

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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H. A. EASTON STILL
THINKS STRAIGHT

"As a man thinketh so is he," is to me the biggest statement in the Bible concerning life and living.

A man has not made any thing of beauty or usefulness until he has patterned it in his brain and his thinking has planned and developed it before his hands have fashioned it into a tangible form.

Likewise no premeditated crime has been committed until it has been patterned in a man's brain and his thinking has planned and developed it before the criminal's hands put it into action and it is not until then that a man is known as a criminal.

The difference in David in his valiant youth and his degenerate days was the difference in his thinking.

The difference in Saul and Paul was in the thinking.

As I see it the gulf between Dives and Lazarus was the difference in their thinking.

The difference between the United Nations and the Nazis is in the thinking.

Fifty years ago in San Francisco there were committed two unspeakable murders by a young medical student who murdered two young women, yet that young man was prominent in his church activities, especially so in the Young People's Society. I heard a young man who had been in the same military company as the murderer say of him, that he was the most vile man in his talk about women that he had ever heard talk.

"As a man thinketh so is he," is as surely a law of life and living as the law of gravitation, which causes an apple to hit the ground when it falls from the tree. It is up to you and me to keep our brains and our thinking with all diligence for in them are the results of life and living, for good or for evil.

—R. A. Easton.

Timely Topics

By HON. R. T. MOORE

Several milk control measures passed by the last legislature are now under attack. A campaign to place them under referendum is being energetically waged in the hope that the people will reverse the legislature and relax the rather stern regulations drafted by that body to protect the milk-using public.

These milk control measures are the result of a very careful study and a lot of hard work on the part of the dairy industry, department of Agriculture, the board of health, and the able, experienced legislative committees to whom the bills were assigned. The State Department of Agriculture, through its talented, efficient director, our own Ervin L. Peterson, was active throughout the drafting of the bills. Feeling between dairy groups advocating conflicting methods of control ran rather high at the beginning of the campaign to draft the bills. There was also an undercover sniping at the Department of Agriculture by elements of both state and federal boards of public health. It was evidently a part of the scheme to take milk control away from Agriculture and give it to the Board of Health. Under these circumstances, Mr. Peterson had to tread a very thorny path. But he did a very fine job, nevertheless.

The legislature did not fall for the scare-head propaganda, which largely fizzled out in the bright light of the public hearings, and wisely left milk control with Agriculture. The problem is one calling for solution by those qualified by practical experience. The production and distribution of milk is too vital to the people to be entrusted to theorists. And the dairy industry, itself, will be quick to detect and to punish the chiselers in preservation of its business and under anxiety to merit public good will. No outside policing of any business is half as effective as that done by its own members. They know all of the answers and the tricks of the trade. The dairy industry is grimly determined to clean its own house and should have the full support of the

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, May 1, 1925)

Beginning today the Nestle's Food Co. boat, John-Wildt, is taken off its regular run to Bandon and all the milk up the river from Coquille will come to the Coquille Valley Creamery. J. H. McCloskey, of the creamery, is installing a truck line to gather the milk on the opposite side of the river, as far up as Norway.

There was a singular lack of interest in so important a matter as are the public schools Monday afternoon, when only 64 votes were cast on the proposal to issue \$10,500 worth of bonds for a new grade building. The issue was authorized by a vote of 44 to 20, but it was not much more than a 12 per cent vote. It is estimated that there are something over 500 qualified voters on school matters in the district.

The establishment of The Coquille Wood Products Co., the cut-up plant on which Frank A. Rowe has been working for the past three weeks, was made certain Wednesday evening, at a meeting of the stock holders held in the dining room of the hotel.

It is a fact not generally known that the Japanese are quietly buying

public in so doing.

In view of the excellent work done by all concerned in the drafting of these milk control measures and in fairness to the dairymen who deserve a reasonable chance to make good under the new regulations, the public should decisively vote down any attempt to upset this good work.

The waning supply of mature stumpage in the Douglas Fir region of the State of Washington and the substantial reduction in lumber production shown in later reports is directing attention to the lumber areas of Oregon as the leading source of supply for the future. Where tax policies permit and where economically possible otherwise, sustained yield units are being established to attempt perpetuation of favored operations. There is small doubt but what such units will be the rule in the lumber industry of the future. Our timber resources are not inexhaustible and we have come to the place where intelligent, scientific reforestation is imperative to avoid a future lumber famine.

