

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.



Washington has been chuckling since the opening of congress at a column of Ernest Lindley, a syndicated writer who often serves as a New Deal spokesman. Mr. Lindley wrote: "The fine literary craftsmanship of the president's annual message is chiefly the work of Adolf A. Berle, Jr., assistant Secretary of State. . . . The beautiful clarity of the president's budget message was largely the work of Lauchlin Currie, former economist for the Federal Reserve Board, now an assistant to the president." Around Washington the comment was being made that it was nice of the president to deliver the two messages to congress after his Edgar Bergens had finished their jobs.

A PROBLEM PRESSING FOR SOLUTION

There is frequent mention of the National Labor Relations Act in the newspaper these days. Most of this news has been the kind of smoke that really indicates the presence of a fire.

Not the least important item of this type was the recent decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court to the effect that Federal courts have no power to pass on the rightness or wrongness of Wagner Board certifications of labor unions. The case in question was brought to the court by one national labor union which felt that a Wagner Board decision had been too sweeping and had disregarded minority rights.

The problem of the Wagner Act has cried out for solution for a number of years now. So far, the Act's defenders have done a skillful job of thwarting the desire of the public and of all groups in the country to have it amended. But the knowledge that the wide powers of the Board cannot in many instances be checked by the courts ought to make the need for amendments to limit that power seem even more urgent to those most concerned.

Coupled with this recent news event come continued revelations made during the Congressional investigation of the Board itself that tend to show that the body with these extremely broad powers does not always employ them wisely.

Those revelations—of bickering among Board members, of bias evidenced by Board representatives, of wide powers assumed or usurped by the Board—point, of course, partly to an unsound attitude on the part of the Wagner Board itself. But far more significantly they throw the spotlight on the flaws, omissions, and loose constructions of the Act itself which make this situation possible.

Congress, with the international situation growing hourly and daily more tense, must be wise enough to do everything in its power to help get our domestic affairs shipshape. In the field of employee-employer relations, so important both to recovery and national defense, Congress can best serve this end by amending the Wagner Act along lines that will mean a fair deal for management as well as labor. This action would mark a substantial contribution to real employer-employee harmony.

That Congress will follow this line is a consummation devoutly to be wished by all real friends of labor, of industry, of the consuming public, and of Congress itself.

Anyone having Cream O' Coos ice cream tubs is requested to call 1187 and the driver will call for them immediately. 11's

Calling cards, 50 for \$1.00.

Purkey Says—
 We have in our basement
12 Used Heaters
 which have been taken in
 on
Olympic Circulators
 —PRICED TO MOVE—
Purkey Furniture



Improvement of Coquille river and the north jetty is needed, states the board of army engineers. However, no new project is necessary, as work on the jetty and the river come under the head of "maintenance," and the engineers will proceed with the improvement when funds are available. The president slashed deeply the estimates submitted by the engineers for rivers and harbors.

More families earn their living through the lumber industry in Oregon and Washington than in any other single source of employment. Good times or bad times in the Pacific northwest depend largely on whether there is a profitable market for the output of the mills. Normally, the American market belongs to the American mills, but this business is now threatened by Canadian lumber for, under the depreciated currency, British Columbia mills can dump lumber into the United States at a price which prevents competition by Oregon-Washington mills.

This is a situation growing out of the war in Europe. Practically every mill operator in the two states is asking the state department to modify the trade treaty with Canada. Much of the pressure in congress to prevent extension of authority to negotiate reciprocal trade pacts disappeared with the failure of negotiations with Argentina and Uruguay because of their refusal to accept quotas on canned beef and other competitive products, but there is no lessening of insistence that these treaties must be ratified by the senate. Senator McCarren, of Nevada, has stated his belief that if this provision is incorporated extension of the authority cannot be prevented. Objection to senate ratification was voiced by Secretary of State Hull on the ground that it would involve interminable debate on each separate item in every proposed agreement and be a reversion to the old log-rolling practices in tariff revision.

Some idea of what a big business Bonneville is may be gained from the payroll of October 31, as reported to Congressman Dudley White, Ohio, by Administrator Paul Raver. On that date there were 1052 on the payroll and the amount was \$2,039,000. The white collar workers numbered 300 with payroll of \$500,260; the engineering force was 752 strong with payroll of \$1,446,740. There were 34 lawyers drawing a total of \$87,440. In the planning section (those looking for markets for power) the report shows 29 with a payroll of \$79,800.

Before this session of congress adjourns, attention will be called to the federal-owned land which is escaping taxation in 11 western states. The federal land in Oregon amounts to 30,817,589 acres; in Washington, 13,733,105 acres. Largest single item is national forest, next is Indian land, 2,722,212 acres. In Oregon forests lead with 13,971,085 acres; grazing, 11,298,981 acres; Indian land, 1,731,773 acres; Oregon and California lands, 2,219,743 acres.

Although Washington, with its sea coast, has only 2000 acres under control of the navy department, in Nevada, which is a desert, the navy controls 125,556 acres; in Colorado 59,169 acres, and in Utah 91,464 acres. In those oceanless states the navy practices dropping bombs in the wilderness.

