

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IS A GOOD THING
 H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GIBBS
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Fragments of Fact and Fancy

The analogy does not conform in detail but our first thought upon hearing of DeGaulle sending troops into Syria was of the parable in the New Testament where a king forgave a servant who owed him ten thousand talents, only to have the same servant mistreat and cast in prison a fellow servant who owed the forgiven man a hundred pence.

The French have been liberated at great cost by British and American troops but liberty apparently is for Frenchmen only, not for Arabs and Moslems whom the French commanders wish to overawe with U. S. armament leased to them for other purposes.

Imperial France in the past has been a hard taskmaster and natives of French colonies often have not received humane treatment.

Five years ago today, on June 14, 1940, the German army entered Paris in triumph. At the time every American was heart sick and many veterans of the first world war felt that the sacrifices made by the soldiers of that conflict had been in vain. Of course, that viewpoint was not correct and it has taken more years of war for the average citizen to reach the conclusion that liberty and freedom must be defended at all times.

When we are "too proud to fight," when we desire appeasement in order to preserve "peace in our time," or when we surrender our rights to travel the high seas in defiance to hostile naval threats, then the thugs and murderers among the nations of the world are emboldened and they prepare to ravish the wealth of other countries. Never again must we be too lazy or too imprudent to meet the challenges of peace; to meet force with force, if necessary.

However, in looking backward, one fixed idea seemed to prevail about five years ago: that Hitler was the author of all our woes and that his death would resolve the difficulties of the whole world. Now, alive with Hess, or dead as Mussolini, Hitler's tale is told, albeit as infamous as one as any on the bloody pages of history. No one is worrying today about what Hitler will do tomorrow. Instead, the problems of this day are more complex than when Paris fell and we all realize that evil is still abroad in the world. It stalks not only across continents with pillaging armies but is to be found in every cruel or selfish heart.

It has been the age-old experience of mankind that any fool can destroy but it takes toil and foresight to build, whether it be a humble home, a mighty nation—or a world conference for peace.

The San Francisco conference is drawing to a close and the years of the future will show whether a bright millennium has been ushered in or whether the representatives of many nations have labored in vain.

At times it has seemed as if the conference failed to catch the imagination of its followers, that it lacked color and inspiration. That is not a fatal deficiency but it does need a Patrick Henry to stir the souls of freemen, or an Abraham Lincoln to promise justice and mercy to all, or even the genius of a Winston Churchill who plays upon the English language as upon a harp.

There comes another thought—possibly those who toiled have accomplished all that men are humanly able to do alone, with supplication for divine help.

The wonderful new insecticide, which has stopped typhus epidemics cold, which has made vermin-infested islands of the South Pacific the most healthy spots in the world, which has been used to spray by air over whole villages in Burma to kill the deadly flies there, has been denied people in the United States until now. Press reports this week, however, state that the powder is to be used in Oregon for spraying spud fields to kill the potato flea-beetles. Not being able to buy any,

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, June 12, 1925)

For ten or fifteen minutes before the fire siren sounded Tuesday evening, people in town had been watching a black column of smoke which arose on the hill back of Knowlton Heights. The fire destroyed an old Assen bunk house on the hill, in which Jos. Claphaw lived, but with no water there, the department would have been helpless, even had it been called in time. Mr. and Mrs. Claphaw lost everything they owned, including a \$380 diamond ring, other jewelry, furniture, etc.

One of the most cleverly concealed and best hidden stills which any of the raiding officers had ever seen was that captured yesterday afternoon, located across Iahmus Slough from the Ross place, by a party consisting of Sheriff Ellingsen, Deputy Malehorne and two federal prohibition officers.

Mrs. Alex Sandon and children left Tuesday morning for Mrs. Sandon's old home in Ladysmith, Wisconsin. They plan to stay a year or longer.

A benefit dance for the Coquille baseball club will be given in Graham's hall next Wednesday evening. The ball club is winning games right along now—their first two starts being victories.

We might take our little dog to the potato patch for a delousing or defleecing—or what has he.

Government Should Be Limited. How?

The city of San Francisco took over six lots in 1886 on a tax title. These lots were leased July 1, 1944, on a progressive lease, \$30,500 per month for the first month, with graded increases.

Question 18. Do we need a check on government spending, and why? No government in the past has ever voluntarily reduced the cost of government by reducing the elements that go to make up the cost of government. It has always cost more per person. The larger the government, the more each person had to pay and so far as this element alone is concerned, it produces a gradual lowering of the standard of living. Government is a good deal like a tape-worm, the more the tape-worm eats, the longer and longer it becomes and the poorer, weaker and more sickly the person or host becomes. I well remember one tape-worm 30 feet in length and you could almost see the worm in the boy. Our government, as it is, is nothing but a giant tapeworm.

I believe people are naturally honest and if you find a large body of people dishonest, you will have to look for the cause in your governmental structure. Your taxing structure has made us a nation of liars and the greater the tax burden, the more vicious the people. It gets to be that a motto something like the following is adopted, frequently the person is not aware of the adoptions. "Let the other fellow beware."

The simplest way, the easiest way and the honest way to go, is by putting one hundred per cent tax on location. Everyone is anxious to have the best location, is anxious to pay for it and does not consider it a tax, which it is not. Under your present taxing system, everybody knows it is dishonest and tries to pay as little as possible.

