

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES
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A REFERRED MEASURE WHICH SHOULD BE ADOPTED

The Anti-Prohibition Committee of Oregon, in the interest of the wine manufacturers of California, has authorized and will pay for advertisements in Oregon papers until election, urging the voters to register a "No" vote on the Burke bill which was passed by the legislature and which, if defeated by the voters, will continue to allow the sale of fortified wines, containing up to 17 per cent alcohol, to be sold over the counter of pool halls, grocery stores and wherever else a permit is granted. If the measure is adopted the sale of such fortified wines will be confined to the state liquor stores, where it should be. A referendum on the legislature enactment, in the interest of the California wine makers, was requested and secured.

Judge L. D. Felsheim says, from his experience as county judge, the fortified wines are responsible for more insanity cases than any other cause, in cases before him.

State Senator W. E. Burke, of Sherwood, author of the bill, is sending out the following argument in favor of the measure, and a "Yes" vote:

When the Knox law was enacted in 1933, it provided that all alcoholic beverages having a content of more than 14 per cent of alcohol by volume should be sold exclusively through the stores of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission and agencies, and that the purchaser should have a permit.

At the 1935 legislature, the wine interests of California assembled a large group of lobbyists at Salem and succeeded in having the Knox law amended to the effect that fortified wine could be sold outside of the state liquor stores, without a permit. Not only that, but the alcoholic content was changed from 14 per cent by volume to 17 per cent by weight, which makes it about equal to 21 per cent by volume—an increase of 50 per cent of alcoholic content. At the present time it is being sold in many hundreds of places throughout the state including chain stores, restaurants and road houses, which makes the situation far worse than it was in the old saloon days.

Very little fortified wine is made in Oregon. Most of it comes from California. It is made from cheap and inferior products; likewise it produces a cheap drunk, and at the same time returns a handsome profit to the manufacturer and dealer. It is known to be more injurious to the human system and to send more of its addicts to our state hospitals than any other alcoholic beverage in use at the present time. It is also one of the most habit forming of drinks—dangerous alike to the old and young.

The object of the "Fortified Wine Bill" is to put the sale of this wine back into the state liquor stores, as was provided in the original Knox law, thus making it less accessible to the youth of the land and to the confirmed addict.

This is the reason why I introduced this Fortified Wine bill in the Senate; it is the reason why a majority of the members of the Senate and House in 1943 voted for the bill, notwithstanding the pressure of a strong lobby against it as has ever assembled in Salem, and it is the reason why it should be upheld by the people.

In spite of the fact that the legislature passed the bill and that it was promptly signed by the governor, the wine interests—in fact the wine interests of California—have had the nerve to ask the people of the state of Oregon by referendum petition to nullify the good work of the legislature.

The "Fortified Wine bill" is not a prohibition measure. It is merely a bill to put the Knox law in its original form. While it had the support of what might be termed the "dry element" in the legislature, it also had the support of many members who do not believe in prohibition, in both houses. It had the support of the home folks who let the members know how they felt on the subject. It had the support of circuit judges,

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, October 3, 1924)

The answer to the question—Shall Coquille have a Corn Show this year?—was an emphatic "yes." At least that was the decision Wednesday evening of the large crowd of business men and boosters who assembled at the city hall to discuss the question.

Chas. Oerding believes in having all the comforts of home while traveling. Saturday evening he had an aerial, composed of a fishing pole and two wires rigged up on the rear of his coupe, which were connected with the radio outfit inside the car.

Fred B. Kerrigan, of Powers, was buried here last Sunday, the funeral services being held in the Ellingson Chapel at 3:30 p. m., conducted by Rev. C. S. Bergner. Interment was in the old Odd Fellows cemetery.

Football Season to Open Tomorrow. Those on the team are as follows: Young, captain; Floten; W. Laird, Belloni, McAdams, Varney, Nosler, Stonecypher, Finley, Simmons, Wilson, Seelye, Beyers, Epps, Lemanowski, Curtis, Robinson, Rich-

Timely Topics

By R. T. Moore

When one finds himself in a corner during a political debate, or any other kind of argument for that matter, there are two ways of extricating one's self, to reply with superior argument and thus refute the opposing assertions or to retire behind a smoke screen of invective and innuendo, the common refuge of a mind barren of ideas. In his first political speech at the Teamsters Union banquet, the president resorted to the latter method to evade and ridicule the criticism of his opponent rather than attempt to answer it. Being the skillful and clever politician that he is, this maneuver may have gained some votes in many quarters. But it was a great disappointment to those supporters of his administration who looked for a sane, logical, dignified reply to the honest, constructive criticism voiced by Mr. Dewey and other Republican party leaders. Instead of the words expected of a statesman, they were the words of a city political machine henchman.

