

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
 H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES
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Administration leaders on Capitol Hill in Washington frankly admit they were flabbergasted by the last-minute deluge of telegraphic and mailed protests against passage of the Reorganization Bill to give the president vast powers to reorganize the executive branch of the government. They admit that if the protests had started a matter of hours sooner the bill would never have passed the senate and will have slim chances in the house if the country now goes to work in earnest against the bill in that chamber.

HOW NEAR DECISIONS ARE DETERMINED

The radio address of Senator Burke, of Indiana, a few nights ago explained very clearly why Coquille has never been optimistic that the National Labor Relations Board would return a verdict which the hearing held here early in February warranted. He did not, of course, mention the Coquille case, but his talk dealt with the manner in which such cases are treated in Washington.

Everyone here who met the investigator was impressed by his apparent desire to get at the true facts of the case and by his fairness.

But, according to Sen. Burke, who is a democrat but not a new deal blind adherent, says that the evidence in cases before the N. L. R. B. are turned over to a bunch of young radical lawyers. They go through the evidence submitted with a fine tooth comb, not to find where the preponderance of evidence points, but to ascertain if there is a scintilla of evidence on which to make a decision adverse to the employer.

No wonder the N. L. R. B. has made its decisions so unanimously against industry.

There is one point in the recent decision of the Plylock case in Portland that the company must put the 425 C. I. O. men back to work that causes one to wonder if the administration is not beginning to see a little light as to the reason for the present depression. While the board decided that the Plylock company must put the strikers back to work, they did not order the company to pay the men for the time they had been out, something less than a quarter of a million dollars.



Entry of Chas. A. Sprague into the political arena, forecast in this column last week, has lent a touch of uncertainty to the republican gubernatorial contest in which Sam Brown, the Gervais farmer, was generally conceded to have a decided edge over his other opponents. Sprague who is held in high regard by the citizens of Salem where he is well known as a leader in civic and political affairs, is lacking in that statewide acquaintance which is such a valuable asset to a candidate for public office. He is, however, possessed of a large circle of friends in the newspaper fraternity who may take up the fight in his behalf in which event he can be counted to give Brown and his old Ford a real race for the party nomination. At any rate the political prognosticators are already placing their bets on these two favorites to set the pace in the forthcoming struggle, with the remainder of the pack trailing far behind when the final results are tabulated.

In the democratic camp it appears to be all over but the shouting so far as the gubernatorial contest is concerned. Governor Martin is generally conceded to have it in the bag if he does not talk himself out of it by too many tactless comments on touchy subjects. His defense of Senator Reames' support of the president's reorganization bill last week is said to have cost him a lot of support among conservative republicans who are fearful of a continuation of New Deal policies.

In the senatorial arena State Treas-

urer Holman is believed to enjoy a big advantage over his only republican opponent, Robert N. Stanfield, who is trying for a political comeback after several years in private life. The democratic senatorial race looks like a toss up between Carl Donough of Portland, who is said to have the blessing of Postmaster General Jim Farley, and Willis Mahoney, of Klamath Falls.

Governor Martin has given his approval to a \$750,000 short term loan to be floated by the State Highway commission, in order to take advantage of federal aid funds allocated to this state. The federal aid, totalling approximately \$3,200,000 is available only on a match basis requiring \$2,800,000 of state money, which the highway department is unable to spare out of current revenues.

By far the greatest number of traffic accidents occur on Saturday between the hours of 4:00 and 6:00 p. m., according to a survey conducted by Secretary of State Snell. That more accidents occur on clear days during daylight hours than on cloudy or rainy days and after dark is taken by Snell as indicative of greater care on the part of motorists when driving conditions are recognized as dangerous.

Construction work on the new state forestry building to be located on a tract of land near the state prison east of Salem got under way this week. The new building, which will cost \$31,000 will be L-shaped with a frontage of 70 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Different kinds of native Oregon wood will be used in finishing the interior of the building which will be the first unit in a group which ultimately will include a machine shop, garage, warehouse and oil house.

Governor Martin has appealed to the citizens of Oregon to join in the observance of accident and health insurance week beginning April 25. The governor said he made the appeal in an effort to reduce the number of preventable accidents.

Friday's election on the proposed Northwest Oregon Bonneville People's Utility district, regarded as the first real test of public ownership sentiment in this state, is expected to bring out a heavy vote in the seven counties involved.

