

The Salem Sampler

By Hon. Ralph T. Moore

Since the chairman of House Ways and Means—committee of Congress made his redoubtable stand against a pay-as-you-go tax, somebody has slipped a yellow-jacket inside of his pants in the form of public opinion and we now have occasional spasms of "half-Ruml" or "quarter-Ruml" plans.

It is now evident that the majority party leaders have awakened to the fact that the public does favor a pay-as-you-go plan and is demanding that something be done about it, and quickly.

The argument that forgiveness of all or a portion of the 1942 tax is hereby seems to have fallen on barren ground and has withered up in the heat of public opinion. It is hard to see where the so-called "forgiveness" which means a substitution of a 20 per cent withholding tax for the present system, is doing anything to favor the taxpayer. I hope no one "forgives" my tax in that fashion.

The Oregon Legislature was strongly in favor of the pay-as-you-go plan, including forgiveness of 1942 income taxes, and reflects the opinion of the over-whelming majority of taxpayers. They are perfectly willing to pay extremely heavy taxes but they don't want any Sword of Damocles in the way of back taxes perpetually hanging over their heads.

It has been my pleasure this past week to attend functions in two of our towns at which the Domestic Science Department of the high school served the dinner.

The Domestic Science Department of Bandon high school were hostesses to the faculty and members of the school board at a dinner in the new grade school building.

I was told that the entire dinner consumed only 250 points in feeding the sixteen persons present. The girls had decorated the table in remarkably good taste, had softened the lights of the room so that the candles would show clearly and then proceeded to serve us about the best dinner I can remember eating in my twenty years of school board experience. Not only was the food delicious and the meat well balanced but it was served in such a pleasing way and by such charming waitresses.

And then I had much the same experience in the gymnasium of the Myrtle Point Union high school on the occasion of the annual banquet of the F. F. A. chapter. In this case the remarkable thing was not the excellent quality of the food as much as it was the serving of about 150 people. This latter is a difficult undertaking for even the most experienced of caterers. The timing of the courses, the distribution of waitresses, and the attractive arrangement of the decorations and the tables were a great tribute to the Domestic Science teacher and her class.

Both of these events direct attention to the excellent work being done so quietly in our Domestic Science departments. What used to be considered merely one of the trimmings of education for our girls has now become one of the major courses, as it should be. The scientific and economical use of food, the attractive appearance of dishes, the pleasant atmosphere of a well-appointed dining room, even though it be humble, all join to build up the morale of our people and to make for better living. Let us support the Domestic Science departments as strongly as possible and encourage the teaching staff and students in every way in the carrying out of this important educational work.

The coming of good weather focuses attention on our major industry that of producing lumber for the Armed Forces. The problem before every mill in this district is how to produce the required amount of logs to supply the mills during the next year.

Few winter shows are possible under present circumstances because of the distance of the timber from paved highways or from our rivers. Only by heavy expense can winter roads be built and no operator in the county is able to stand the excessive cost of such roads.

Beset on the one hand by W. P. B. which clamors for greater production and longer work-weeks, and on the other hand by the Wage & Hour Limitations and shortage of manpower, the plight of the operator is a sorry one.

Effort is being made to secure common labor from other parts of the country to man the industry so that all those who have had any woods experience can work in the logging camps this season. The success of this venture is somewhat doubtful because of the uncertain quality of labor to be had from the sections which have no war industries.

There seems to have been a regrettable lack of coordination among the several Federal agencies involved in our lumber situation. Operators were not fully informed of the tremendous demand for lumber this season.

Selective draft boards were permitted to siphon off most of the skilled workers in the mills and logging camps and OPA at first refused to sanction any incentive by way of higher prices for the short items in lumber demand, and then suddenly reversed itself and permitted a moderate raise when forced in a corner by the serious shortage of lumber.

This sort of thing has occurred in every major conflict that we have waged. We don't seem to be able to get our motor to hit on all six until the war is several years along. But now that we see where the mistakes have been made we can pull up our socks and get to work to remedy them.