The quantities of lumber consumed in this mechanized war are far above early estimates and have been a heavy drain on virgin timber stands remaining. It was thought at first that a war of machines would use comparatively little lumber. Instead, the industry has had to devote nearly all of its production to war purposes and even then has failed to cover all of the war requirements. Lack of supplies, dearth of experienced help, absenteeism, and other operating difficulties attributable to war controls, have combined to defeat the gallant attempts by the industry to meet the production goals set. The only hope lies in an early end of the European War to reduce the pressure.

The lumber industry will undergo a substantial change in character. Research is now underway on a large scale, and is soon to proceed on even more intensive schedule, to discover ways and means of greater forest utilization. It now seems safe to predict that a thousand feet of logs will provide a pay-roll several times as great as at present when it is turned into newly discovered products in addition to standard lumber. The trash burner appears doomed at the larger mills and the debris that used to scatter sawdust and smoke over the countryside will be turned into synthetic boards and useful chemicals. The Germans had made great strides in wood utilization in pre-Nazi days and their scientists who fled Hitler's wrath are assisting American talent in the search for by-product utilization. Success has already been met in some lines and good progress made in others. The future looks bright for the lumber industry.

In view of these accomplishments it is encouraging to note that our county court has adopted progressive, business-like methods in the administration of county-owned timber lands. It has wisely adopted the policy of refusing to sell these lands to speculators and of selling only to actual operators who will convert the timber into pay-rolls under current operation. These lands were acquired mostly by tax-foreclosure which means that the original owner has his investment confiscated by taxes. Any benefit from the disposal of such lands should therefore be vested solely in the public as far as is practically possible and in accord with general laws of escheats. The county court's policy does just that by giving the public the benefit of

up all the Port Orford cedar in Coos and Curry counties. The deals are being made through a San Francisco broker. Some day Uncle Sam will wake up to the need of conserving his aeroplane timber and find that the wily Japanese has beaten him to it. Not a tract is purchased until a Japanese representative has inspected the timber and passed favorably upon the deal.

A Boy Scout Court of Honor was held at the city hall Wednesday evening, at which time three scouts, Willie Gaslin, Stanley Pulford and Geo. Pankey, were advanced to a higher class and two, Clarence Barton and James Galbraith, demonstrated their right to receive merit badges.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday evening a resolution from the Woman's Club was read in which the ladies went on record in favor of an immediate application to the postoffice department for free mail delivery in Coquille. Action by the male organization was postponed for a week but as the sentiment among many business men is against free delivery, it is doubtful if the Chamber endorses the plan. It would double the postage on drop letters here, raising it from one to two cents.

current pay-rolls plus appreciation in stumpage values at the time of sale.

It will also be good business to over-haul and carefully scrutinize our county tax policies as applied to standing timber. This is particularly desirable as a means of encouraging sustained yield units to perpetuate the county's lumber industry. We can not afford another period of indiscriminate slaughter of our forests by private original investment before the tax collector took it from them. We must gear local taxes to the sustained yield program to make it both possible and profitable for private operators to perpetuate current pay-rolls. The situation demands the full co-operation of government, industry, and the general public in building securely for the future. No tax policies should be finally adopted until after thorough study has been made, and full accord reached, in conference with those concerned.

More About The Memorial Poppies

In the spring of 1919, amid the complete devastation of war, red poppies bloomed in great abundance, on the battlefields of France, where many of our men had fallen in battle.

A replica of these poppies has become the Memorial flower of the American Legion, and the American Legion Auxiliary. Here is just a bit of the interesting history of the Memorial Poppy.

It was chosen as the national memorial flower of the American Legion, at the national convention held in Cleveland, in 1920. The Legion was the first national organization to do this.

The American Legion Auxiliary, at its organizing convention, at Kansas City, in 1921, followed the Legion, by choosing it as their memorial flower, also.

The crepe paper poppy was selected, because it provided the most work for the disabled veterans who would make them, at the least expenditure. The fabric poppy was considered but decided against because the making of it would not provide sufficient work for the men.

The first poppies to be made by American veterans, in American hospitals were produced in Minnesota, in 1922, in the hospitals there; the work has steadily expanded, till there are poppies made in more than fifty hospitals, in more than forty states.

The poppy carries with it the slogan—"Honor the Dead, Serve the Living."

