prepared and approved plans, the service continues to advance with new improvements and investments each year. Reports made by the regional office show current additions and total improvements on the forest."

"Most are made through the CCC organization, other through the ERA emergency appropriation. However, the regular federal appropriation for the service has been considerably reduced during the past few years when emergency funds have been available.

"Nearly all government appropriations carry certain restriction," he continued, "limiting the use and places the money can be spent. CCC camps have a definite area in which to work. Projects or spike camps may not be established outside that area without special permission from the director, and this permission is not granted without just and sufficient cause."

The original investments and the past year's maintenance costs were summarized by Mr. Mitchell as follows:
Roads, 577 miles at a total construction cost of \$2,777,510, annual maintenance expenditure required, \$39,378.
Trails, 1,948 miles at a total construction cost of \$331,542; annual maintenance, \$21,607.
Buildings for road and trail construction, eleven in number; total cost \$25,439.
Administrative improvements, including six dwellings of the three-

bedroom type, and 48 others, total investment \$133,573; maintenance, \$4,859.

Protective improvements, including lookout houses, temporary dwellings, and others totaling 124, total investment \$130,7663; annual maintenance, \$1,668.

Recreational improvements, including improved camping grounds, buildings, and water system, 63 in all, total investment, \$87,414; maintenance \$4,535.

Telephone lines, extending 729 miles over the forest, at a total investment of \$83,244; maintenance, \$5,630.

These include the principal cash investments of the national forest service in the Siskiyou forest. Maintenance work alone includes upkeep of 190 buildings that must be painted, heated, glazed, lighted and plumbed. In maintaining the roads and trails, the Siskiyou forest owns and uses 134 pieces of equipment including rock crushers, electric welders, concrete mixers, air compressors, gas shovels, graders, caterpillar tractors, stake and dump body trucks, pick-up trucks, and delivery cars; a shop is maintained, and a full force of mechanics is retained.

Total expenditures during the past year was \$591,209.17, which includes maintenance, salaries, and fire fighting. In the year July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, the Siskiyou spent \$162,000 fighting fires. Most of this was during the big blazes along the coast, most of which was outside the forest bounds, but fought and financed by the forest service.

Administration of the forest includes a supervisor, assistant supervisor, superintendent of construction, administrative assistant, one junior forester, six rangers, six clerks, a summer protective force of 86 men, and trail and road crews totaling 101 men. CCC employees with the forest

staff totaled 41, and men employed through ERA totaled 102, making a total personnel, either permanent or temporary, of 348.

"This is the price the federal government pays into the five counties affected by the Siskiyou forest for protection and development of lands set aside to properly conserve natural resources, including timber, soils, water, scenic and recreational values," said Mr. Mitchell. — Grants Pass Courier.

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