

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES
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H. A. YOUNG, Editor

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H. A. Young, Editor.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1944.
J. E. Axtell, Notary Public for Oregon. My commission expires Mar. 7, 1947.

A local man, whose son is one of a bomber crew of nine operating in the South Pacific, says that F. D. R. is not going to receive all the overseas men's vote by a long shot. On this particular bomber not one of the nine will vote for the fourth term candidate, and one of them is a Georgian, too.

OKLAHOMA CAN BE REGARDED AS DOUBTFUL STATE

In a recent letter from the Midwest which commented on the tremendous ovation given Dewey on his Oklahoma City appearance recently, the statement is made that Oklahoma can certainly be classed as a doubtful state in the Nov. 7 election and not to be included as one of the "Solid South" this year. Also enclosed was an editorial which appeared in the Tulsa Tribune the next day after Dewey spoke which is well worth reprinting. It appeared under the heading, "Fair Warning to Roosevelt," as follows:

Not in the memory of living man, if indeed ever, did any candidate for the Presidency of the United States stoop so low as did Franklin Roosevelt in his last Saturday's Teamsters' speech. Mud slinging is unbecoming in any candidate for that high office. The Democratic National Committee has long employed a professional mud slinger, one Charley Michaelson. Through three campaigns we have grown used to such wilful meanness and falsehoods as his kind have promulgated.

But now a President of the United States, seeking to perpetuate himself in power, takes up the task of slinging mud instead of honestly and decently meeting the issues that, with full political propriety, have been hurled at him.

In his Teamsters' talk Roosevelt was cynical and silly. With crass contemptuousness and with malicious disregard for truth he tried to put into his opponent's mouth words that were never there. This is gross dishonesty.

Roosevelt will gain no respect among the respectable by attempting to assassinate the character of any man whose character is above reproach. Roosevelt is mad. Roosevelt is mad because his opponent has hurled Roosevelt's own record of gross incompetence, exalted egotism and avaricious lust for power right smack in his face.

If this is the kind of campaign Mr. Roosevelt and his misguided New Dealers want, he has, for the first time, met a candidate who with total dignity and with annotated and documented truth can hand the irritable old man in Washington more than he can take.

At Oklahoma City last night Mr. Dewey gave the old political champ a fair, square uppercut on the jaw. And if Roosevelt is silly enough to open up again he is sure to get another sock, for not in the memory of living man has any candidate for President been so vulnerable as is this Commander of the New Dealers.

Mr. Dewey has put this campaign on such a high plane of honesty and sincerity it is above Mr. Roosevelt's reach.—Tulsa Tribune.

She Is One Of Thousands With The Same Opinion

Some time ago I read in your paper what a couple of out-of-the-state subscribers thought about Coos county. Well, being an out-of-the-state subscriber myself, I would like to say this: After having once lived in Coos county I know there is no other locality quite so nice and it is a future wish of mine to return to Coos county to make my home there," says Mrs. Howard Nighsonger, who now lives at Lingonier, Ind.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, October 10, 1924)

The city council met Monday evening for the Corn Show, announced with Mayor Nosler, Councilmen Fuhrmen, Farr, Bosserman and Bettys present. The resignation of Geo. O. Leach as councilman was accepted by the council and the mayor named Paul T. Ramsey to succeed him.

J. L. Smith, executive chairman for the Corn Show, announced Wednesday evening that his committee had begun formulating plans for the fall festival but that most of them were not yet ready for publication.

After the meeting of the Corn Show building committee last Friday evening, a subscription paper was drawn up which Jas. W. Laird has been circulating the past week with very satisfactory results. Over \$3,000 has already been subscribed for the Pavilion and Corn Show.

L. S. Ellerman, of Gresham, Ore., has been a Coquille visitor the past week, as the forerunner of what may develop into an industry of considerable importance to Coquille. A public service corporation had sent him down here to investigate the possibilities of a briquetting plant, to be located near Coquille. The possibilities for development of our resources, which are so evident to anyone from the outside, were mentioned by the speaker with wonder. "Familiarity breeds contempt" is the only hypothesis on which local disregard can be accounted for.

A large deal in Coquille real estate and a business building, was recently completed when the Coquille Hardware Co. purchased from Arthur Ellingson the building in which their store and the Hudson Drug Store is located.

