

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

Subscription Rates
 One Year \$2.00
 Six Months 1.00
 Three Months .50
 No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This rule is imperative.

Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office Corner W. First and Willard St.

VOTE 315 NO

Notwithstanding all that has been said and printed about the calamity the adoption of the proposed transaction tax bill by the voters on Nov. 8 would be to every citizen of Oregon, there are thousands of people who think it is just a two per cent sales tax such as is in effect in California and Washington, and that the revenue derived would provide old age pensions. It probably would raise enough money to pay every one, over 60 years a comfortable monthly pension, but it would increase living costs by approximately 20 per cent.

It is not a sales tax and the proposed measure has been condemned by Dr. F. E. Townsend. It is a cumulative tax measure and would mean that two per cent would be added each time the article or product was sold, from the forest or ranch or producer to the ultimate consumer, and the raw product to the retail buyer.

Oregon cannot afford to be the only state in the union where a transaction tax is in force. If it was a simple sales tax, on the retail sale of manufactured articles, meals, or what have you, the Sentinel would favor it just as strongly as it opposes the transaction tax bill.

To vote 315, No, is a vote against retrogression in Oregon.

BILL 316 THE MOST IMPORTANT ON BALLOT

Every voter in Oregon who desires to see this state develop and take a more prominent position in the sisterhood of states, will vote "yes" on bill 316 at the November election. This bill is not aimed at the destruction of unions; it has just the opposite effect and will put union control back in the hands of its members where it belongs instead of leaving union direction in the hands of self-seeking racketeers who are now amassing fortunes for themselves out of the monthly fees paid by members.

The following is a summarized statement of just what 316 will do if enacted into law:

Summary of the Bill

The bill defines with precision the term "labor dispute" to be a dispute between an employer and a majority of his employees. It declares that picketing and boycotting shall be unlawful unless there is an actual bona fide labor dispute as so defined. For instance, if a majority of employees in a given establishment is satisfied with wages, hours, and working conditions, and has no dispute with the employer, then picketing and boycotting and other coercive practices will not be permitted.

Right to Organize

The bill does not prevent strikes, nor deprive labor of the right to organize and bargain collectively. The bill does not prevent sympathetic strikes, but it will prevent picketing in the case of sympathetic strikes—strikes called to injure those against whom the strikers have no grievance.

It provides that jurisdictional disputes between labor organizations shall not be classed as labor disputes. Thus employees, employers and the public will be given protection when rival organizations clash to determine which shall collect the dues of the workers and represent them in dealing with employers.

Protects Delivery of Food Products

The bill specifically provides that it shall be unlawful to obstruct or prevent the lawful transporting, buying or selling, manufacturing or harvesting of agricultural or other products. Protection from being picketed when there is no labor dispute will open the way for peaceful shipping of our crops, without interference and without interruption.

Hits Racketeering

It provides that labor organizations shall not make charges or levy dues or fines in excess of legitimate requirements. Thus it shall be unlawful for a labor organization to collect money from workers for illegal purposes. Another blow at racketeering is dealt through the provision that a member of a labor organization shall

be entitled to inspect the books and records of his own organization at all reasonable times.

Opportunity for Employment

The bill further provides that it shall be unlawful to prevent or hinder any persons from seeking employment. This provision will not prevent picketing in cases where a bona fide labor dispute exists, but it will insure citizens their right to work and will give the youth of Oregon an opportunity to secure employment.

Courts to Decide Questions

The Courts of the state are given full power, authority and jurisdiction to enforce this act.

Bill Will Protect the Public

Most emphatically this bill does not constitute an attack against labor organizations. On the contrary it is believed that the adoption of this measure will protect workers and honest union officials, and will so encourage agricultural and industrial enterprise as to insure larger and more diversified pay rolls of Oregon labor.

Fragments

O wild West Wind, thou breath of autumn's being,
 Thou, from whose unseen presence
 The leaves dead
 Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing,
 The trumpet of a prophecy! O Wind,
 If winter comes, can Spring be far behind?
 —Percy Bysshe Shelley

Our garden is a dreary place. To be sure an occasional dahlia blazes forth in color not to be overlooked and the apple boughs hang heavy with red fruit crying to be harvested, yet it is the mauve of the fall anemone and the pale, pastel shades of the late-blooming stock which match the melancholy that comes with fall days. The pines, the firs and the hemlocks, now uniform in color, have lost the soft green of last spring's growth and it is too early to associate their somber evergreen beauty with the joys of Yule-tide. The peony leaves are curled as though frost-bitten and where the amaryllis, phlox and gladiolus were fresh with bloom only a short time ago, now unshapely stalks and seed-pods greet the eye.

