

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES
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Timely Topics

By R. T. Moore

The latest issue of the ORE-BIN, bulletin of the department of geology and mineral industries in the state of Oregon contains an interesting article on the Humphreys spiral gravity concentrator, now in use north of Bandon in the black sand district.

This ingenious contrivance is designed to increase the content of chromic oxide in the black sand from a low of 5 per cent to a high of 30 per cent. Chromic oxide is the chief source of chrome for munitions manufacture.

Salient features are simplicity of design and cheapness of operation. About 1000 long tons of chromite bearing black sand are processed daily. The resulting concentrate is hauled by truck to the plant of Defense Plant Corporation at Beaver Hill.

Coos and Curry counties are vitally interested in any method for cheap handling of the black sand deposits. Heretofore, it has been impossible to meet outside competition of richer ores owing to the relatively high cost of processing the black sand. Possibly the ingenuity and experience of the skilled miners now working on these deposits will overcome this handicap.

The people of both counties should cooperate in making the way as easy as possible for this prospective industry. There is no exaggeration in the prediction that if our black sand can be placed on a competitive level with other ores it will eventually surpass the lumber industry in yearly pay-roll.

A release to the press from War Production Board hints at coming stringent regulations for the distribution of a dwindling lumber supply. The armed forces will be supplied first and civilians will get what is left, if any.

This column predicted a lumber famine several months ago when man-power shortage and labor squabbles in the woods reduced the potential supply of logs. But the famine is apt to become far more severe than anticipated. Lumber yard stocks are virtually nil. Army and Navy stock-piles are being rapidly used up because of the increased tempo of the war. Mills having a log supply are under heavy pressure for production.

The writer has been in close touch with the Coos lumber industry for about 35 years and never has there been a situation where lumber supply was so far below demand. Industry leaders warned that large amounts of lumber would be used in the war. But none of them came even close in estimating correctly the actual volume which is enormous in extent.

Milling capacity, if it could be adequately manned and supplied with logs, could cope with the demand. The trouble is lack of logs.

Our young loggers were first to volunteer for service, just as they did in 1917. We have made the same mistake in letting too many of them go. Logging is a young man's game and there is no substitute for youth and vigor in getting logs into the water. Current attempts are being made to put in winter shows in order to keep what crews there are busy the year around. But stormy weather imposes handicaps that simply can not be overcome and the log shortage will continue through most of the winter in spite of valiant efforts to overcome it.

There are a lot of our boys facing Jap and German who will be looking for lumber for shelter and construction work. It is up to us to see that they get it. A lot of hard work in bad weather is in store for loggers and lumbermen this winter. There will be a lot of growling and beeping to let off steam but we will get the lumber out some way and some how. We'll never throw the boys down in the hour of need.

Results of the elections draw the usual quota of triumphant cheers from one major party and the corresponding brush-off from the other.

The Republican party has made substantial gains in important poli-

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, November 9, 1920)

The joint meeting of the Commercial Club and the Junior Chamber of Commerce—the high school organization—looked like a "Fathers and Sons" meeting at the City Hall Wednesday evening, although there was but one father of the 25 boys present, in attendance. Among the speakers on the program were Rev. C. S. Bergner, A. T. Morrison, S. M. Nosler, C. E. Mulkey, J. E. Norton and L. C. Newman. The boys who spoke were Errol Sloan, Lyle Beyers, Wayne Robinson and "Pat" Harville.

The Gould building, across the street from the postoffice, is so nearly finished that Gould & Gould are advertising this week an opening of their new store a week from tomorrow.

Contrary to the first reports the full count of the votes at Tuesday's election indicates that the income tax received a majority in the state despite the two to one vote against it in Portland.

On Wednesday, Nov. 21, it is announced that Superintendent of Schools C. E. Mulkey will address the Commercial Club on the subject of the unit plan of taxation and operation of schools.