The second number of the Coquille Hi Times, the bi-weekly official publication of the Coquille high school, was issued from the Sentinel press Thursday. The editorial staff is composed of Eugene Laird, editor-in-chief; Eleanor Wilson, Alta Belle Elwood, Avis Hartson, Iva Baker, Hal Howell and Wayne Robinson.

The Coquille high school football team justified the faith which the students and fans have in it last Saturday afternoon when it won from the Bandon eleven by a 7 to 0 score.

John W. Leneve, for eight years postmaster of the Coquille office, will tomorrow morning take the position of bookkeeper in the county clerk's office.

Dr. Richmond reports the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Holmstrom last Sunday.

Mrs. Linnie Watson Baxter, mother of Hal Baxter and Mrs. Jas. W. Laird, died at the former's home on Knowlton Heights this morning at five o'clock.

Marriage license granted Oct. 8 to R. H. Cadwallader and Brice Flitcroft, both of Coquille.

Timely Topics

By R. T. Moore

The administration's bulwark against inflation, the Little Steel formula, seems doomed to fall before the attack of organized labor. That there will be an upward revision of both wages and prices is a foregone conclusion. But the timing of the raise constitutes a major problem in political strategy.

The president has been under heavy pressure for some time to grant a moderate rise in wage rates to satisfy increasing demands from labor. At first thought, there would seem to be little harm in this as costs have been going up slowly but steadily for some time. But at this particular time there is the certainty that a raise would be regarded as an attempt to buy votes in the good old Tammany style. It would be resented by a goodly section of labor grown impatient over the consistent stalling on labor matters to avoid controversial decisions. It would alienate many old line Democrats who have stood loyally by their party up to this point. And yet if nothing is done a lot of the labor vote will be lost to the Democrats through disappointment and lack of confidence.

Some unions are attempting to circumvent the present wage limits by asking pay for such things as time consumed in walking or riding to work over the employer's property. This is strongly inflationary as it pays more dollars for the same amount of work performed. If done generally it would merely result in raising living costs as well as wages with no net gain to the worker. There is only harm to the wage earner in the mere raising of dollar wages without increasing the production of goods made during the pay period.

It is very difficult for the average workman to understand the difference between real and dollar wages. He sees in every pay boost the chance to buy more things for his home and his loved ones. This would be the case if costs and prices remained constant in the face of increased wages. But, while this is often the case for a limited period, the higher wages mean added costs and soon the worker finds that his pay-check will buy no more than before and that the money he has saved in his bank-account is depreciated in value. Instead of bettering himself, he is actually worse off in spite of his raise.

But if the raise is accomplished by an increase in production sufficient to maintain unit costs at the same level, the goods can be sold at the same price and the worker's extra dollars will actually provide extra things for his family. Many labor leaders now recognize the significance of this economic principle and are urging the increased production of goods as an insurance of high employment levels and an active domestic market. But there are still large numbers of workmen who regard with suspicion any move toward increasing output per individual. They fear that it is an attempt to exploit their services instead of the benefit to the laboring man that it is. In brief, it is the cornerstone of the economy of plenty

means nothing whatever if the goods are not to be had. All of us are learning that lesson every day during the war shortages. It would therefore seem more sensible to turn our efforts to producing more goods for the same money than to get more money for making the same goods.

The referendum measure on the November ballot is the so-called Burke Wine Bill which was passed by the 1943 legislature and later placed on the ballot for referendum by petition of opponents.

The measure requires that all intoxicating liquor containing in excess of 14 per cent of alcohol by volume, except for sacramental purposes, be sold exclusively in stores operated by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission.

In effect, the act would prohibit the sale of light wines by grocery stores and pool room establishments and force them to be marketed exclusively through the liquor stores under the same terms and conditions as for hard liquors.

The measure passed both houses of the legislature by close votes and over strong opposition of retail liquor interests. Probably the determining factor in its successful passage at the legislature was the wide-spread concern over the growing misuse of wines throughout the state. There was scarcely a community that did not have its "Wino" problems and members thought this bill might help to clear up the situation. The more or less effective control of sales by the state liquor stores was relied on to limit temperate use of the wines.

The wine bill is highly controversial. The populace is divided on wet and dry lines which are nearly always close. If you are a user of liquor, you will probably be against the measure. If you do not use liquor, you will probably support the bill as being a good thing for the public morals. But in appraising the measure bear in mind that the author did not have prohibition in view but only control of the sales. He sought to prevent addicts from over-indulgence by making more difficult the obtaining of the wines. He sought to help local authorities by involving the services of the state liquor control system. Whether the full hopes of the author will be realized in the actual administration of the measure is open to question, of course, but the intentions were of the best.