Knowing the temper of the operators in our district I can say with confidence that nothing will be left undone to produce the necessary logs and that ultimate success will be achieved with the cooperation of both labor and the public. We need only to call the latter's attention to the situation and see that the factors are explained and full cooperation of all concerned will inevitably result. I trust this brief message will give you something of what we are up against and will help to bring every shoulder to the wheel and get us out of the mire before fall.

The speech of Captain, now Major Carl at the last Legislature is still uppermost in my mind when I think of our Armed Forces and what they are fighting for.

This fine young officer stressed the points that the boys in the Army and Navy were thinking about. They were interested in jobs and an opportunity for advancement. They were fearful of coming back home and finding themselves out in the cold when it came to taking their place in the Nation's industry. They were afraid that the regimentation of our working people that is in effect now would continue on to peace time. They were afraid that the working man would be confined rigidly to a caste system with no hope for satisfying ambition because of his confinement in a prison of governmental restrictions that kill all hope for advancement above his level.

A ray of hope has come lately from pronouncements of certain union labor leaders that they favored a plan to establish a bonus-pay system in industry to encourage and reward outstanding performance on the part of workmen. This is a very commendable plan and merits support of both employers and employees. Perhaps it was inspired by the fears of the Armed Forces outlined above. Certainly it is a step in the right direction and shows which way the wind of public opinion is blowing at this moment.

Our industrial power has been built up by free enterprise, by free men using their talents and energies without hindrance or control by arbitrary government agencies. We can maintain our supremacy only if we strictly adhere to that system. Those who have ideas and improved methods of manufacture must be given free rein. There must be a retreat from regimented plan in the direction of free enterprise. We have ample resources in manpower and material and can maintain a high level of living for all if we follow the line of free opportunity blazed for us by our forefathers.

As a boiler is tested by hydraulics before being put into use to insure that no hidden defects in the seams are present, so does the stress of war severely test our economic system and reveal the hidden weaknesses. Experience is pointing these weaknesses out and we must unite in resolutely eliminating them in the interest of winning the war and insuring a pleasant and durable peace.

One of the inconsistencies which has lately developed in Oregon laws is in relation to elections on PUD districts.

The Supreme court has just ruled that each municipality in the district can decide for itself individually. Even if its neighbors vote against the PUD it can still vote itself in and become a PUD unit, of itself.

This procedure is apt to eventually result in the more populous districts forcing a PUD on the less populous.

Note the difference between this procedure and that under which union school districts and city mergers can be set up. On both the latter cases an adverse vote by one district can prevent the completion of the scheme. It takes a unanimously favorable vote by all the districts to accomplish the purpose.

In my opinion the PUD laws should be made to conform with the union school and city merger laws. I believe it is more conducive to State welfare and harmonious relations between the thousands of localities that make up the State to have all unanimously agreed when a thing of this nature is proposed. Otherwise the forcing of such a thing upon an unwilling public would result in years of bitterness and strife that might disrupt the economic welfare of the entire State. Civil wars are too expensive for us. Oregon cannot afford to have one.

Out-of-Doors Stuff

by LANS LENEVE

A few weeks back there appeared a picture of a dog and a 'coon (raccoon) in a Portland Sunday paper. The article was by a noted naturalist. And beneath the picture was the statement that the dog ignored the 'possum that was walking beside him. Somehow to me that ring tailed 'coon didn't bear any marked resemblance to a 'possum. We are still pondering on the subject and this issue of Out-of-Doors Stuff goes to the author of that Portland column with a big question mark concerning that 'coon that was represented to the unsuspecting public as a 'possum.

And speaking of 'coons, they really make a splendid pet. They are intelligent to a marked degree and a lot of enjoyment may be derived from them.

Whenever I think of 'coons, I always recall those that Jap Jarvis once owned and kept in a cage at Myrtle Point. One of the animals was unusually large—Jap called him Danny. Jap would go out to the pen and start teasing Danny. The 'coon would ruffle up the hair on the back of his neck and growl in a vicious manner and Jap would laughingly stick his hand in the 'coon's mouth. The animal would seize his hand and growl and growl and really muzzle it softly while doing so. The raccoon is of the bear tribe and is somewhat of a clown like old Bruin himself. Personally, I should like to see a law passed protecting 'coon at all times for they are really one animal that should be kept on the map.