Taking the site value of land would be an absolute check on government spending. The government could not raise the site value, rent or location above its actual value for two reasons: it would have to raise all of the rent to do that and also the margin where land has no rent would always be open and site or rent is the advantage of that particular site over the margin.

Let us look at it from another angle. Suppose we had never taxed any product of labor; we would think it a crime to do so. The fact that we tax wealth makes it possible to make the sky the limit in taxation. I understand there is a tax bill on cigarettes coming up. The reason for taxing them is nothing short of a crime. The users of cigarette have contracted a habit and one that is all but impossible to break. The reason they are trying to pass such a tax law is because they will have to and are willing to pay any amount to get the weed. Regardless of what you think of smoking the weed, it is an absolute reduction in the standard of living. I am opposed to any tax that lowers the standards of living.

The only honest way is no taxes.
 —Jas. Richmond, M. D.

When you need a gift—shop Norton's first.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Leslie left Sunday morning for Portland where he, as master of Chadwick lodge, was one of the representatives in the grand lodge A. F. & A. M., in session there this week. Dr. and Mrs. W. V. Glaisyer left Sunday and Mrs. J. W. Miller on Saturday to attend grand chapter.

So far June has given us rain almost every day—and plenty yet to keep upland farms and gardens thoroughly saturated. All of which is thankfully received by farmers and gardeners—though those in the river bottom realize that there can be too much of a good thing, so far as they are concerned. The hay crop ought to be immense this summer.

Geo. H. Chaney arrived home from his eastern trip to Detroit Tuesday afternoon just in time to greet his new son, who arrived that evening. This is Mr. and Mrs. Chaney's third child—all boys.

The low point in the past year's depression seems to have been passed locally and this week things have seemed to have a little brighter tone. On some grades of fir lumber there has been a small advance.

Glen Minard and Miss Irene Swartz were married Wednesday evening at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Minard.

Wage Stabilization In Agriculture

(Oregon WFA Wage Board)
 American agriculture has a big job to do in 1945 if production goals are to be met despite the shortage of farm labor and equipment. Farmers and farm labor are reminded that to accomplish this aim as efficiently as possible requires the full cooperation of both groups.

The stabilization act passed by Congress in 1942 as an emergency measure must be applied to agriculture as well as to industry to insure the flow of essential foods and war materials without the disruption of our national economy. To that end the act directs that prices, wages, and salaries be stabilized as far as practicable on the basis of the levels which existed on September 15, 1942.

The War Food Administrator has jurisdiction over all farm wages, and over farm salaries of \$5,000 a year or less. His jurisdiction is brought to a State level through the appointment of State WFA Wage Boards.

All types of farming operations are affected, whether in the production, growing, or harvesting of agricultural or horticultural commodities, dairying, or the raising of livestock, bees, or poultry.

The general regulations apply to all farm jobs, except those for which the War Food Administrator has established specific wage ceilings. Where a ceiling is in effect the maximum wage rates specified take precedence over those permitted under the general regulations.

No limitation is placed under either the general regulations or any specific wage ceiling on the number of hours an employee may work or on the volume he may produce on a piece-work basis.

Agricultural wage stabilization regulations do not freeze wages, but they do limit the height to which wages may be raised legally without prior approval. This does not mean that the maximum rate permitted without approval shall become the going rate generally or that it shall have the effect of lowering the rates of pay to experienced and capable workers. Wage differentials necessary in the interest of good operation may be maintained under wage stabilization.

In making application for wage increases, however, the employer should consider his neighbor's interests as well as his own. Unfairness on his part may start an inflationary spiral and defeat the purpose of the whole emergency program.

The maximum rate of compensation above which increases may not be made without approval is \$200 per month (\$2400 a year) or a proportionate weekly, daily, or other comparable rate. All forms of additional pay such as bonuses, commissions, board, room, and other perquisites must be included in computing the total amount paid.

The Oregon WFA Wage Board has interpreted 85 cents as the hourly equivalent of \$200 a month. A piece work rate may be computed on the basis of the average unit output per hour accomplished under normal working and crop conditions.

This means that, in the absence of a specific ceiling, a farmer may pay any wage rate up to \$200 a month or 85 cents an hour, but if he wishes to increase the rate above either of

these amounts he must first obtain approval of the Board. Likewise approval is required to increase a rate which is already above \$200 a month or 85 cents an hour because of its having been paid in 1943 or because of prior approval of the Board.

Although the Oregon WFA Wage Board expects voluntary compliance and support in carrying out the program, it is in the public interest to know that the law is binding upon both the employer and employee, under either the general regulations or specific wage ceilings. Penalties of fine and imprisonment, not exceeding \$1000 or one year, are provided for willful transgression. In addition, the amount of wages paid at an illegal rate may be disregarded by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in determining the income taxation of the employer. These penalties may be invoked jointly or separately according to administrative decision.

The producer or the worker who has a problem pertaining to wage regulations should write direct to the Oregon WFA Board, 701 Pittcock Block, Portland 5, Oregon. Application blanks for wage adjustment and other printed information may be obtained from the County Agricultural Agent or from the Farm Office readily accessible to farmers and workers.


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 The 11:07 a. m. hour Inland

To Tulare, Bakersfield, Los Angeles
 11:07 a. m. 11:07 a. m. 10:28 a. m.

Down the Coast 10:28 a. m.
 The 11:07 a. m. hour Inland


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500	375.00	500
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210-225	131.25	175
200-210	112.50	150
180-200	93.75	125
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