Wheat growers of eastern Oregon who have seen fields ruined by invasion of the bindweed, or wild morning glory, are told a simple way to eliminate the weeds by the bureau of plant industry. Study of the bindweed during the past year revealed this plant tends to exhaust its roots during the first few days and there is definite advantage in waiting until new shoots are four or five inches tall before destroying them. This means cultivating at intervals of 14 to 21 days is more successful than is weekly cultivation. The bureau announced this bit of advice just as the house committee on agriculture dated hearings on a bill proposing creation of weed districts and using CCC and WPA labor to destroy the morning glories.

Farm income in Oregon for 1939 (figures for December not yet available) was \$79,718,000, a gain of \$5,400,000 over the same period in 1938, but \$17,507,000 less than Oregon farm income in 1937. Farm income for Washington showed a gain of \$14,000,000 over 1938 but was \$22,797,000 less than in 1937.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of January 13, 1920)
 Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Nesler left Wednesday for Portland on a business trip expecting to return Sunday.

What has become of the hotel projects here there was so much talk of a year ago. Did each scare the other out?

Jim Davis' dog has a litter of wolf puppies. Beware of them for they will certainly get you if you don't give them a wide berth.—Paid Adv.

Tuesday morning gave us a general white frost with a little stiffening of the crust of soft ground. It was probably the coldest of the year so far.

Geo. A. Robinson started Wednesday morning for a two months' trip to California, during which he will visit San Francisco and Los Angeles.

F. B. Phillips has sold 100 acres off the east side of his Beaver Slough ranch, which includes all the buildings, to a Mr. Church from the Bay.

As it stands Graham & Sons Garage represents an investment of nearly \$20,000. Just a little row of tires hung along the wall of the front office spells \$3,000, while the gas and air pumps at the curb stand for \$1,000. Mr. Graham says that the plate glass on the street side of the building cost as much as a good sized ranch used to.

"As there is an ordinance in this city prohibiting the use of air guns and sling shots, and as I have had several of my wild ducks shot during the past few days, I will cause the arrest of any boys found shooting inside the city limits."—Lana Leneve.

400,000 over 1938 but was \$22,797,000 less than in 1937.

Government payments to Oregon farmers (included in total farm income) for the 11 months of 1939 amounted to \$5,581,000, and for Washington \$7,308,000. In the big year of almost recovery (1937) government payments in Oregon were less than half those paid in 1939; only half as much as Washington received last year.

Instruction for taking the farm census direct enumerators to omit any tract of land of less than three acres unless its agricultural products in 1939 were valued at \$250 or more. Included as farms are barn dairies, nurseries, hatcheries, fur farms, mushroom cellars, apiaries, and cranberry bogs. Not to be included, frog farms, fish farms, fish hatcheries or oyster farms.

Farmers are expected to tell how much hay, grain and feed they bought last year; amount of gasoline purchased; whether the farm is on a paved road; what they sold, and how much. Farmers are also expected to estimate the value of vegetables grown for household use, but must not (for no explained reason) include potatoes.

Largest Army Enlistment Since End of World War

A new peace time record for recruiting was established in the Army's eight-state Ninth Corps Area, comprising the western states, during the month of December, according to an announcement released at the Presidio in San Francisco. The report shows a total of 1839 enlistments during the month, of which 1086 were original enlistments, defeating any previous single month on record.

In reviewing the events for the past year, Major Charles C. Quigley, corps area recruiting office, said for the period July first to December 31 a new record was also set with a total of 9779 enlistments which is the largest for any like period since the termination of the World War.

Major Quigley said the young man of today does not enlist for the same reasons that his grandfather enlisted. Today the young man joins the colors for the purpose of establishing himself on a job, learn a worth while and profitable trade and place himself in a place of security.

With the army expansion program, as authorized by congress and the president, now in full swing, and intended to raise the enlisted strength from 185,000 men, the strength on January 1, 1939, to 327,000, Major Quigley stated enlistments during the next six months no doubt will be even greater than that of the preceding like period.

Peter W. Culver, of Langlois, was on Jan. 16th appointed executor of the estate of S. J. Culver, deceased.

In Coquille now when a residence property is sold it starts an endless chain of real estate transfers and moving. After Fay Jones purchased the Nick Johnson house on First street, where Owen Knowlton has been living, the latter began to look around for a place to buy and on Tuesday he purchased the former Bert Folsom home at the corner of First and Beech streets, where Alex Peterson has been living.

The bill to make the Coquille-Bandon road a post road, half its cost to be paid by the state and federal governments and half by the county passed the legislature but was vetoed.

The change of bank officers at the First National Bank this month is noteworthy. L. H. Hazard, who has occupied the position of cashier there for seventeen years and performed the duties of that position so faithfully and effectively as promoted, becoming both vice president and manager, while Oliver Sanford, the former popular assistant, takes the cashier's place and Miss Bess Maury becomes assistant.

Postmaster Leneve, who is in a position to come as close as a guess as to Coquille's population as anyone, thinks the figure of the 1920 census enumeration will not exceed 1700. It will be upwards of a year before definite information is given out from Washington.