A 'coon washes all his food before eating it. He is clean to the extreme. And while it is hard on a poor old croaking frog, I have always derived a kick out of it seeing a frog tossed to a pet 'coon. The animal will grasp the frog in his paw (which incidentally resembles a human hand) plunge it into a tub of water, wash it thoroughly and then eat it with apparent relish. Poor frog! But call us bloodthirsty if you will, we get a kick out of that performance.

Not only 'coons, but any wild animal that is adopted by man usually makes a fine pet. A bear, an elk, a deer and even a bobcat or cougar respond to kind treatment. It is indeed strange the trust that a captured animal places in man. But really I hate to see any wild animal caged. Take for instance the king of the jungle—a lion. Usually restless, pacing, pacing the small confines of his steel-barred cage.

Ration Board Gives Advice About Rationing Books

Keep those ration books in a safe place, the district OPA officials cautioned today following a flood of reports from distraught owners on lost, strayed and stolen ration books. One member of each household might be made sole custodian of these precious volumes for all other members of the family, the OPA suggested. They should preferably be kept in a handy and stationary place, not in a voluminous handbag with a lot of old letters, bills, handkerchiefs, passes, etc., where they might easily be flipped out and lost forever to their owners.

If you lost one of your books, report it to your ration board at once, but you may have to go hungry for awhile as the board can't issue you a new book until ten days have elapsed, and if the board finds that the book was lost or stolen through negligence on the part of the owner it may hold up issuance of the new book for as long as 60 days, the OPA warned.

As a further precaution, write down the numbers of your books and file them in a safe place.

Gas Consumption In Oregon Down 21 Per Cent First Quarter

Gasoline consumption in Oregon during the first quarter of 1943 totaled 46,604,734 gallons, a decrease of 21 percent from the consumption for the same period last year, according to figures compiled in the office of Robert S. Farrell, Jr., secretary of state.

Tax paid on the gasoline used in this state during the first three months of the year amounted to \$2,330,236.82, compared to \$2,979,152.92 last year.

During the month of March, the gasoline used totaled 18,979,293 gallons, compared to a consumption of 22,332,700 gallons for March a year ago. Thus, March consumption this year was 15 percent below the use a year ago.

The March decrease was the least of any month this year. January gas use dropped 29 percent while February use dropped 22 percent.

See our large display of choice pot plants at Bergen's, across highway from telephone office. Not the cheapest but the best. Phone 64.

Warranty and bargain and Sale Deals for sale at The Sentinel office

Gas Buying Rules Must Be Obeyed

If your service station operator appears to be "nosey" in respect to making inquiries in regard to your gasoline coupons before filling your gas tank, don't blame him. He is only following OPA regulations. OPA investigators have just finished making a check and found that many gasoline dealers are not following the eight steps with which they must comply before filling your gas tank:

1. He must receive your gas coupons before pumping the gasoline.
2. He must check the coupon book with the vehicle license.
3. He must be sure the sticker on the car corresponds with the ration book.
4. He must ascertain that license numbers are marked on the back of the coupons by the purchaser.
5. He MUST deliver no gasoline if the ration book expiration date has passed.
6. He must deliver no gasoline unless there are enough coupons for the current period to cover the purchase.
7. He must not accept loose coupons.
8. He can make no delivery of gasoline if the vehicle shows more than one sticker.

The gasoline buying public has become accustomed to lax methods on the part of a great many service station operators and, in turn, have become disgruntled when other operators attempt to comply with the regulations. However, in the future, OPA will continue its systematic check of all service stations and in order to assist the operators will start an education campaign with the public so they will know just what must be done by the operators. OPA urgently requests that all motorists cooperate with service station operators in observance of ration regulations.

Ceiling Prices Set On Used Washing Machines

The Klamath Falls District Office of OPA announced today that ceiling prices in dollars and cents would be placed upon all sales of used washing machines whether by dealers, auctioneers or individuals. This was felt to be necessary to eliminate an inflationary trend in prices which have risen in many parts of the country to the point where a used machine was selling for more than a machine sold new. The regulation will be, or was effective May 3, 1943.