D. D. Pierce left Tuesday morning with H. S. Norton on a business trip to Oakland, Calif.

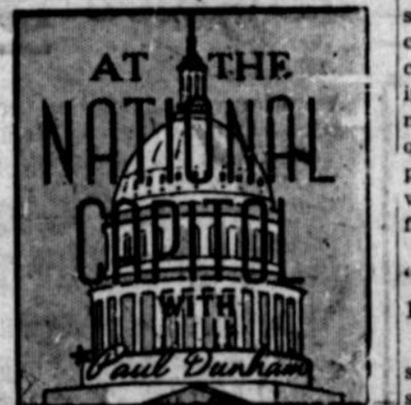
Mrs. J. A. Burket and her little daughters, Orpha and Johann, wife and children of Dr. J. A. Burket, arrived Friday from Potland.

Stewart Norton left Tuesday morning in his Chevrolet for San Diego, Calif., where he expects to remain for six months in the hopes that the drier climate will help his rheumatism. He will have an orchestra job in Tia Juana during the racing season.

The neighbors gave a farewell party to the family of A. Leino, formerly of the City Bakery here, last Monday afternoon.

The Jap deserter, Nakanishi, whom Deputy Malehorn picked up on Tuesday, scrapped like a wild cat when Sam took him up to the county jail. But he did not stay there long for U. S. Custom Officer Clark came and got him that afternoon to return him to his boat.

We wonder how many readers of the Sentinel stand to lose by investing in German marks, while they were falling, in the vain hope that their value would come back. It is estimated in New York, the financial center of this country, that from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000 in good American dollars have been lost by people in this country who were so unwise as to buy marks on a falling market because they could get them cheap. In English the losses by investment in these gold brick marks are estimated at \$500,000,000. The Germans, who sold those marks were the gainers temporarily—or permanently, if they were able to keep the gold standard dollars or English pounds they got for the marks they sold. How any nation could discredit itself more completely than Germany has done it would be difficult to imagine.



Washington, D. C., Nov. 11—There appears to be general agreement in the idea that Stalin will not turn his hand over to assist the United Nations in the Pacific. He is still receiving unlimited supplies from lend-lease via Vladivostok from the northwest and via the Persian gulf from the Atlantic ports, but there is nothing in the statement issued from the Moscow conference which even hints that Russia will participate in the war against the sons of the mikado.

From east of Spokane and Pasco the railroad sidings are filled with freight cars containing goods for the Soviets, the freight cars serving as temporary warehouses for the commodities which are piling up more rapidly than they can be loaded on ships, and the ships transporting these materials are the Russian merchant fleet.

The United States has been shipping gasoline and oil to Russian in quantities but this export business is tapering off as the Russians are receiving oil drilling machinery and material for refineries to use their domestic supply. If the war continues sufficiently long a pipeline will be built into Oregon and Washington, or two lines—one from Montana and the other from California, for all the tankers on the west coast will be carrying these petroleum products to the Pacific theater.

Negotiations are under way at this early date with the Mexican government for another large batch of Mexican laborers to help with the northwest harvest next year. Practically all of the 8,000 Mexican farm hands who worked the harvest fields this year returned to their homes last month. Only a few hundred will remain to work the sugar beet fields in eastern Oregon and in Idaho. As a whole, the Mexicans proved satisfactory and state officers of the war manpower commission in the northwest would like to see them return next year. Effort will be made to bring in at least 12,000 next season. Reports say the Mexicans liked the deal, which paid them a much larger daily wage than they had ever received before.

As one of the means for providing postwar employment Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee has introduced a bill which would create a separate administrative unit within the federal works agency to prepare plans and acquire rights-of-way for rural roads in all parts of the country. The provisions of the measures are of special interest to rural residents of Washington and Oregon. While a sepa-

rate appropriation would be made for this administrative unit the work would be supplemental to the major highway programs which the states are expected to adopt as soon as the war is ended. Senator Stewart believes that not enough attention has been given to the improvement of country roads, the arterial highways in each state having received the larger benefits from both federal and state highway funds. The bill is now being considered by the senate committee on post roads.