At 2:30 a. m. last Saturday Mrs. Frances A. Kelley, one of Coquille's oldest residents, died at the age of 87 years.

Once Upon A Time

Once upon a time there was a beautiful little town named Quilleco that boasted the best climate, the most attractive lawns, and the most progressive people to be found anywhere. The citizens were not only progressive but they had a pride in their city that always placed them out in front in any civic undertaking. And there was a "live and let live" spirit that made it a joy to reside in Quilleco. The local mills paid good wages, the merchants always offered attractive prices that compared favorably with anything offered by the mail-order catalogs, and the farmers round about sold their fruits and vegetables at unusually modest prices.

There was only one fly in the ointment. A small group of nine men got together and decided that they would levy a special tax upon every family in the city, not for the benefit of the city as a whole, but for the benefit of said nine men. So they raised the price of hair-cuts an extra 15c. While they were discussing the matter, one of the nine men said, "Fellows, this extra gouge that we are planning will not work any hardship on the economic royalists in our city, but will come for the most part out of the pockets of the laboring men and their families. It doesn't seem like exactly the right thing to do, especially when we know it will not give us any more money at the end of the month than we are getting right now. All it will do is to give us a little more time to loaf in our own chairs. And we know it will make the majority of our citizens look seedier and shabbier most of the time, because they will have to wait longer between hair cuts. Maybe we had better not do it."

But this lone offender of the common working man was speedily shouted down by the other eight men and the gouge tax was applied in the name of "unionism."

Then, after voting for the 15c gouge, one of the nine men bethought him of the fact that the largest city in the state had never dared to impose such a tax upon its citizens, and he wondered whether there would be unpleasant repercussions when the gouge was announced. He said, "You know, fellows, it really doesn't cost us as much to run our shops here as it does up there in the big city. How are we going to keep down the squawks when we announce these jacked-up prices?"

"Oh, that's easy," answered another one of the nine, "I understand that John Lewis and Bill Green are getting ready to start war over in this part of the state, and when they do, these working men will be so busy socking one another that they will not even notice what we are doing to them. And by the time they get their difficulties settled among themselves our gouge will be like the winter's rain—something just taken for granted."

So the 15c tax was imposed. And it worked out just exactly as had been predicted by these nine men. All of the laboring men went to bat

for either John or Bill and the fur was flying for quite a while. Nobody seemed to notice the 15c gouge except visiting salesmen and they soon learned to get their hair cut in other towns or up in the big city. But the citizens of Quilleco gradually became more seedy looking and the children began coming to school with back-porch hair-cuts and the nine men became more and more lazy as they lolled in their own chairs so much of the time.

Then one day a bright idea came to one of the citizens. He called up his neighbor and explained it to him. The neighbor shouted, "Say That's the best idea I've heard in three years. Wait till I spring it down at the union hall tonight." And that night he explained the idea of forming five o'clock and Saturday afternoon cavalcades to the neighboring town of Cedar Point, nine miles away, and patronizing the union barber shops up there where no extra tax was imposed.

The idea took like wildfire and the secretary was instructed to write letters to all the other local unions in Quilleco suggesting that their members also organize cavalcades. Within three weeks the cavalcade

idea had become so popular that the shops at Cedar Point were putting in extra chairs, while the nine men who had imposed the gouge tax found even more time to occupy their own chairs or rub their noses against the plate glass at the front of their shops. And with so much time on their hands some of them began to think. So they called a meeting one night and discussed the problem. Two of them announced that they were going to close their own shops and start to work up at Cedar Point where they had been offered positions.

Then another of the nine spoke up, "I move that we rescind the 15c gouge tax on hair-cuts, and that we also advertise special 35c hair-cuts for all youngsters under ten years of age, in order that we may win back a part of the hundreds of potential customers who are now patronizing these bootleg back-porch places."

The motion was discussed at length, then unanimously passed. And when it was announced in the local paper there was much rejoicing in the town of Quilleco, and before long all of the nine men had developed corns from standing by their chairs working so many hours each day. Selah.—Howard L. Graybeal.

THRIFTY IN PRICE!

THRIFTY IN CURRENT!

THRIFTY IN UPKEEP!

Big, Roomy 6.1 cubic foot General Electric at Lowest Price in G-E History!

Don't go through another hot summer with a wasteful, inconvenient and inadequate refrigerator. Right now you can buy on easy monthly payments—a big new General Electric at the lowest price ever quoted on this famous refrigerator.

Yours for Only \$129.95

14 New G-E Models All Priced Lower Than Ever Before!

Get the Inside Story on G-E Selective Air Conditions!

GENERAL ELECTRIC

BIEGGER & GUNDERSON

NEW FURNITURE USED

Basket Ball!

MYRTLE POINT

VS.

COQUILLE

HIGH SCHOOL GYM

Friday, January 19

B Squad Game 7:00 O'Clock
 A Squad Game 8:00 O'Clock

At this game Three of the

Ball Park Bonds

will be retired. If you hold one or more of these bonds be sure to attend this game as you have to be present to have your bond cashed.

Admission

35c