Ceiling prices have been established at March, 1942, levels for guaranteed machines and at October, 1941, levels for those sold "as is" and are based not on the model and year of manufacture but on the features and specifications of the particular machine which automatically place it in a given class. A tag must be placed on every machine offered for sale, giving the classification of the machine, the guarantee, if any, and the maximum price. Ceiling prices will range from \$6.67 to \$147.50.

If a guarantee is given the purchaser, the machine must fulfill certain requirements set by the regulation, and if sold without a guarantee, it must be in working condition when delivered.

The regulation also sets a flat ceiling of \$4.50 for the first month and \$3.50 for each month thereafter as the rates that can be charged for the rental of used washing machines regardless of the type of machine being rented.

It is expected that copies of the regulations will soon be available for distribution and the District Office will be glad to answer questions and to discuss the matter with anyone interested.

Dorothy Endicott Spreckles Pictured In Time Magazine

An interesting picture of Mrs. Dorothy Spreckles appears in the art section of the current issue of Time. Mrs. Spreckles is the former Dorothy Endicott of Bandon, and has many friends in this section, having grown up in Bandon where her father, Dr. Sol. Endicott, practiced dentistry. The family later moved to Eugene where Dorothy met and married the wealthy member of the prominent San Francisco Spreckles family.

The picture is rephotographed of one of Surrealist Salvador Dali's portraits of society ladies used in the story as an example of the artist's versatility. Time says "when Dali has painted portraits in the past, the results have rarely been recognizable as human beings, but last week his first portrait show in New York galleries proved that Dali when confronted by society ladies can make faces look as rapidly human as any other slick artist can."

You are invited to attend the revival at the Church of Christ May 2-May 23. Willie White, evangelist. 1544s

Calling cards, 50 for \$1.00.

S. P. Reaches New Peak In 1942

In 1942, the first year of the war, Southern Pacific carried a freight volume in ton miles 73 per cent greater than the previous all-time high of 1929. Passenger service also reached a new all-time high, being 84 per cent greater than the former peak year of 1920.

These and other interesting facts are contained in a booklet, "Facts about the Southern Pacific Company," which is just off the press.

During 1942 the company operated 6150 special trains for all branches of the armed forces, in addition to a substantial number of military cars handled in regular train. The company's dining cars served meals at the rate of more than 12,000,000 a year.

More than 9000 former employees were in military service at the end of 1942. The company labored under a manpower shortage during the entire year and on February 1, 1943, was short approximately 10,000 men.

New locomotives and other rolling stock were added during 1942 and improvements were made to the physical plant to bring total expenditures of this nature to more than \$100,000 in the past three years.

Ward McReynolds will be here again next Tuesday, May 11, at the city hall from 9 until 5, to receive applications from and conduct examinations of those desiring drivers' licenses.

Calling cards, 50 for \$1.00.

Keys made for all locks. Stevens Cash Hardware, Coquille, Ore. 17



DO NOT TELEPHONE

during an air raid or similar emergency, except for business connected with that emergency. During precautionary blackouts, or power failures, please refrain from using your telephone unnecessarily.

If you are telephoning when an air raid warning sounds, HANG UP IMMEDIATELY!

ALL TELEPHONE LINES must be free to carry official messages and emergency calls during an air raid. Do not try to call up friends to find out how they are faring—your call will tie up their line and may prevent them from summoning aid. The safety of yourself and your city depend upon KEEPING TELEPHONE LINES OPEN for swift official communication during an air raid.

WEST COAST TELEPHONE CO.



From where I sit...

by Joe Marsh

Charlie Jenkins writes me from down at camp:

"Dear Joe: Somethin' mighty swell happened to me on my last day's leave. I'm standin' on the corner, not knowin' anybody in town, when a stranger says 'hello, soldier how'd you like a chicken dinner at home with me and the wife?'"

"Well, it turns out they were the kind of folks who couldn't do enough to help out soldiers. They'd invited two other fellows and just as soon as we're

introduced the lady brings us a glass of beer before dinner.

"We had a fine dinner, talkin' till ten... Honest, Joe, I'll never forget their hospitality. Makes me feel good fightin' for people like that."

Thought you might like to hear what kind of fellows we got in this army of ours, and how they like to enjoy themselves when they get a chance to.

Joe Marsh

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