

# TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, July 23, 1924)

The city council Tuesday evening instructed the marshals to arrest all autoists who stop in the middle of the streets.

There is beginning to be serious talk of building an addition to the new hotel and extending it the remainder of the block on Taylor street, up to First.

L. L. Hooker, who recently came here from Los Angeles, and Geo. Steward, of Riverport, have opened an automobile repair shop in the new Pythian garage building on Hall street.

H. C. Getz took charge of the Coquille postoffice Tuesday morning. The day before he and J. W. Leneve spent the day checking themselves out and in.

The remodelled Coquille Service Station, which is now practically finished, is one of the most modern and best equipped for service of any in the state. Not even in Portland can be found a handometer dispenser of oil and gas, nor one which can handle a larger volume of business during the day than can this one in Coquille.

Hillstrom Bros. have begun to dig up the streets in the southeast section of the city preparatory to laying the First street sewer and connecting laterals.

Fifteen Coos county corporations pay over \$400,000 or 28 per cent of the county's taxes.

A band concert and a street dance was decided upon by the Coquille Concert Band at their weekly rehearsal last evening. The concert will be held on the street next Tuesday evening, July 29, beginning at 8:30 and the dance will start at 9 o'clock sharp. The following is the list of those comprising the band: John E. Ross, Burr Bruliner, Ernest Smith, Geo. O. Leach, V. R. Wilson, H. S. Norton, Tracy Leach, Jack Leach, C. L. Willey, Claude Ford, Earl Nozler, Fred Lorenz, W. S. Sickels, Earl Schroeder, Ernest Townsend, A. G. Millier, Welman Ball.

Art Berg picked up a "cute" little pet on the Coos Bay highway Sunday in the shape of a baby coon. It won't allow any familiarity and snaps viciously at any hand extended toward it. His partner, G. Russell Morgan, has fixed up a cage home for the baby.

Wm. Zosel, formerly of Salem, Oregon, has purchased the Machon pool hall, on west First street, and took charge of it Monday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Machon expect to make a trip to France this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Laird, their guest, Miss Mary O'Farrell, and Mr. and Mrs. Pete Miller left Wednesday morning in the Laird car for Crater and Diamond Lakes.

The foundation is in for the nine-room story and a half cottage which Chas. W. Ashton is building northeast of the court-house, and the carpenters are now busy getting the frame work up.

# Out-of-Doors Stuff

by LANS LENEVE

It appears that the State Game Commission somewhat relented concerning the opening of the season on cow elk in Coos county and at a recent meeting declared the season open only upon bull elk, but with their usual disregard concerning conditions, the season is to be opened when the elk are at a very poor stage and many of them unfit for anything short of dog feed when it comes to their consumption.

Open territory in Coos county includes practically every area in which elk roam, the areas closed boasting few, if any elk. But the coffers of the commission evidently being somewhat depleted, they seek to raise funds on special elk licenses in Coos county, special cow and bull elk licenses in other counties and special doe and buck tags in eastern Oregon.

We hate to keep forever harping concerning the bad moves of the State Game Commission. We should like very much to be able to publish something pertaining to their credit, some worthy move on their part regarding a wholehearted effort for the protection and propagation of our game animals and birds.

The Chinese pheasant season is a joke in Coos county at the present time. Most pheasants can be glimpsed in a single day in outside counties than may be seen in Coos county in an entire season. In fact, they have grown so scarce here that a lot of hunters have quit hunting them. An entire day may be spent in their pursuit in the Coquille Valley without bagging a single bird. Yet Coos county is left open to the bagging of these birds.

Occasionally pheasants are liberated by the commission in the Coquille Valley and when they are, many times they are liberated upon gun club grounds prior to the opening of the season and the poor sportsmen who have no rented land upon which to hunt are crowded from the picture.

Coos county should be closed entirely to pheasant shooting and birds planted, or liberated here by the Game Commission for several years before a season is declared open upon them.

