

Story Of Origin Of Coquille Told

At the request of a subscriber the following item which appeared in the Sentinel some years ago as to the first settlement of the city is reprinted. This subscriber had a letter from Portland which told of the difficulty the early day Indians had in spelling words in their language with English letters. "Coquilth" was the closest the red men could come to spelling the word according to the name of the river from which Coquille takes its name, but as to the aboriginal meaning of the word nothing is known.

The following reproduction of the historical item which S. M. Nosler wrote at the request of the Coos and Curry Pioneer Association is especially timely in view of the Pioneer picnic which is to be held here two weeks from next Sunday, on July 22.

My father and mother, the late Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nosler, arrived at Iowa Slough with their three small children from Iowa in June 1871. In the fall of 1872 when there was but one house here and that built of logs, my father built a store building out of lumber for one of his nephews, Till Vowell, who being a young man, was not adapted to running a store. He soon sold out to another nephew, Elcans Nosler, who likewise soon sold to the late John L. Moulton, who ran a general merchandise store here for some 25 years.

The farm or land on which Coquille now stands was owned by Titus Willard and my father induced him to lay out a townsite here, arguing that this was a halfway point between Bandon and Myrtle Point and a junction for the Coos Bay and Brewster valley countries. When this was done Mr. Willard did not know what to name it and again W. H. suggested he call it by the name of the river which was then pronounced Koquille. This was done in 1883.

Next buildings built by my father were in the following order: A small residence for our family on the site of the Woodman hall, next a small hotel building for Mrs. Charlotte Miller on the present Coquille Hotel site; next a small school house on the lot where the First National Bank now stands. He also taught the first term of school therein. Next he homesteaded the land which is known as the Nolte place and built his home just east of the Wm. Bettys house a block east from the Washington school. Here my sister, Mary Gage was born, the first child born in Coquille.

The entire townsite was covered with timber of all kinds. My father told me when they built the store on the bank of the river back of the Lorenz building on Front street, they had to clear the spot of vine maple and trees in order to build, and they were camped on a little cleared spot, where the laundry stands.

In the evening his nephew would go to camp to prepare their supper and could hardly work for looking around expecting to have a bear, panther or some other wild animal jump at him. The town soon began to grow. The late Dr. S. L. Leneve moved here with his family from the Bear Creek section and started a drug store; Mrs. Robison built another hotel. The entire business was done in one block on Front Street. I remember well when we got out first paved street, it was paved with sawdust from the river to the present Coquille hotel. We had one sidewalk made of lumber, four foot wide, running from Front street to the Christian Science church. Crossing the street from the Walker service station to the Farr & Elwood building there was two boards laid down to walk on. In those days and for a good many years following horses, cattle, and hogs, roamed the streets at will. We had lived in California for a few years where it was nothing unusual to feel an earth quake and one evening the house began to shake and tremble and we children yelled "earthquake," but someone said no, it was just a hog scratching its back under the house. Later J. P. Messer bought the old school site and built a livery stable there and had a yoke of oxen with which he did all the hauling for the town. Later R. E. Buck built another livery stable and purchased a team of horses which was quite a step forward. There were no roads passable in the winter, our only way of travel being by steam boat or row-boat on the river. I think it was in 1883 when the road was opened to Coos Bay for a few months in the summer. I spent a few years of my younger life in California but for 46 years I have lived in Coquille and feel I have done my part in building a community which is a credit to any citizen in the U. S. A.

NOTICE

I will not be responsible for accounts contracted by anyone other than myself after this date, July 1, 1943.
Roy H. Osborne,
2412* Myrtle Point, Oregon

Calling cards, 56 for \$1.00.

