

# The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES  
Publishers

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## Timely Topics

By R. T. Moore

Attention of the Pacific Coast public is called to the current attempt being made to place the railroad freight rates of the nation on a mileage basis rather than the zone system now in use. This movement is sponsored by industries in the South who have long sought to capitalize on their geographical position. As this vitally affects our lumber industry in its competitive position in the eastern and mid-western markets, the people of Coos county are especially interested.

Obviously, the placing of railroad freight rates on a mileage basis will afford a decisive advantage to Southern pine operators to the detriment of the Douglas Fir industry which competes with Southern pine on these two major markets.

Such a policy, if adopted, would practically exclude Pacific Coast industries from participation in the populous markets east of the Mississippi and would exclude eastern manufacturers from participation in competitive markets on the Pacific Coast. It would result in disrupting the national economy by preventing free Interstate Commerce. It would localize industries close to large cities of the Nation.

Another interesting feature of this proposed rate change is that it is to apply to railroad traffic only and not to truck, airplane, or water transportation. From this it would seem as though it were aimed principally at the railroads.

The railroads serving our state are urging public protest against this proposed rate change and because of the serious danger to our present industries the public should unite strongly in supporting the maintenance of the present equitable terminal rates.

It is not a new thing for our Southern friends to attempt to put this drastic rate change over. For many years they have felt the Douglas Fir competition in their markets for Southern pine. They have complained a great deal about how the wasteful methods of the Douglas Fir industries have depressed the price of Douglas Fir, and with it the price of Southern pine, and they have the idea that a change in the rate structure would force the Douglas Fir industry to keep its price up in the mid-west and the east. We must admit that there have been some justifications for the complaint in the past but the growing scarcity of Douglas Fir timber stands would indicate that the law of supply and demand will prevent this happening.

The matter is the most serious one facing our district in the post-war period. Fortunately, the odds are against any change being granted, although there is danger of the Northern Democrats selling their birthright in order to secure vital support from the South before convention time. It is hoped that an aroused public opinion will prevent this happening.

A dispatch in one of the financial periodicals calls attention to the fact that much money has been lost to the State Tax Commission through failure of out-of-state workers to file income tax returns. The extent of this loss cannot be accurately calculated but it certainly must be very large because of the growing numbers of workmen who have flocked into the state to man the war industries.

There are plenty of rumors to the effect that there is wide-spread defiance of Oregon's right to collect an income tax from such people. They do not have income tax at home and therefore resent being shaken down for one when they come out here to work in our war industries. And it is very difficult for enforcement officers to catch up with these people because of the excessive labor turnover and the use of false names, and a hundred other tricks to avoid identification.

In contrast with Oregon's difficulty, Washington and California have done very well off their transient worker population through the medium of their sales tax. As these men are all good spenders both states have extracted large sums of money from them and also have grabbed a lot of loose change from

## TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, September 7, 1923)

**Bandon Murder—Dr. Fred Covell and Son, Alton, Accused of Killing Mrs. Covell Last Monday—Dr. Fred Covell, Bandon chiropractor, was placed under arrest here Tuesday evening following the verdict of the coroner's jury that Mrs. Covell, who was found dead at their home, had suffered a dislocated neck and possibly other injuries, says a Bandon press dispatch dated Wednesday.**

The Community Building committee, appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of that enterprise, held a meeting at the city hall last night. It was found that about half of the amount required or \$6000 has been subscribed and that many of those expected to participate had not been seen.

Beulah Chapter, No. 6, O. E. S., for the third time in succession, was successful last Friday evening in winning the loving cup which has been the potent factor in Natal Day Association meetings for the past 12 years, and now becomes its permanent possessor.

The Coquille Service Station has this week secured a lease on the lot adjoining their station on the east and expect soon to have a building constructed covering both the lot they own and the one leased.

the immense number of travelers passing through. Certainly in this instance Oregon is getting left at the post because she has no machinery for collecting a just share of essential public expense money from these transients who use our state facilities without helping to pay for them.

In their effort to find out what is wrong with our production lines and why the production curve has dipped downward this summer instead of steadily upward as hoped, Federal authorities are now talking of legislating a profit incentive into the picture.