The Chinese pheasant is one bird that hasn't the sympathy of farmers in general, as has the quail, owing to the destruction of crops by the former, and I believe that we are safe in saying that half the farmers wouldn't give a hoot whether all these birds were eliminated from the fields and in many cases the farmer cannot be blamed for this attitude toward the brilliantly hued "Chink."

Pheasant hunting provides a real thrill when the birds are half way plentiful, but this proposition of walking miles and miles through field after field without flushing a bird, as has been the case in recent years in Coos county, becomes discouraging to most hunters and as the case now stands about nine out of every ten hunters tie themselves to outside points for their annual pheasant hunt each season and leave the home grounds strictly alone.

There are just enough hunters who do hunt this county and who do not go to outside points, to keep the propagation of the birds down to a very low stage and it appears that propagation is growing scarcer each year. Something should be done about it.

One thing we know for a certainty and that is the fact that it is a shame to have an open elk season when so many of our boys are in the service and cannot get in on it. It is a shame anyway to open it in the first place, as we have stated in past issues of this column. If it were not a case of placing the paltry dollar ahead of the welfare of the game it would never have been opened in the first place. When a game commission is appointed that really understands game, the general conditions of the country, takes into consideration the wishes of the sportsmen-resident of respective counties regarding game legislation and looks strictly to the welfare of our wildlife, rather than to the enrichment of the game commission coffers, then we will have an ideal game commission.

It is the aim and the ambition of this column to promote good sportsmanship, the ever-lasting propagation and protection of our game birds and animals. We have no especial quarrel with the present game commission, but we do not hesitate to call them to task for being out of line, regardless of what they, or others may think of us regarding our attitude. The biggest mistake ever made was by taking the enactment of game laws out of the state legislature and empowering the game commission to change and create laws governing game and fish.

# Gorse Menace Combat Committee To Meet Aug. 15

The first general meeting in connection with a proposed program designed to combat the gorse menace in Coos and Curry counties, has been scheduled to be held in the city hall at Bandon, Tuesday, August 15, according to an announcement made by H. B. Steiner, secretary of the Gorse Investigating Committee of the Western Oregon Livestock Men's association.

The committee, composed of R. M. Knox, Gold Beach; Steve Spoerl, Nat Perkins, Port Orford; Joe Nilsen, Langlois; Ellis Dement, Myrtle Point, and L. W. Lund, Gaylord, will meet at 10:30 in the forenoon to consider proposals which have been received from various sources outlining possible methods of procedure, whereby a unified program can be inaugurated.

At 1:00 in the afternoon the committee will meet with delegates from various organizations in view of effecting an organization to cover the situation. Some definite plan for an experimental project to determine the best means of eradicating or control of gorse, as well as to determine whether gorse has any economic value, will be considered. This will also include the question of finance, such as necessary for experimental projects.

Some of the subjects to be discussed are:

1. Extent of infestation and means of determining such extent.
  2. Feasibility of a quarantining law for the purpose of controlling the pest.
  3. Prospects of state appropriation to carry investigating work to determine the best means of eradication or control.
  4. Possibility of combining with states of Washington and California in request for federal appropriations to carry on control or eradication.
- Secretary Steiner has been gathering data from various sources through state and federal agencies, and will be prepared to make a comprehensive report on the history of the gorse question, and on the results of experiments in the past. Invitations are being extended to prominent officials identified with agricultural agencies of the state and federal government. It is expected that leading authorities on the subject of weed control will be in attendance. The gorse committee of the livestock men's association has also extended invitations to all chambers of commerce and public officials in the Coos and Curry area, asking the chambers to have delegates present and requesting the personal attendance of county, district, state and federal officials, representatives of the Southwestern Oregon area.

Secretary Steiner recently presented the gorse situation before the annual meeting of the Oregon State Grange, declaring gorse as a definite menace to the public welfare. The state grange adopted a resolution in support of the present movement to combat the gorse menace.