Telephone Company Asks That Unnecessary Calls Not Be Made

An urgent request to the public to avoid unnecessary telephone calls when rumors of peace come and when V-E Day brings us the great news of victory in Europe has been made by H. O. Chapman, manager of the West Coast Telephone Company.

"Between now and V-E Day," Mr. Chapman asks, "when your hear rumors of peace, please wait for further confirmation on the radio, or in the newspapers . . . and do not clog telephone lines by calling newspapers and radio stations."

"Your telephone company will greatly appreciate your co-operation in helping to avert a serious telephone crisis."

Send your tin cans to beat the Japs. Won't it be fine, to hear their yaps?

Give Society What Society Produces And Have No Taxes

The problem given or considered in the following answers to the questions asked last week was: Six lots leased to a building corporation by the city of San Francisco for 99 years on a progressive lease, beginning July 1, 1944, at \$30,500 per month.

1st. What is the value paid for here? The site or the advantage gained by being near a center of commerce or where people pass and repass, or a use value. This is not an accumulative value, it must be taken or produced. It can be taken by the state of government monthly or yearly but the user must take it as produced.

2. What are the elements that produce this value? This value is produced by the union of two factors, numbers and activity. Given two communities, one of a thousand people and one of ten thousand, the one with the larger number will have greater site (rent) value in proportion to the population. That is, a person as a member of a large community adds more site value than as a member of a small community. The above is also true of activity, the greater the activity, the greater the site (rent) value. Improvements do not produce this value (buildings, street and sidewalks).

A good example of the production of this value is the law we voted on in this state several years ago. We voted to remove the University from Eugene to Corvallis and had this bill carried the University would have been removed to Corvallis. The buildings, streets and sidewalks would still be in Eugene but growth and activity would be in Corvallis. That is, site (rent) value has changed.

3. The city of San Francisco gets \$30,500 a month, site value, for the use of six lots. Is the city taking anything from anybody that they produce? This value (site or rent) is produced by the whole people or government and the city only takes what it produces. This value is not produced in the past, it is produced every day as we go along; it is nothing any one has got. Society could say, "We do not care where this value has gone in the past but from now on we are going to take this value (site value of land or rent) which is produced by government (society) for the purposes of government. We may add here that under the present set-up land value (site or rent) moves from one place to another and the site that it moves from loses the rent and the owner of the land it moves to is made a present of location value and sometimes is made very rich, and as an owner produces nothing.

4. What is it that produces the selling value of land? Take a lot or piece of ground worth \$500 a year (no taxes considered). This capitalized at five per cent would be the selling value of the land or \$10,000, that is, \$10,000 put on interest at five per cent would be \$500, the site or rent value of the land. Suppose society or government puts a one per cent tax, takes \$100 of the \$500 in tax, that would leave \$400 to capitalize or \$8,000. Now if society takes the \$500 in taxes, there would be nothing left to capitalize and land would have no selling value.

Free trade, free land, free men.
—Jas. Richmond, M. D.

Sugar For Home Canning

Housewives who plan to do home canning this year must make an earlier start than they did last year in order to meet the new requirements of the local War Price and Rationing Board in reference to application forms.

Sugar will not be issued this year for home canning as it was in 1944. Instead, each applicant must fill out a form which may be obtained at the local Board offices. This form is the only one by which canning sugar may be obtained.

Before mailing the application to the Board, "Spare Stamp 13" from War Ration Book Four, for each member of the family covered by the application, should be attached. When the applications have been approved, canning sugar coupons good for five pounds and for one pound each will be mailed to the applicant.

When the housewife uses the five-pound coupons, she must sign her name and write the number of her War Ration Book Four on each coupon before giving it to her grocer. She should be sure to take her War Ration Book Four as well as the coupons with her to the store.

Because of the scarcity of sugar, applicants will be allowed only as much canning sugar as they actually need for canning, up to 15 pounds a person and 120 pounds a family.

Application forms will be avail-

able at the local War Price & Rationing Board and your local grocery store beginning May 5. No applications will be received after October 31.

Brandon's would like to have anyone who knows of a Coquille valley boy in the Service, who is not listed on their board, bring the names to the confectionery by May 13.

Amy is still taking orders for the Hoover White Uniforms, priced from \$2.98 to \$5.98, as well as the dainty, lace-trimmed uniforms in pastel shades and the white aprons to be worn with them. Professional men's white uniforms and the good-looking tan smocks are in stock now. Its

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