Much off the record inside discussion is going on concerning postwar problems. The powers that be are talking about and trying to solve everything from plant conversion for peace time manufacturing to continued rationing. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that after war's end rationing of practically all commodities will have to be continued for at least one year, or maybe longer. It will take at least six months for industry to switch over to production for peace time needs. In the meantime the average citizen, who has the money, will want to buy that new car, ice box, washing machine or one of the hundred or more articles he needs for his home or business which are hardly obtainable now. If the rationing of such articles is not continued for a reasonable length of time after the war's end it could easily result in serious postwar inflation problems, say these wise men. Hence, postwar rationing is a postwar must.

It is estimated by a group of top flight economists that, if the war lasts another year, a total of \$75 billion will have been saved up by the rank and file of the nation during the war years. They argue that practically all of these savings will be spent for that "home in the country," household goods, automobiles, etc., after the war. Such a gigantic sum of money, turned loose on a spending spree without reasonable restrictions, could easily bring about a chaotic condition to postwar America, resulting in one grand headache. More news on this subject will be dished out to the people by the government propaganda agencies every few weeks which, it is hoped, will win favor for the rationing plan.

"Oregon Trail" The Subject For 1944 Historical Society Essay

The Oregon Historical Society has selected "The Oregon Trail" as the subject for the 1944 C. C. Beekman essay contest. The prizes offered are four in number, viz., first sixty dollars; second, fifty dollars; third, forty dollars; and fourth, thirty dollars; and will be awarded for the best four original essays on the above named subjects written and submitted by girls or boys over fifteen years of age and under eighteen years of age, attending any public or private school, academy, seminary, college, university or other educational institution within the State of Oregon. Each of the four prize winners will also receive a handsome bronze medal.

The essay submitted in competition must not exceed two thousand words in length and may be in handwriting or in typewritten form, preferably upon paper of commercial letter size,

either ruled or unruled, the several sheets being numbered consecutively and written on one side only, with blank space of about one and one-quarter inches at top and left-hand margin.

In order to be considered in competition the essay must be delivered, by mail or in person, to the Oregon Historical Society, Public Auditorium, 235 S. W. Market Street, Portland, Oregon, not later than Monday, March 13, 1944.

All Lighting Restrictions Off

Under date of Oct. 28, Lieut-Gen-Delos C. Emmons issued the following proclamation suspending all dimout regulations along the entire Pacific coast:

Whereas, Public Proclamation No. 19, this headquarters, dated 10 October 1943, was promulgated, imposing among other things, certain restrictions upon lighting within designated zones of the Western Defense Command, and

Whereas, it has been determined that in view of improved defensive

measures now in effect, those lighting restrictions are not, for the time being, required.

Now, Therefore, I, Delos C. Emmons, Lieutenant General, U. S. Army, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of War and of my powers and prerogatives as Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, do hereby declare and proclaim that, effective 1 November 1943, the lighting restrictions of said Proclamation No. 19 are hereby suspended until further notice; but this suspension shall not affect any offense committed or penalty incurred under said Proclamation No. 19, or any orders issued thereunder, prior to the effective date hereof.

The lighting restrictions hereby suspended may be renewed, in full force and effect, at any time and from time to time as may be deemed necessary because of the military situation.

The suspension herein provided for shall have no effect upon existing or future laws or regulations governing blackouts, but relates solely to lighting restrictions for dimout purposes as promulgated by said Proclamation No. 19.

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THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"Yes, I'm afraid there's no denyin' it, Judge... jeeps and trucks and other kinds of motorized equipment have taken the place of the good old horse in modern warfare."

"It's true of lots of things in this war, Eben. Every day we hear of new tactics and requirements and new uses of products. For instance, take the alcohol that is used for war purposes. In World War 1, this vitally needed product was used mostly in making smokeless powder, chemical warfare materials and medical supplies. Today it must do

far more... it must provide the base for such indispensable products as synthetic rubber, shatterproof glass, lacquers, plastics and many other of our requirements so essential to victory.

"As a result hundreds of millions of gallons are required every year... half of which is being produced by the beverage distilling industry. Bet you didn't know that, Eben." "As a matter of fact, I didn't, Judge. That's a mighty important war contribution that had escaped me completely."

SUN. MON. TUE. ROXY



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