From a garden one may learn the rhythm of nature—the new birth of spring, the flowering maturity of summer and the dissolution of autumn. It may also give us a faith in the triumph of life over death. We know from experience that only apparently has death come to the garden; we know that even now the brown bulbs we planted a month ago are stirring with new life, that the daphniums which have seemingly disappeared will be sending out new shoots next spring and, if we look closely, we can already see the swelling buds on the camellias which give promise of a future beauty so exquisite that it must be heaven-sent.

First they tell us that life begins at forty and now a dean of the university says that one's learning ability is best at the age of fifty. We cannot help feeling that there is a joker in it some where. A good many years ago (too many for us to admit the exact number), we were told in a psychology classroom that our habits were pretty well formed before we reached the age of thirty; indeed, most of them before twenty years of age and that between twenty and thirty we acquired the occupational habits whereby a livelihood was to be earned.

Possibly the dean is correct and the time-worn adage "that you can't teach an old dog new tricks" is all wrong. However, "Boss" Kettering once said it was surprising how many people actually fought to stay in a rut. Surely it is the universal experience that it is easier to stay in the groove to which one has become accustomed than to change. Especially is this true in a trade where physical work becomes reflex action and the muscles and nerves follow an accustomed routine.

Turning to the mental field, we readily admit that where one has kept his brain active, it is easier to admit new ideas and acquire additional knowledge. It all depends on what we mean by "ability to learn." Many things taught to us as a child we have spent a lifetime learning their truth. An adult can never learn to speak a foreign language without an accent but he can appreciate the beauty and wisdom of famous literature in a foreign tongue as no child could.

In support of the theory that no one need to become an old man-back, we will cite two instances, one of today and one of five hundred years ago. Joseph Conrad, the author of Lord Jim and a dozen other books, started writing after he was sixty years old. Of course, he had lived a full life, with enough experiences and excitement for a dozen men. Our other example is the record of William Caxton. After living a useful and successful life, at the age of sixty, he learned to be a printer and introduced the art of printing into England. He lived to print 65 books, many

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from the files of The Sentinel of October 18, 1918):
 County Agent J. L. Smith is gathering ears of corn around the county with the idea of getting the corn show started in actuality.

E. E. Johnson expects to have his big mill in complete operation by October 28, just four months and three days since the disastrous fire on June 25th which destroyed the mill which had been in operation here since 1880. There will be 50 men on the force and they will operate the mill for cedar production only for the time being.

"While the war lasts," Mr. Johnson said, "We can continue full speed operation with every man putting in your time."

Archie Walker of the tax collection department of the sheriff's office informs us that payment of the second half of taxes for 1917 amounts to \$238,400 with a total payment for the year of \$660,000, leaving \$140,000 yet to be collected.

Miss Catherine Hersey came home from Portland yesterday where she has been attending school.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Ford and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Crouch and Mrs. Albert Crouch started Wednesday for California, their ultimate destination being San Diego, where they expect to spend the winter. Mrs. E. E. Noeler will be in charge of the Ford millinery store during the latter's absence.

Maymie DeLong came home from Coaledo for the S. I. vacation.

of which he was the author or translator, dying in his eightieth year, the same year that Columbus discovered America. Nor can we resist mentioning a third—Thos. Edison. Much of his creative work was done after he was seventy years of age; his seeming miracles served as a climax for a life of research and hard labor.

Do You Know?

That one-third of the present crop of babies in the United States is being born from the one-sixth of the population now on relief.

That the Government's debt today equals the total value of all agricultural capital in our country.

That, according to public health records overweight after 35 years of age, begins to be very dangerous. Overweight, even in a relatively small amount, is to be viewed with alarm. The remedy suggested is restriction in diet and some form of healthful exercise.

That if you smoke a package of cigarettes a day, you will pay a hidden tax of \$21.90 a year to the government.



The pioneer who stands guard atop the new capitol is being fitted with a new suit this week. The suit, of gold leaf, will cover the figure from the top of his head to the soles of his boots and will cost in the neighborhood of \$500.

On the ground that the state highway department was created primarily for the benefit of the farming sections of the state, Rufus C. Holman, state treasurer, has asked that \$20,000 of the department's publicity funds be allocated to the financing of an agricultural exhibit at the San Francisco World's fair. Holman addressed his request to the highway department after a delegation from the Greater Willamette Valley association had appeared before the Board of Control to ask for state aid in financing the exhibit. If the highway department refuses Holman's request, it is expected that the Emergency Board will be asked for an appropriation.