At a press conference in August, the president stated that this was not the time for political campaigning in the usual way and that the necessity for avoiding any excess of partisan politics leading to the disruption of the war effort precluded heated oratory or poisoned invective, and that he was much too busy with state matters to indulge in such trivia. Now, in little more than a month, he seems to have forgotten that vow and to have been stung by the pointed criticism of Mr. Dewey into the very thing he condemned.

Despite repeated statements and protests to the contrary, the long tenure of office has clearly undermined the president's health. He no longer seems to have the serene poise that carried him through the troublous first years in office. The terrific burdens and the inconceivable mental strain accruing to the presidency, especially in time of war, have taken their toll of even fast becoming a querulous old man, not in years alone, but in general physical tone weakened by long service in the hardest job in the world.

It has been frequently stated of late by both friend and foe that it was a great pity that the president succumbed to the temptation to run for a fourth time. If he had retired at the end of his third term he could have preserved the popularity, the acclaim, and the credit for doing great things. Now he risks his entire career in a gamble for greater fame with the odds heavily against him. The turn of fate's wheel brings up the need for a different kind of leadership than he is capable of furnishing. He is at his best as a lavish spender of public funds, a creator of the carnival spirit to dispel gloom and discouragement. We have now spent our

district attorneys, sheriffs and other officials who come in contact with these "wine" cases. Every physician in the legislature voted for the bill. It had the support of the State Grange, the Council of Churches, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Liquor League, and many other groups. The press gave the bill loyal support.

The backers of this bill in the legislature worked hard for three sessions to secure its passage and were finally victorious. Then the California wine interests, in order that they might continue their large profits, referred the bill to the people. Now, it is in your hands. Vote "Yes" to uphold the bill.

mond, Rice, Galbraith, Pulford, Walker, Pownder, Paulson, Gene Laird, Barton and Mast.

Coos county was ranked seventh or eighth on the list at the state fair last week, according to the state cards and the judges, but by virtue of interest in its exhibit it ranked head and shoulders above every other section in the state.

Geo. Hampton, who was in from Arago yesterday morning, says that a meeting there Wednesday evening enthusiastically approved the plan for resumption of county agent work in Coos county.

A car load of twenty five wire boosters from Eugene were on Coos Bay and over here yesterday, under the guidance of L. L. Graham and F. G. Lewis, district freight and passenger agents of the Southern Pacific.

Four Coquille young ladies are attending normal schools this year. Misses Maymie DeLong and Gertrude Mintonye went out to Mouth last week and Frances Kistner and Rosanna Schroeder left Monday morning for Bellingham, Wash.

money. We need the opposite type of leadership, one that is economy-minded and a good organizer as we attempt the change from the economy of scarcity to the economy of plenty for all.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is one of the outstanding men of history. He performed great deeds for his country. He, like all other great men, made many mistakes. But he played his part well in the scene in which he was the principal actor. The curtain has been drawn on that scene and another setting is being drawn up on the stage. Whether he is to reappear as the principal actor in this new scene, and if so, whether he can sustain the new and unaccustomed part he must play is for the future.

The nation can recall with pride and gratitude a great many of the things which the president did or said. But this speech at the Teamsters' banquet is not one of them.

The dragging into partisan politics of a large section of the labor movement through activities of the P. A. C. serves to bring the functions of organized labor into the public spotlight. Intended by its founders as a means to secure the economic fortunes of its members, it has of late undertaken to direct their political thinking as well, and in direct conflict with the founders' policies.

Because of the rapidly growing power of the big labor unions, employers in self-defense against ruinous coercion by fanatical labor leaders have been forced to form industry-wide associations of sufficient strength to deal on even terms with the unions. This leads further to hiring by both sides of competent counsel and draws steadily away from the intent of labor's Magna Charta, the Wagner Act, that disputes between labor and employer be settled over the collective bargaining table. Both employer and employee are fast becoming merely interested spectators at a jousting between groups of professionals, none of whom have any direct personal interest in the outcome. The whole underlying philosophy of collective bargaining as a democratic institution, wherein good sportsmanship leads to ultimate agreement, is being undermined. Instead, we are setting up a system of economic warfare with employers and employees being herded into opposing armies in perpetual battle with neither having the advantage for long. It is a dismal prospect.

Just as in the national government the people have relinquished a considerable portion of their personal rights in an attempt to purchase more economic security, so have union members, relinquished their local bargaining rights in an attempt to improve their economic status. No great danger will result in either case if the people regain their former status, although they have allowed themselves to be deprived of this precious heritage. It is a repetition of the story of Esau's sale of his birth-right for temporary relief. It is easy to lose economical and political freedom. It is desperately hard to regain them.