It is hard to define what it meant by profit incentive. In a broad sense it is pride of possession which motivates the housewife as she labors to maintain an attractive home. It is the pride of possession of the farmer as he labors to produce outstanding crops and to improve the yield from his place. It is the desire to earn good things for himself and family that drives the workman into long hours of hard labor to swell his monthly paycheck. It is the ambition and pride of possession that drives the businessman to ruin his health by long hours of nerve-wracking labor in the building up of a private enterprise.

If we assume that the foregoing is a definition of the profit incentive, how can such a thing be legislated into us when it is already there as a national characteristic? Of all the peoples on the face of the earth probably the Americans have the greatest love for profit incentive and respond most readily to any factors permitting its free use. The peculiar thing about the situation is that authorities are just waking up to the fact that it is what makes our Nation click. Without it we are merely average. With it we have become great. There is danger of its submergence in the morass of public regulation. There is encouragement in the fact that its value is now being recognized.

The next few weeks will determine the fate of the War Labor Board. On or about October 1 a great number of union agreements expire and all of them are now up for renewal. There is a serious conflict of ideas between labor and industry in most of them. At this writing the two sides seem far apart and potential danger of strikes and other stoppages is great. Probably as time goes on there will be a yielding on both sides and most of the new agreements will go into effect without trouble of any kind. But several, including the coal industry, appear to be headed for trouble.

Danger of inflation becomes greater with every hour. Pressure for higher wages, accompanied by huge amounts of ready cash, form a flood that seems destined to break through levies set up by the Administration for our protection. There still seems to be a tendency among workmen to mistake dollar wages for real wages. They should be taught by their leaders, as well as by the radio and the press, that dollar wages mean little but that real wages are the ones we eat and live by. It avails a worker nothing if he has his wages doubled in dollar value only to have his costs increased in like amount, which they always are. The only thing that pays any of us real wages is production of goods. For without the goods dollars are valueless. Remember the experience of the Ger-

**Awful Earthquake in Japan—Most Destructive Ever Known in Modern Times—250,000 People Perished Last Saturday and Sunday. . . And strange to say the only earthquake ever recorded during the annals of time that was comparable with the one in Japan last Saturday, occurred in exactly the same place — formerly known as Yeddo—just two hundred and twenty years ago.**

George Chaney has the "concrete foundation in for a residence in the north end of the city which bids fair to eclipse any home in the Coquille valley. The location is a slightly one, being the high point of land between the Marshfield and Fairview highways.

Some people have wondered how long it would be before the newspapers of this country would have to limit their size on account of the increasing cost and diminishing supply of wood for pulp making, but down in Florida they have already solved that problem by utilizing a marsh grass that grows in great abundance there.

A very sad accident occurred at Bastendorf beach last Monday afternoon when Keith, the six-year old son of A. K. Peck, was crushed to death beneath a log . . . when a larger comb than usual started the log to rolling.

man people after the last war when it took a wheel-barrow load of German thalers to buy a loaf of bread.

So the current deliberations on these major union agreements are of utmost importance to our economy. They will tell whether we are to have inflation with its potential disaster or whether we are to maintain our economy on even keel. They will also test the strength and efficacy of the War Labor Board in controlling the National labor situation. They have been given extra power by the President and if they fail to keep the situation in hand they will be abolished and a new and much sterner regimentation of labor will take place to the detriment of both unions and employers.

It was a mistake for the national labor leaders to assail the Smith-Connolly control bill and to attack the members of Congress who voted for it. It now seems evident that the bill is working for their protection as well as for the protection of employers and there is further evidence that the rank and file of union members favor the bill. Now, if ever, union labor should seek to win the support of members of the Congress by creating a better discipline in their ranks and insisting upon full compliance by their members with the terms of written agreements under which they are now working. In this way they can refute the claims that Union labor, because of its complete unreliability, constitutes a menace to the Nation and should be treated as such. And this idea is gaining ground rapidly throughout the country, as I have pointed out several times in this column. Immediate steps should be taken to counteract it before it is too late.

As the logging season approaches its end, sawmill operators are taking stock of the current lumber situation. Demand for lumber is about 15 per cent less than in 1942. But this has been more than off-set by the fact that production has dropped off sharply until it is safe to predict that it will not exceed 80 per cent of the current demand.

Factors causing this sharp drop in the production curve are manpower shortage, the truck and tractor parts situation, and the general inexperience in the majority of workers now in industry.