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# School Tax Offset For Coos County To Be \$131,403

There will be \$131,405.64 apportioned to Coos County School Districts as a property tax offset, according to County School Superintendent Martha E. Mulkey, from advice sent to her by Superintendent of Public Instruction Rex Putnam. This amounts to a little less than 17 cents, namely 16.92398 cents for each day's attendance at school.

Coos is the tenth out of the total 36 as to amount of money to be received because of it's days attendance being the 10th highest, this being 776,487.5 days.

This fund is known as the State Support Fund, commonly called the

S. S. F., the money to be apportioned coming in from the surplus State Income Tax. Many school directors, clerks, teachers and others in Coos, circulated petitions in 1942 in order to get a measure on the ballot making this possible.

The office of County School Superintendent is required to make the district distribution sheet in order that the assessor may be able to determine the offset.

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Washington, D. C., July 27 — Events cast their shadows before them, then the post-war era is running faster than the average citizen realizes and will be here before 50 per cent of the proposed projects are in the blueprint stage. It requires no prophet nor the son of a prophet to interpret the signs. The war department is looking forward to the windup of hostilities in a matter of months—a year at the outside, apparently.

Already military installations, some built scarcely one year ago, are being abandoned and orders have been issued for the removal of buildings. At Camp Adair, near Corvallis, the department has decided that it will not need 45,000 acres of the best farm land in the Willamette valley as a training reservation. The buildings, now emptied of troops, are being moved away this month. The milkshed which supplied that population is now without a customer and grade A milk, which reduced the supply of that grade for civilians for a distance of 30 miles, is now released for civilian consumers. To help Camp Adair, adjacent cities amended their ordinances and permitted lower grades of milk to be sold.

Camp Abbott, on the high desert of central Oregon, which was used as a training ground for the engineers, is being abandoned and this activity transferred to the Puget sound area. Army maneuvers last summer on the high desert involved 100,000 men. On the Oregon coast half a dozen installations for the coast guard have been ordered removed and contractors have been invited to bid on the razing. The permanent cantonment in southern Oregon, Camp George A. White, has been abandoned, the last troops moved out and the place is now headquarters for hundreds of prisoners of war.

The land at Camp Adair is to be sold. It was purchased from farmers and the original owners will have the first chance to buy it back, but after being a training ground for more than a year, filled with fox-holes empty shell cases, etc., it is no longer the beautiful farm land of pre-war days. Some of the farmers are still pressing their claims against the government, asserting they did not receive full value for their property from the war department. All cases which have thus far been tried have been won by the former owners.

Congress has enacted laws for the termination of contracts, paving the way for the return of war industries to peacetime production. Hundreds of contracts have already been terminated, the contractors paid off and

the books balanced. Many of these were important contracts and they gave employment to thousands of workers, who are now idle. Most of these terminated contracts have been in the east, although a few have been in the Pacific northwest and in California.

Another sign of what can be expected is that private industry has been permitted to acquire small amounts of restricted materials with which to design samples of goods for the civilian market. This is a start, and with the end of hostilities the plants will be able to resume the manufacture of these commodities with little lost motion as quickly as sufficient supplies of the restricted materials are available. Scores of manufacturers are tinkering with metals trying to decide what they can best make at the lowest price and place on the consumer market in the shortest space of time. The makers realize that there is a pent-up flood of money which will be turned loose for articles long out of circulation or hard to get, and they wish to take care of the demand which they know is coming.

Reports from various U. S. employment service offices throughout the country disclose a situation with respect to returning veterans which had been anticipated but the extent of which was not fully realized. This arises from the fact that many of the younger men in the army and navy have received special training which fits them for a better job than they left when they entered the armed services. In numerous instances these men have refused to return to their former positions although their old employers would welcome them back. The problem of the employment service is to find these men work in lines conforming with the training they have received in the army and navy. This is not always easy where the newly acquired skills are not in immediate demand in the locality where the veteran desires to reside, and at times the complexities are baffling to say the least. It is but a sample of the situation which must be confronted when demobilization day arrives.