Out-of-Doors Stuff

by LANS LENEVE

Last season there was a very noticeable decrease in the flight of canvas back ducks into the Coquille valley. And while there was an open season on wood ducks, the first time in many years, these birds too were noted to be far less numerous than in previous seasons. The big red head was also scarcer. The mallard, too, was not so much in evidence, but held his own far better than the other ducks mentioned. However, there was a noticeable increase in the numbers of spoon-bills. Never in the memory of the writer has he seen as many of these ducks as during the past season. Ruddies were also scarcer by far than the previous season.

A late flight of wild geese to their northern nesting grounds was witnessed in the Prosper district this spring. The geese went over by the thousands for several days and many of them stopped to rest in the fields in the vicinity of Bear Creek and Parkersburg.

The wild band tailed pigeons were less numerous than usual this season. Time was when their flight used to darken the sun in these parts and the grain fields contained thousands upon thousands of the feeding birds. But it appears that those days are gone forever and that the band tailed are headed the way of the carrier pigeon. The latter is now entirely extinct. At one time it was estimated that there were a billion of these birds in the United States. But market hunters, no closed seasons, etc., eventually eliminated them entirely from the picture—just as the Heath hen and the Labrador duck were finally eliminated. The ducks and geese are headed the same way, although it will take many years to bring about their total extinction, but the time is coming when any species of wild duck or goose will be rarely indeed—for history will eventually repeat itself, just as the case of the carrier pigeon and the Heath hen.

Each season sees more anglers taking to our streams. There are thousands of them today where a few years back there were only dozens. Natural propagation of fish in our streams cannot take care of this influx of anglers and our game fish are headed the same way as the birds already mentioned, if more attention is not given to the planting of more trout, if the smaller streams are not closed at certain points in order to allow trout to spawn farther up the streams.

Artificial propagation can never take the place of natural propagation. That is, trout spawned and raised in captivity do not possess the cunning that a natural spawned trout possesses. They fall easier prey to kingfishers, to cranes and to the angler than do the native spawned trout, spawned in his natural habitat.

It is but natural to assume that a trout that has been fed by hand and then liberated in our streams cannot possess the cunning of the trout that is spawned naturally in a stream.

Oregon Gas Tax Four Million And A Quarter For Five Months

Gasoline consumption in Oregon during the month of May registered the smallest decrease for any month so far this year, according to Secretary of State Bob Farrell, who disclosed that gas use dropped only 10.8 per cent this May in comparison with May of 1942.

There were 20,143,547 gallons of gasoline used in Oregon in May, compared to 22,602,294 gallons in May of last year. Monthly decreases so far this year were: January, 29 per cent; February, 22 per cent; March, 15 per cent; April, 17 per cent; and May, 10.8 per cent.

For the year to date, gasoline consumption amounts to 84,887,399 gallons, a decrease of 18.4 per cent from the gallonage of the first five months of 1942.

Taxes paid on gasoline used in Oregon for the first five months this year totaled \$4,244,369.08.

Townsend Club No. 2

The Auxiliary of Townsend Club, No. 2, met at the home of Mrs. Elsie Hickam on July 1. A business meeting was held and plans made for entertaining the caravan meeting on July 18 at Woodman hall, after which a very delicious luncheon was served by the hostess. A new member was taken in at this meeting. One of our members, Mrs. Olive Moss, who is living in Nevada, is here on a visit and will be at our next meeting, which will be held at Mrs. Violet Liday's on Eleventh street July 15.

Members present were: Mary F. Rocco, Eva Train, Viola Liday, Florence DeNoma, Minnie Waterman, Mary Keck, Maud Brockman, Alma Halter, Violet Roth, Eva Shepard, Estes Briner, Elsie Hickam and two visitors, Bertha Wilson and Alberta Nodine.—Press Cor.

Weekly Letter From Washington, D. C.

BY CONGRESSMAN HARRIS ELLSWORTH

Washington, D. C., July 3—As this is written, the smoke of the jangle between the House and Senate over the appropriation bills has not cleared away. Quite largely as a result of a lot of hard and effective work by Senators McNary and Holman, and the Representatives from the States of Oregon and Washington, the appropriation item for forest fire protection was approved on the basis of the larger amount written into the bill in the Senate.