The war has been very hard on all automotive equipment and the demand for truck and tractor parts by the Armed Services has been large. Because of the increasing trend to change from "donkey" to "cat" logging, the use of the latter is more general than heretofore. The scarcity of parts is therefore more vital to production than in the past.

While there is a dearth of lumber general throughout the country, and in spite of the serious log shortage facing the industry at this moment, it is probable that the essential lumber needs of the Nation will be met. The West Coast Lumbermen's Association believes that such will be the case after making a general survey of the industry.

Peak demand or domestic use of lumber by the Armed Forces is past but it will be supplanted by an increasing demand for over-seas use as long as the war lasts. The war demand will therefore level off at a fairly high figure but the domestic demand, particularly in the farm belt, will greatly increase. So will the demand for boards and crating used in the flow of supplies to the Armed

## Out-of-Doors Stuff

by LANS LENEVE

Following is a synopsis of Oregon laws for this year. At the date of this writing we are safe in saying that we are in possession of one of the first copies issued regarding the new laws and are hastening to publish it for you—although before this appears it may have been published elsewhere. This column always seeks to keep you informed regarding game laws and to note any changes in same. Well, here you are:

The deer season for this district opens Oct. 1st and closes Nov. 3rd. (We are just quoting the seasons for this district, but will be glad to answer any questions regarding the laws governing other districts as well.)

The elk season opens Oct. 26th and closes Nov. 30th.

The Chinese pheasant season opens Oct. 16th and closes Oct. 31st.

The duck season opens Oct. 15th and closes Dec. 23rd.

California or Valley Quail season opens Oct. 16th to Oct. 27th inclusive. There is no open season on the mountain or plumed quail. And there is also an open season on ruffed and blue grouse—season from Oct. 16th to Oct. 31st.

And following are the bag limits on the game listed above:

One bull elk, although in some outside districts a cow may be bagged.

One buck deer as in previous seasons. Also many districts outside are open for does. In Douglas county one white tail, buck may be killed, providing one may be found. However, in Grant county in the Canyon Creek Game Refuge lying east and north of Canyon Creek, either a buck or doe may be killed, providing they are bagged with a bow and arrow. Any other sort of arms is prohibited in that district as it has been set aside especially for archers. (From the looks of the present ammunition situation it looks as though it may prove a popular spot this season.)

The bag limit on Chinese pheasants is three male birds in any one day or not over six in any one week.

The bag limit on ducks is the same as last season—ten birds in any one day and not more than ten in possession at any one time, of which not more than three in the aggregate may be red heads (we are speaking of ducks) or buffheads and one may be a wood duck and not more than six of any one or more than six in the aggregate may be red heads or buff heads, or one wood duck, with twenty in possession at any one time. (This sounds rather confusing, but you may dope it out with a little thought.)

The bag limit on quail is ten in any one day, or no more than that in possession at any one time.

The limit on geese (the opening and closing dates same as ducks) is two geese or brant in any one day in the aggregate of all kinds and not more

Forces.

Prospects, therefore, are that the heat will be on the lumber industry for some time to come and heavy production will have to be maintained if current needs are to be met.

than four in the aggregate in possession at any one time.

There is no open season Jack-Snipe. (This is another joke—for who would waste precious shells trying to shoot snipe with the present scarcity of ammunition?)

It shall be unlawful to have migratory birds in possession more than 45 days after the close of the season.

And once again no live decoys or baiting are allowed. (No joke to this one—it's a darned good law.)

Paste up the above for future reference. It may come in handy. And remember a Federal duck stamp is required in order to shoot ducks. And good luck, Brother Sportsman, and good hunting.

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## THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"Good morning, Doc. Your good wife tells me you're working night and day now that so many of the younger doctors are in the army."  
"That's right, Judge, and I'm glad I'm still able to do it. Had a long letter from Harry... that bright young fellow I was breakin' in to take over my practice. He said the boys in the service are getting the best medical care of any armed force in our history. They really should with all those brilliant doctors and plenty of supplies to work with."  
"Speaking of supplies, Doc, not many

people realize that a large part of the war-alcohol required to make the medical supplies that are being used right this minute to alleviate pain, combat infection and save human lives, is produced by the beverage distilling industry. This entire industry stopped making whiskey months ago and has been working night and day producing nothing but war-alcohol."  
"Nobody knows better than I, Judge, what an important contribution to our war effort that really is."