### 4800 Mexicans Allotted Oregon For Fall Harvest

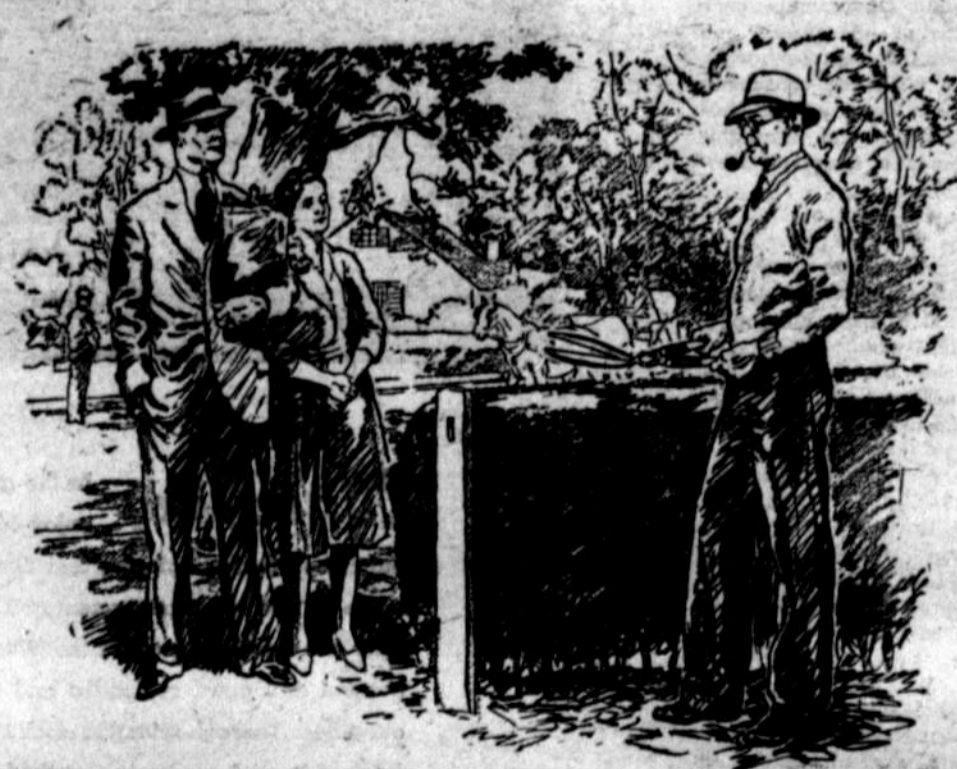
Allotment of 1500 additional Mexican workers for arrival in Oregon the last half of August will bring to approximately 4800 the number of Mexicans available for farm work in the state by the end of August, reports J. R. Beck, state farm labor supervisor in the O. S. C. Extension service.

The period from August 20 to October 10, Beck said, is Oregon's most critical farm labor period. Harvest of snap beans, hops, apples, pears, prunes, potatoes and other fall crops will call for thousands of local farm workers in addition to the Mexicans, he pointed out.

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"That's right, Jim. When war broke out we had oil, we had steel, we had food, lumber, aluminum...practically everything we needed. There's one thing we didn't have...rubber. The enemy had that."  
"But that didn't bother us for long. Soon American brains and industry had synthetic rubber by the tons rolling out of plants. That filled a critical need...you can't win a war without rubber."

"I was very much interested the other day in reading a statement made by a high government official on synthetic rubber. In it he said 'It is fair to regard the rubber manufactured to date as being almost solely the product of the beverage distilling industry.'"  
"He also said that, in his estimation, the tremendous contribution of distillers' industrial alcohol to the synthetic rubber program had not received the recognition which it deserves."  
"We certainly learned something today, didn't we Mary?"

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