As we approach what may well be the greatest test ever to be imposed upon our democracy in the attempt to maintain high employment and full opportunity for our people, we must strive for unity and harmonious relationship and must resolutely turn away from any policies tending to divide our people into contentious groups each seeking to destroy the others and ending by destroying themselves as well. The turning away from centralized government now in progress must be

followed by a similar turning away from remote control of labor relationships. The two are companion measures to restore the freedom of action relinquished in the mistaken belief that social ills could be cured thereby. Let the union locals insist autonomy in dealing with their employers. Such action would quickly be followed by a similar move on the part of the employers. The present associations of the latter are for convenience only and would quickly dissolve once the need for them disappears. This is no time for warfare of any kind. This is the time for team-work and co-operation. The best interest of the working man lies in the careful protection and preservation of his job, not in the persecution of his employer.

Lans Replies To Mullins' Verse

Dear Editor Myrtle Point Herald: A friend handed me a copy of your paper with the verse dedicated to me and signed by "Moon" Mullins (don't you think that a good monicker for him, he tries to appear so funny?) in which, although signed by Mullins, it smelled so strongly of "Parson" Jones that it didn't fool many people, including myself. But be that as it may, I was referred to in those verses as an arm chair writer of forty years and that I conducted my hunting, etc., from an arm chair. So whoever wrote the verses showed his ignorance on that score.

I have probably travelled the hills more miles and set more steel traps than "Moon" Mullins ever has done. And what's more, I left a clean trail behind me. Old does were not caught in cougar and bear sets and left to die in them; bald eagles were not shot along the trapline, hundreds of poison baits were not strung from hell to breakfast regardless of the safety of furbearers, birds and hunting dogs, as is done by Government hunters.

If you would care to delve back into the some twenty years that I followed a trapline of my own, as well as hunted (not poisoned) for both the Government and the State Game Commission, you might discover the fact that all my knowledge of the woods and wildlife was not acquired from the depths of an arm chair. I didn't catch 13 bobcats in one week from an armchair, nor exterminate the coyotes on various ranges by trapping in both Coos and Curry counties.

"Moon" Mullins suggested I follow him and learn something. In the first place I do not associate with poison slingers and in the second place a man has to be smarter than yourself in order to teach you anything, so there would no object in my wasting my time on "Moon." Moreover I would not be afraid to match my "arm chair" trapping skill against Mullins or any other so-called Government hunter. A Government hunter and a swearing "Parson" make a dandy combination. I still will pick Bear to associate with.—Lans Leneve.

We carry a complete line of V-Pelts for all makes of Refrigerators, Washing Machines and other equipment. Washer Service Co. 365 W. Front, Coquille. Phone 17.

To Whom I May Concern,
This is to notify that I will not after this date, October 5, 1944, be responsible for any debts contracted by any person other than myself.
Bert Chineworth, McKinley Route, Coquille, Oreg. 3812*

NORTON'S—The place to buy your Christmas cards for that boy or girl in the service. tfs

Typewriter Service
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WALTER E. YORK
Phone 4R15 Coquille

NOTICE
From and after this date, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any other person, October 3, 1944.—August Yost. 3812*

Pimples Disappeared Over Night
Yes, it is true, there is a safe harmless medicated liquid called Kleerax that dries up pimples over night. Those who followed simple directions and applied Kleerax upon retiring were amazingly surprised when they found their pimples had disappeared. These users enthusiastically praise Kleerax and claim they are no longer embarrassed and are now happy with their clear complexion. Don't take our word for it, use Kleerax tonight. Only 50c. If one applies Kleerax does not irritate, you get no more money back. There is no risk so do not hesitate. Hold and recommended by
BARLOW DRUG CO.

C. of C. Backs COQUILLE RED DEVILS

The C. of C. Board of Directors, at its Tuesday session, voted unanimously to support the Coquille High Football Team in every way possible, and urges the attendance of every man, woman and child in the city at the opening home game Saturday, Oct. 7, at 2:00 P. M. when the Red Devils meet the Myrtle Point Bobcats.

Coquille Chamber of Commerce

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"Anybody hurt?"
"Fortunately no. I guess the driver had 'one too many'."
"How many is 'one too many'?"
"A good rule is never to drive even after one drink. By the way, I saw a liquor advertisement the other day claiming that the first six years of repeal showed 12% less deaths from auto accidents than the last six years of prohibition."
"I saw that too, so I looked it up. The National Safety Council on page 82 of Accident Facts (1941) shows there were 28,541 more deaths in that repeal period than in that prohibition period."
"Were there other figures?"
"In 1940 and 1941 there were approximately 75,000 auto fatalities reported, 19,000 more than in any two years of National Prohibition."
"If the saloon crowd were honest instead of using arguments twisting figures like this, it would say:
"We want to keep legally in the profitable business of starting non-drinkers to drinking, moderate drinkers to drinking more, and keep the drunkards satisfied."
"Well, anyway, that would be the truth."
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