State election officials estimate that between 70,000 and 75,000 residents of the seven counties are qualified to vote in the election and predict that a large percentage of this number will avail themselves of the opportunity because of the intense interest aroused in the proposed district on the part of those opposed to the proposed organization as well as on the part of those who favor the organization proposal.

Old age pension costs in Oregon have increased more than 25 percent during the past year, due largely to lowering of the age qualification from 70 year to 65 years. A report of the State Relief committee filed with Governor Martin shows that 15,309 needy aged drew an aggregate of \$327,979.68 in pensions for an average of \$21.42 per capita, during February. In February, 1937, \$258,632.93 in pensions was paid out to 12,139 needy aged for an average of \$21.31 per capita. Claims made by advocates of the lower age qualification that the increase in the pension load would be partially offset by a reduction in the direct relief load have not materialized. While the pension load has increased by more than 25 per cent the direct relief load has remained fairly constant. The number of individuals participating in direct relief increased from 38,357 in February, 1937, to 40,637 in February, 1938, but there was only a slight difference in the aggregate amount paid out during the month—\$232,850 in 1937 and \$232,701 in 1938.

Eleven Oregon counties are now in the democratic column, according to figures compiled by election officials in the state department. This is an increase of two over the showing made by the democrats two years ago. Latest recruits to the democratic column include Hood River, Jefferson and Multnomah counties. Crook county which was democratic two years ago, now reports a small republican majority. Other democratic counties include Baker, Coos, Deschutes, Gilliam, Harney, Klamath, Union and Wallowa.

The State Emergency Board will probably be called into session soon to finance purchase of a tract of land on which to construct a new heating plant for the capitol group. The present heating plant is too small to heat all of the buildings in the state group, including the new capitol which will be ready for occupancy in June and the library building which will be completed some time next winter. The Capitol Commission is anxious to move the plant from its

present close proximity to the capitol but lacks authority to purchase land on which to locate the plant. Attorney General Van Winkle has advised the Board of Control that it has authority under an act of the 1933 legislature to purchase the necessary land if the Emergency Board can be persuaded to finance the project. The Capitol Commission will build and equip the plant out of surplus funds appropriated for building "and heating" the new library building.

Forest Supervisor Writes About Timber Revenue

In these days of strenuous tax situations and the desire of every county to find new and better ways of raising current expense money, many inquiries are made of the Forest Service regarding the amount of money returned to the counties through their share of receipts received from national forest products and uses.

This national forest distribution is made under the congressional act of 1908, which provides that twenty-five per cent of the gross receipts of each national forest shall be distributed to the counties in which such forest is located in the proportion which the national forest acreage within the county bears to the total acreage of that national forest. Under this arrangement the national forests are made a definite part of the economic structure of the two states, contributing one out of every four dollars of gross receipts to the tax funds of the counties in which they are located. In addition to this, an additional ten per cent is allotted to the state to be used on forest roads and trails within the national forests.

A recent news release from the regional forester's office in Portland shows that \$159,457.70 was returned to the counties in Oregon during 1937. This was divided among the various counties in proportion to the national forest acreage within the county. Grant county was highest with a net receipt of \$4,924.04. Harney ranked second with \$20,287.25. Klamath county received \$11,411.21 as its share of receipts, Baker \$5,046.58, Jackson \$3,887.16, Curry \$1,328.74, Josephine \$1,103.11, and Coos \$138.85. Other counties received varying amounts, Benton being the lowest with \$4.35.

This division of national forest receipts with the counties is prescribed by law and applies to all national forest lands. One of the reasons why receipts are low in some counties in Oregon is because the forest service has committed itself to a policy of withholding its timber from sale in all working circles where the sustained yield of that particular area is being over cut—in other words, where more timber is being cut from an area annually than it will grow. The forest service believes that all lands best suited for the growing of timber should be managed so as to produce a maximum amount of timber per acre each year. In order to accomplish that, certain practices are necessary and these are determined and followed on all national forest land.

As soon as the timber business in the United States is on a sustained yield basis, then all of the various lands will begin to receive their normal annual return from national forest products.

G. E. Mitchell, Forest Supervisor

Training for the Social Good

W. G. Beattie, extension lecturer for the state system of higher education, met with teachers in Coquille high school Saturday. In the morning he spoke on the new social studies course of study and in the afternoon he led a most interesting round table discussion for the members of the class in curriculum construction.

