

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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The Solem Sampler

By HON. R. T. MOORE

A preliminary hearing on the subject of milk pasteurization developed some interesting facts concerning undulant fever not generally known to the public. It also brought to light the general policy governing milk legislation now being prepared by the State Department of Agriculture and the dairy industry for presentation to the legislature at an early date.

The undulant fever disease is caused by any one of three types of bacilli. One of these types infects only cattle, one infects only hogs, and the third only goats. But all three cause undulant fever in man and it is very difficult to determine which of the three has been the source of infection in any particular case. The disease can be contracted by the use of infected milk from either cows or goats, by the handling of infected animals, or by eating the meat from infected animals when the same has not been thoroughly cooked. Available statistics show that infected milk is responsible for about 30 per cent of the cases. The other 70 per cent were due to the handling of animals or eating of meat. Pasteurization of milk, even if 100 per cent efficient, would prevent only 30 per cent of the undulant fever cases. But pasteurization is seldom perfect commercially and it is likely that not more than 20 per cent could be prevented by a compulsory law.

The medical profession seems to prefer prevention rather than cure and are therefore advocates of the detection and slaughter of infected animals as the preliminary objective of legislation.

The unfortunate publicity given undulant fever in the recent press might lead to the belief that we have an epidemic of this disease at present and that the dairy industry is to blame. The facts are that the unusually large number of cases are probably due to the wider knowledge of the disease, and therefore more accurate diagnosis which uncovers many cases that have heretofore escaped detection, rather than an epidemic. The dairy industry is not entirely to blame but should be commended for its determined campaign of long standing aimed at the eradication of the disease and the general assurance of pure milk for public consumption. The facts indicate that there is no reason for undue alarm at the present time.

The campaign for pure milk is to move forward on a broad front. It will cover pasteurization of milk where economically feasible, the periodic and rigid inspection of all dairy cows furnishing raw milk for human consumption, the assurance that disease free personnel will handle the milk, clean quarters for the animals, and careful sterilization of all utensils.

The problem will be approached with due consideration for the welfare of the small dairyman as well as the large producer. In general, the mean burden of enforcement will fall upon the local veterinarian making the inspections. The dairy industry will back up the inspections with educational campaigns to arouse public opinion and such disciplinary measures as they are able to bring to bear against malefactors in the industry. The industry itself is taking the lead in the preparation of this legislation with the capable assistance of the State Department of Agriculture, the Board of Health, and Oregon State College. There is good reason to believe the vexatious milk question may be permanently settled to the satisfaction of the public during this session of the legislature.

While waiting for the feminine contingent of the family in front of a popular department store the writer took occasion to appraise the many hats that passed in review. One of the mysteries of life that must forever remain unsolved as far as the male part of the population is concerned is the why of current styles in

Weekly Letter From Washington, D. C.

BY CONGRESSMAN HARRIS ELLSWORTH

Inauguration. This is inauguration week here at the Nation's Capital, but there seems to be only passing interest in the occasion. Reasons for the routine nature of the event are several: Most interest is centered on the war and problems connected with it; the inauguration is the fourth consecutive time for the same man; and the ceremony itself has been planned with the least possible fanfare. The inauguration will not be held on the Capitol steps as is customary. There will be no seating capacity for a large guest list, and there will be no parade from the White House to the Capitol.

The inauguration will take place on the "back porch" of the White House. The list of those invited to stand in the White House yard is limited to Members of Congress and their wives, top government officials, various dignitaries, and members of the "One Thousand Club."

President's Health. Rumors to the effect that the President is a sick man were rampant during the campaign and have been rather prevalent since. Last week, I had an opportunity to observe the President at rather close range. I attended a banquet at which he was present. I can report to you that his color was good—the color and complexion of a healthy man, he was obviously vigorous, he sat at the table three hours, enjoyed the entertainment, laughed frequently, chatted with those seated near him, and although he did not make a formal speech, he twice took the microphone at the speaker's table and made amusing comments. His voice was the same strong voice that has always charmed radio listeners.

Manpower. Selective Service head, General Hershey, this week appeared before a rather large unofficial committee of House members and was questioned regarding the new order to induct young men from farms. I sat through most of the meeting. A summary of the information obtained can be briefly stated as follows:

The armed services have notified Selective Service that more men are needed. Available sources for the requirement are limited. Under the Selective Service law, local draft boards have wide authority. Selective Service officials request local boards to make inductions and reclassifications that are not required women's hats.

First, let it be said that the word "hat" does not correctly describe the present styles in feminine headgear. In most instances, the word "creation" would come nearer the mark. Past styles have generally been variations of a well-defined and distinctive motif. But if there is any general motif governing present head creations it is indiscernible to the unpracticed eye. Rather, there are variations of many motifs, none of which can be said to predominate.

There is the stiff motif suggesting that some one had slipped out while grandpa was asleep and cut the crown from his cherished derby hat to use it as a foundation for a jaunty little dab of veiled color on a fair head.

There is the soft motif suggesting that the old felt hats of the male section of the family had not been a total loss.

There is the cornucopia motif in varying shapes and sizes of peaked hats perched on the back of the head with no visible means of support.

There is the artificial flower and ribbon motif in which a small pad of beribboned posies is clamped on the head by means of plastic or bone clamps or by a strap passing around the back of the head.

There is a rayon silk motif in which a wide strip of the silky material is bunched into a doo-dad. Possibly this is a clue to the ultimate fate of discarded rayon hose.

There is the miniature hat motif in which the wearer has a ridiculously small straw or sailor-hat bedecked with a saucy veil.