Regardless of the outcome of the November vote on this question, the fact that it was passed by the legislature has had a good moral effect on the distributors of these wines. More care has been used in sales to known addicts and a general improvement throughout the state has been noted, although the "wino" problem still remains acute in some sections. This column has felt it to be unwise to leave any loophole open in the control of liquor sales if such control is to be as effective as the public intends. While it will undoubtedly

work hardship on many dealers and distributors, the weight of argument would seem to lean towards sustaining of the measure as a step toward solution of this social problem.

Jobs Need More Women, Says National B. E. W. Head

As chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, Miss Margaret A. Hickey, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, has issued a call to all women's organizations throughout the country to roll up their membership to the highest point possible. Women will be needed, she says, to help push the war to a quick end.

"If this war can be shortened by a month, a week, a day or even an hour, it is worth anything we can put into it," she says. "Women can help keep things speeded up at home. It is hoped that national heads of women's organizations and every woman member will realize that war production comes first and that they will refuse to permit the departure from these principles on the part of anyone inclined to put personal interest above the needs of our armed forces and the welfare of our country."

Miss Hickey says that it is necessary to find workers without delay to fill the jobs in industries on which new demands have fallen. She wants women in less essential industries to volunteer for the necessary jobs out of loyalty and patriotism.

"The lag in strategic industries delays reconversion of industry to peacetime production and peacetime jobs," she says, and asks the cooperation of clubs to help find workers for these jobs.

"The Germans are counting on delaying the war, for time to train new reserves from factories and shops. We must not let them."

The Gallup Poll

Those people who accept the Gallup Poll as definite information on how the election will go are showing interest in published explanations of how the plan works.

But the Washington newspapermen agree that the soft-peddling of reports on major states, such as New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Washington, Oregon, California, etc., amounts to holding-out known information.

Top politicians who are best informed concerning the nation know that most of those states in the East, that aren't accounted for in the Gallup Poll, are not very doubtful. They will tell you, on the q. t., that most of these states in New England, New York and Pennsylvania are—almost—safe in the Republican "bag." In short, the Gallup Poll is not going to announce close results too far in advance; because, if it should miss the guess, it would be as dead as the Literary Digest when that publication made its last poll.

Watch Your Kidneys!

Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste

Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—fail to remove poisons that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery.

Symptoms may be nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength.

Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is more than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. Doan's have been winning new friends for more than forty years. They have a nation-wide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS



From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

One Less Tramp in Our Town

Ether Curless found a tramp asleep in the hammock in her apple orchard, and she didn't hesitate a minute. She grabs a rolling pin—and the last they saw of him, the tramp was making dust tracks to the state line.

orchard, with Rags lying underneath, and a cool glass of beer beside me.

A soldier's picture of home! The little friendly pleasures that he misses so! From where I sit, Esther's mighty right in wanting to defend those "little things" from all intruders. They're among the things our men look forward to returning to—the things we want to keep intact for them.

Joe Marsh

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Here Is Something To Whistle At

<p>SKIRTS</p>  <p>Fancy plaids, plain colors, large assortment of colors—tells the story of the newest things in Skirts—These are all excellent woollens in sizes from 22 to 28.</p> <p>Also girls from 2 to 14</p> <p>Priced —From— \$2.98 —to— \$6.95</p>	<p>JACKETS</p> <p>***</p>  <p>In the Groove of your immediate wardrobe needs, these clever Jackets. Warm and cut for perfect fit. Assorted styles and fabrics.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Priced —From— \$2.98 to \$12.95</p>	<p>BLOUSES</p>  <p>Working or going to school, these Blouses are our smartest accompaniments to your suits and separate Skirts.</p> <p>Priced —From— \$1.00 to \$5.95</p>	<p>SWEATERS</p>  <p>Come in and look over our stock of Sweaters. All the newest shades and styles—</p> <p>JUST ARRIVED Shipment of girls Sweaters for school.</p> <p>Priced —From— \$2.98 to \$8.95</p>
<p>Lorenz Dept. Store COQUILLE Since 1887 OREGON Oldest Home-Owned Store in Southwestern Oregon</p>			