He urged teachers to plan their work with pupils in conformity with the statement given in the course of study that "The essence of democracy is the active participation of intelligent citizens in promoting the social good." The democratic ideals must be the result of teaching. He emphasized the importance of children doing their work from higher motives than prizes and awards. Teachers must lead children to act in school and out of school in accordance with the idea that each must work for the social good instead of conducting themselves in a certain manner just because "everyone is doing it." When each teacher places this ahead of teaching of subject matter, a new type of voter will be the result and we will experience a cleaner government. He stressed the importance of developing the spiritual side of children.

Mr. Beattie quoted as a guide for teachers and pupils the following: "Whatever you are, be that. Whatever you are, be true. Straightforwardly act. Be honest—in fact. Be nobody else but you."

Take home some Mazda Lamps; 75 and 100 w. lamps reduced to 15c; 150 w. 20c. H. S. Norton Music and Stationery.

Chas. A. Sprague Files as Republican Candidate for Governor

Charles A. Sprague, editor of the Oregon Statesman, has announced his candidacy for governor on the republican ticket. In his statement Sprague said:

"I enter the race not as a candidate of a group or faction, or for the purpose of opposing candidates now in the field, but with the idea of making what contribution I can in rebuilding the republican party as an instrument of government in the common interest. Chastened by de-



feat and purged of elements which have injured its prestige, the party can emerge as an organization of power and influence, standing for orderly progress with political and economic stability. The votes of Senator Reames, who was appointed by Governor Martin, on the reorganization bill and proposed amendments have roused the people to the need of a republican governor as well as senator.

"There is far more to the governorship however, than mere party affiliation and I intend to base my campaign chiefly in an attack on pressing problems which confront the state. While as editor of The Statesman I have expressed my opinions freely on most every subject from potluck suppers to the new deal I expect to make clear my stand on issue before the people this year."

Makes Declaration On Filing

In the declaration on his filing papers Sprague declared he would "sustain civil liberties and broad racial and religious tolerance; maintain a government which is clean, simple, efficient and vigorous; respect, the law myself and uphold it against all violators; oppose new and burdensome taxation; protect labor in its rights but allow no organization, labor or employers, to override the authority of the state; work to equalize taxation for elementary schools and improve education; attack problem of deforested and grazing lands under a careful program of land utilization; preserve Bonneville power as a public benefaction free from private exploitation and political racketeering."

In Newspaper Field For 23 Years

Sprague, who is 50 years of age, came west in 1910 after graduating at Monmouth college in Illinois. He was superintendent of schools at Waitsburg, Wash., 1910-1913 assistant superintendent of public instruction for the state of Washington, 1913-1915; editor and publisher of the Ritzville, Wash., Journal-Times from 1915 to 1925.

Coming to Oregon in 1925 he was business manager of the Corvallis-Times, leaving Corvallis in 1929 he became editor and manager and principal owner of The Oregon Statesman at Salem.

In Salem he has been active in civic affairs as member of the board of directors of the Community Chest, the Y. M. C. A., and Salvation Army. He is also a member of the boards of trustees of Albany college and of Willamette university.

Mrs. Sprague is a native of Oregon, a member of the D. A. R., and past state president of the P. E. O. They have two children.

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

F. E. McCracken DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

I will during my term of office conscientiously perform the duties of the Justice of the Peace, supported by 25 years experience in the practice of Law.

(Paid Advertisement)

"Gold Is Where You Find It" Coming to the Roxy Theatre Thursday



"Gold Is Where You Find It," an outdoor action drama dealing with the colorful war between the California farmers and hydraulic miners of the 1870's, is scheduled to be the next feature attraction at the Roxy Theatre Thursday for three days.

It is a Warner Bros.-Cosmopolitan production, done in the newest Technicolor, and co-starring George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. It includes, too, such sterling players as Claude Rains, Margaret Lindsay, John Litel, Barton MacLane, Marcia Ralston, Tim Holt and Sidney Toler.

"Gold Is Where You Find It," is based on the best-selling novel of the same title by Clements Ripley, which ran as a serial in the Cosmopolitan magazine. It was made almost en-

tirely in the outdoors, on the actual locale of the bitter conflict which it portrays—in remote Trinity county, California.

The cause of that ancient warfare was this: The hydraulic miners, whose powerful streams of water tore away the hillsides, claimed that they had a right to search for gold in any way they chose. But the muck caused by their work (a combination of mud and sand and stone, called "slickens" poured over the fertile fields and crops.

Conflict resulted. Battles were fought, many were killed. Finally, a Federal court decision declared in favor of the agriculturists and the hydraulic miners had to quit their operations.

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