But the masterpiece of all was a creation evidently intended to make a short and rather stout lady appear slim and tall. It looked like a tiny Christmas tree mounted on a red velvet pad and decorated with silvery sparkles. It towered fully six inches above the wearer's head. The first impression one got was that there had been skullduggery in some one's pantry. It looked as if the Christmas dinner centerpiece had gone on a spree and was riding the vinegar jug piggy-back down main street.

Thinking my amused grin would elicit an apologetic smile in return I was greatly taken aback to receive a haughty glare instead. For who am I to find humor in another's toggery when what I fondly conceive myself to be is at such variance with what the brutally frank mirror says I am.

by law, but with the wide latitude given local boards in the law, such requests from Selective Service headquarters may be complied with.

Accordingly, local boards may use their best judgment in reclassifying and inducting farm labor or any other deferred men, subject, of course, to the provisions of the Tydings Amendment, designed to protect essential agricultural workers. Under this amendment, farm workers under 26 are to be kept on the farm, if: (1) They are necessary to agricultural production; (2) They are regularly engaged in it; (3) Their occupations are essential to the war effort—that is, that they are engaged in producing food that is marketed; (4) That they cannot be replaced on the farms.

Flags. Parents or next of kin of men in the service who were killed in action on foreign soil, and are buried there, are entitled to receive a large American flag (the flag is 5 feet by 9½ feet in size) from the government. Such parents or next of kin who have not yet received a flag may have one by making proper application and presenting proof of death.

Application blanks (Veterans Administration Form 2008) may be obtained from any Veterans Administration facility, from any county seat post office, and, in the Fourth Congressional District, in addition to the county seat post offices, from post offices at Ashland, Brownsville, Cottage Grove, Coos Bay, North Bend, Fort Orford and Reedsport. These flags are now available at the post offices and may be obtained when the application is filed. I shall be glad to mail anyone an application blank upon request.

Moral Law, Not Intellectual Law, Is The Answer

The Labor Problem, The Ability Of A Man (All Labor) To Employ Himself Or Its Equivalent

The moral standards of the peoples of the world have changed very little, if any, in all the recorded pages of history. This seems to be true, no matter how high or low in the scale of civilization we investigate. This is not an accident, it must be basic or fundamental. The very fact of its being universal and practically unchangeable speaks very strongly of its being a natural law and when the last word is said on any subject, it is always an appeal to the moral law. Is it right; not, is it expedient?

The Giver of the moral law has given us no choice. He has given us few laws, easy to understand. This same Giver of law has given us reason and, by the use of this reason, we violate and attempt to destroy the effects of the violation of the moral law and the results are always had and this is always true of the violation of any natural law.

The exercise of the intellectual faculties is the element that makes us independent. It seems to me the moral law is a much safer guide than the mental faculties for the reason that the mental or intellectual faculties are modified by all sorts of prejudices, desires, and perversion of reasoning.

We have in this country less than ten moral laws and they have stood for 4,000 or more years and we have 14,000,000 intellectual laws and they are constantly changing and we are now going through the ordeal of seeing intellectual law-makers grinding another batch of intellectual laws and I am safe in saying, in three months time, we will have 50,000 more laws. It would seem that some of these wise men would get next to themselves and throw 99 per cent of the laws out the window. What a sigh of relief would go up in this country.

It seems to me the solution of the labor problem must be looked for in the moral law. I cannot think that any intelligent being that can put out a moral law in a few simple words and impress it on the hearts of the people but has made provision for the correction of any trouble due to the violation of the law. If you will look into the moral law, you will see such provision. "Seek the truth; it is the truth that makes you free."

What is your solution?
Jas. Richmond.

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Northwest Farmers Cut Their Mortgage Debt Last Year

Pacific Northwest farmers and ranchers used increased net income in 1944 to erase \$13,700,000 of mortgage indebtedness to the Federal Loan Bank of Spokane, R. E. Brown, president, announces. This represents a 30 per cent reduction in the bank's mortgage loans outstanding on Dec. 31, 1944, as compared with the same date a year earlier.

During 1944, however, new loans were made for \$4,102,317, so the bank finished the year with \$54,615,115 in its mortgage loan account.

The improved condition of Pacific Northwest agriculture evidenced by the reduction in mortgage indebtedness also is reflected in the progress of the bank itself, the president pointed out. The government's subscription to capital stock and paid in surplus, which reached a peak of \$32,000,000 between 1934 and 1935, has been currently reduced to \$3,500,000 and by May 15, 1945, will be entirely wiped out, thus placing ownership of the bank entirely in the hands of its stockholders, the national farm loan association, local cooperatives composed of farmer-borrowers in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. In addition, the bank recently paid a ten per cent dividend to carry out its cooperative function of returning savings to its stockholders.

Assets of the bank on Dec. 31, 1944, were \$91,233,000, including \$54,615,115 in mortgage loans; \$6,542,489 in

real estate contracts; \$4,924,089 in cash, and \$26,697,000 in government bonds, and Federal Intermediate Credit bank debentures. Delinquent installments on loans aggregated only \$216,000.

Liabilities included \$73,312,700 in outstanding consolidated federal farm loan bonds; \$2,503,348 in trust accounts including future payment funds, and \$838,558 in payments received on unmatured items.

Paid in surplus at the close of the year was \$4,500,000, while legal reserves reached \$3,581,685, an increase of \$273,276 over the preceding year.

Earned surplus decreased from \$1,968,757 to \$1,838,064, principally because of the dividend payment, but the reserve against mortgage loans increased from \$5,519,140 to \$5,635,074.

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