Profits from the state's liquor monopoly have been found to be inadequate to meet the state's relief needs. State Treasurer Holman was compelled to borrow \$100,000 for the relief funds this week. The loan was made from surpluses in other state funds and the interest, slightly more than one-third of one per cent, will be kept in the state's pocket. It is expected that other loans will be made during the next three months in order to keep the relief fund on cash basis.

The proposal to employ disabled war veterans as guides to visitors to the new capitol will have to await legislative action it has been pointed out by officials. No appropriation was

A body of 179 men under Captain Cox have just opened up logging operations in the Beaver Hill section as a military operation for the purpose of securing lumber for aeroplane construction. Rived spruce and Port Orford cedar are used especially in this infant industry.

An adv. for the Racket Store appeared in the Sentinel for flashlights. "Find your way home with your own light anytime," the adv. said. Mrs. Bonnie Walker was the proprietor.

A copy of President Woodrow Wilson's Ultimatum to the German government was published in full. This was one of the material factors in siding with the signing of the armistice just about a month later.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Tozier returned from their trip to Junction City last week.

Espionage regulations of the War Department make it unlawful for three or more persons to congregate in the lobby of the post office and with the rain just starting now, this is going to be a real handicap on many of the townsmen who chat and gossip around the lobby stove.

Among those mentioned for city offices in the November election are: J. S. Lawrence for recorder; E. E. Johnson and J. E. Norton for mayor; A. T. Morrison, C. T. Skeels, W. H. Lyons, C. J. Fuhrman, J. A. Lamb and R. H. Mast. W. H. Mansell, Henry Lorenz and C. W. Gardner were retiring councilmen, none of whom were willing to try another term at the council post.

made by the last session for operation of the new building and Secretary of State Snell was compelled to go to the emergency board for enough money to employ janitors to take care of the building.

Excessive speed was the determining factor in approximately one-half of Oregon's fatal traffic accidents, according to Secretary of State Earl Snell, who warns that Oregon's basic speed law requires every driver to have his car under control at all times.

SAYS IT IS "COQUELLE"

Fred Von Pegert, a former resident of Coquille, writes the Sentinel from his Gold Hill, Ore., home his opinion of what the pronunciation of Coquille should be:

I read with much interest the article in your paper of Oct. 8 as to whether we should call it "Ko-Keel"

of Coquelle." I sure want to pat Mr. Giles on the back for the stand he has taken. I am with him 100 per cent. I was born in the Coquille Valley 63 years ago and was taught to call it "Coquelle," which is no doubt correct. As to the drunken homesteader trying to make the people believe the world was flat, I sometimes think it would be a good thing if it was flat; we might be able to shove some smart Alecks over the edge and get rid of them. Signed Fred Von Pegert.

Clinic Planned For Crippled Children

The Crippled Children's Division of the State Relief Committee, in conjunction with the county relief and health units, will hold its first field diagnostic clinic for crippled children in Coos county at the Wealey Hospital, Marshfield, Oregon, on Thursday, October 27 at 10:30 a. m.

The clinic service will be available

to any person under twenty-one years of age who has his family physician and parents sign the application blank. These forms may be had at either the county relief office or the county health unit.

The definition of what constitutes a crippled child is very broad. It includes any deformity in bones, muscles or joints, and also such conditions as cleft palate, hare lip and burn contractures.

Following the clinic, all children needing treatment, the cost of which their families are unable to meet, may be cared for by the crippled children's division of the State Relief committee. Funds for this service have been provided by the federal social security act and the state Crippled Children's act.

Dr. John F. Abele of the crippled children's division will be assisted by Dr. Charles R. McClure at the clinic. Two orthopedic nurses will be available to assist the Coos county health unit and relief office personnel.

In stop and go, a mile S-T-R-E-T-C-H-E-S

In low and second, your engine makes up to 3 times as many revolutions as in high—uses 3 times as much gasoline

STOP-AND-GO driving fools your speedometer—while your car is going a mile, your engine may go the equivalent of two.

The number of extra revolutions your engine makes depends on how many times you stop and start—how much of your driving is in low and second gears.

Nowadays, no matter where you drive in town or country, you can't avoid stop-and-go. But you can do something about its cost.

Shell engineers found that getting away from a traffic stop can waste enough "undigested" gasoline to carry you 1/4 of a mile.

To cut this costly waste, they rearranged the chemical structure of gasoline. They make every drop of Super-Shell "motor digestible" under all driving conditions.

You can save on driving costs by the regular use of Super-Shell. Try it.

SUPER-SHELL SHELL

SAVES ON STOP AND GO