Money for Coos county coal exploration, and the operating appropriation for the new Bureau of Mines Laboratory at Albany, finally cleared both Houses. I cannot give the exact amounts, but am assured they are about what we hoped for.

Capital employees and numerous other government people will be late in receiving their pay checks this month because the Congress spent many days arguing over the dismissal, by Congressional action, of three bureau employees who are alleged to have communist connections. Agreement was finally reached—but not until after the regular payrolls were held up several days. This appropriation bill was known as the emergency deficiency bill.

Before leaving the subject of appropriation, I should point out that the regular appropriation bills are supplemented at any time while Congress is in session by the passage of deficiency bills. For example, if the Albany laboratory needs more operating money later on, such an item can be put in a deficiency bill.

After the appropriation bills are completed, there appears to be little else of a pressing nature that should have the attention of Congress immediately, so a recess will be in order just as soon as the remainder of the appropriation bills are passed.

The proposal to establish a single food control is a sound and vital one, but with the resignation of Chester Davis, a man in whom members of Congress on both sides of the aisle had confidence, enthusiasm for the FFood Administration bill cooled down. It is considered impractical if not impossible to get that bill out for passage now. Furthermore, the President has indicated in rather positive language that he does not approve the idea—hence, he would doubtless veto the bill if passed.

There will be a vacancy at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis for appointment in 1944, from our Fourth District. The Navy has announced a plan for special training preparatory to the qualifying examinations which will be held next March—this applies to the boys now in the armed forces—so my preliminary Civil Service competitive examination date has been stepped up. Boys in my congressional district who wish to make a try for the appointment should write me immediately, stating their desire to do so. I am anxious to have as many as possible take the examination. The Civil Service examination will be held at 9:00 a. m., July 31, 1943, at the post offices in Eugene, Marshfield, Medford and Roseburg. Examinations for boys already in the armed forces—no matter where they may now be stationed—will be arranged through their commanding officers. I suggest that parents or friends of boys, who might wish to try for this Annapolis appointment, send me the names and present addresses of such boys immediately—surely before July 15 (Use air mail, please)—and I will see that the boys are given the competitive examination. To be eligible, boys must be 17 years of age on or before April 1, 1944, and not older than 21 as of that date. Marriage makes a boy ineligible.

All appointments I make to the Academies are based on grades earned in the Civil Service competitive examinations. Sorry to be in such a hurry on this, but I just received my notice from the Navy Department a couple of days ago. Some boy will win the principal appointment and three others will be named as alternates. All four, if they happen to be in the service now (any branch) will, immediately following selection, be transferred to a Naval Training Station for preparatory training until next April when the qualifying examination is given. So send me the names of likely boys who are known to be good students and who possess qualities of leadership.

The big row in the Administration between Vice President Wallace and Jesse Jones has caused quite a buzz of discussion here. The dope, which cannot be called "inside stuff" because it is pretty obvious, is that the New Deal wants to get rid of Jones. Jesse Jones is head of RFC and in that capacity has vast sums of money under his control. He is generally conceded here (even by his enemies, except Vice President Wallace) to

have made a good record. It would not be quite accurate to say that the Administration is cracking up with internal strife—but it is a fact that there is considerable dissonance in what might be termed the inner circle.

Opening For Cadet In 1944 At Annapolis Naval Academy

Announcing a single vacancy for the 4th District of Oregon at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, Congressman Harris Ellsworth today stated that the preliminary qualifying examinations for the appointment of a principal and three alternates would be held on July 31, 1943. The U. S. Civil Service Commission will conduct the examinations at the following city post offices: Eugene, Marshfield, Medford and Roseburg.

Candidates for the Naval Academy must not have been married and must not be less than 17 years of age nor more than 21 on April 1, 1944.

Provision will be made for young men in the armed services to compete if they desire. Appointees who are in the service will be sent to Naval Training School to study for the final qualifying mental examination in April 1944. Candidates desiring to compete should notify Congressman Harris Ellsworth, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. at once since the Civil Service Commission must have the names of candidates by July 15. They should designate their choice of places for examination, give present or expected future addresses, and men in service or who will be in service by July 31 should give the name of the Commanding Officer and address of the camp or training station to which they are or may be attached. Only bonafide legal residents of the 4th District may compete.

State Income Tax Receipts Six Million Over Estimate

On the very first day of the 1943 session of the legislature Rep. John H. Hall, of Multnomah county, introduced House Bill No. 3 which, if enacted, would have materially reduced the state income tax Oregon citizens had to pay last April 15. The house committee on taxation and revenue kicked the Hall bill around for about six weeks, during which time the state tax commission appeared before the committee and urged defeat of the Hall bill, arguing that the measure, if passed, would wreck the state income tax program. The tax commission conservatively estimated that the total receipts from the 1942 levy on income (payable April 15, 1943) would not exceed the figure of the year prior, which was \$14,000,000.

The Hall bill, which would have saved the taxpayer about 30 per cent of his tax payment this year and a like or even greater amount next year, was defeated despite the several eloquent arguments made by Representative Hall on the floor during debate. Hall argued that income tax payments this year would total at least \$17,000,000 or more, which would safely allow a 30 per cent reduction in taxes this year. Representative Hall argued that because of the large increase in the federal income tax, which Oregon taxpayers would be called upon to pay, the state income taxpayers should be entitled to relief this year.

The tax commission argued against any tax reduction this year because its tax income would not exceed \$14,000,000. Now, several months after, what is the true picture?

State income tax payments have totaled about \$20,000,000, and more coming in each day, over \$6,000,000 more than the state tax commission set as their maximum figure.

So it's easy to see that Representative Hall was over 100 per cent right in his argument for a tax reduction this year, while the state tax commission was 100 per cent wrong in its prediction. Taxpayers will get at least a 60 per cent reduction next year, just what the Hall bill called for, only Hall's measure called for a 30 per cent cut this year and a like amount next year.

The officials of the state tax commission further admitted recently that the huge income tax payments which rolled in this year will enable them to entirely eliminate state real property tax payments, and besides distribute about \$5,000,000 to the state elementary school district fund, which measure was enacted at the last session.

If you want a leather brief case or a fine billfold, shop at Norton's. We have just received a large supply and by fall they will be practically off the market.

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

New Evacuation Plan If It Is Needed

The State of Oregon's new basic plan for evacuation, in the event of Japanese attack, has been submitted to the Army for final approval and will be placed in force, as rapidly as possible, according to Jerrold Owen, State Administrator of Civilian Defense. It has been widely acclaimed by regional officials.

The problem of evacuation, once thought of as the process of moving large groups of people from threatened areas, is now defined as primarily a re-settling of the homeless, and transportation and care of the injured.

The four phases of the evacuation plan include (a) local facilities for the shelter and feeding of the victims of enemy attack (b) speedy transportation and resettling of victims of enemy attack in instances where damage is so widespread that local handling is not sufficient, (c) movement of large groups of people from any given locality that has been damaged to the degree that it is desirable to vacate the locality and (d) the handling of individuals and families who voluntarily leave their homes for inland destinations, after enemy attacks.

The new evacuation plans will insure clear highways for army use, in the event of invasion, and will avoid the experience in France and the Low Countries when civilian-crowded roads seriously hampered military defense.

Organizations co-operating in the evacuation of civilians, under the direction of the Oregon State De-

fense Council, include the American Red Cross, the State Public Welfare Dept., the State Health Dept., City, County and State Police, and their auxiliaries, The State Guard, the Emergency Medical Service, the Air Raid Warden Service, the State Transportation Officer and special Evacuation Personnel.

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