

Coquille Valley Sentinel

Dedicated to the Development of Coquille Valley

An Independent Paper

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Twenty-Minutes to Eight on a Lake

It had oft been told beside the stones in the composing room and over the clattering of the linotypes by the barrister, the furniture man, the grocery salesman, and other anglers of the magical moments on Ten-Mile Lake at twenty-minutes to eight.

The photographer and the lumber yard operator related the tale of their terrific tussle with the trout of Ten-Mile over the counter in the front office, their eyes gleaming with a glaze that denoted a touch of the tingling thrill that comes only from those who have taken part in Coos county's greatest phenomena of nature.

This May Fly hatch on Ten-Mile lake with its myriad arms of small bays and secluded coves, wooded and gentle hilly banks, rolling down to the quiet backwaters filled with lily pads is something said the grocery salesman, "that's out of this world."

"You won't believe it," said the pedagogue who had been there once and taken part in the sport of the lords.

And so, come full hell-box, pied forms, galleys of etoinshrdlu and tympsheicoldue we ventured out to see this little drama of nature on the limpid blue bosom of the lovely lake that winds around for well over a hundred miles of charming shoreline.

And such is the call of June and warm sunny late afternoons, and the May Fly Hatch, we were not the only ones who had sallied forth from office prisons and medical corridors and from behind desks and dental chairs.

There were legal practitioners and doctors and other citizens from Eugene, Salem, and Portland busy putting their boats in shape with a spring in their step and throaty tenor to their voices as their talk echoed off the far blue-green bank across from the boat-house.

Lads just escaped from warm schoolrooms were anxiously oaring their boats to the canal and into North Lake with Mother's filled baskets nestling between their legs.

And so it began our first time on Ten-Mile. Anxiously we cast our dry fly and watched it land on the shining surface to float, to drift, to be brought back again and sent surely, we hoped to the spot where a trout would be willing to take a sample of it.

The sun grew lower, and the lake became as gentle as a mother cat with her kitten. Our wristwatch told the time, "Seventy-three."

And then it happened as had been related so many times, in so many places, from the bottom of the lake came the cocoon of the May Fly. Out popped a half-inch to inch brownish-white fly who seemed to know he was destined to either make an escape or feed the wise and waiting trout.

As if some giant on the shore had suddenly tossed thousands of huge rocks in the lake, the surface came alive. Trout, as the tellers of the story had said, "Made the water boil."

It was twenty-minutes to eight—and for that brief twenty-minute period—fishermen were having twenty minutes of heaven.

Building Code Needed

Reprinted from The Gresham Outlook

The Gresham city zoning ordinance has been in operation for several months and there is every indication that it is going to be successful in shaping the future development of the city along the most desirable lines.

However, the zoning ordinance alone is not sufficient to do the kind of job citizens of Gresham want done. A building code and fire code must be adopted which will work hand in hand with the zoning ordinance.

Prompt action is needed to get these codes established and put them into action. Many new buildings already are under construction that will be fire hazards to existing property and that will serve to increase insurance costs of nearby properties. With proper building and fire codes construction of any but fire-proof types of buildings in congested business areas would be eliminated and protection would be given to both old and new structures. The city could should act at once to complete compilation of such codes and get them into operation. The pace of new building and the vast amount of additional building contemplated demands that further delay on these codes be cut to the minimum.

Local clubs are girding for the coming contest to elect a Queen for Coquille's famous 4th of July celebration—may the best gal win!

The American people must have been disillusioned to hear that the Congressional Record carried a story as of Friday before President Truman spoke that Senator Barkley had announced the end of the railroad strike fully a day before the President made his announcement Saturday.

Newest OPA absurdities to hit this city was the request to the local laundry to keep a complete set of wash records of all customers including transients for the OPA investigators.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, June 4, 1926)

A new champion was crowned in trapshooting circles at the state shoot at Corvallis last week. Ray F. Miller of Coquille, known far and wide as "Pete," is the man who lowered the colors of Frank Troeh of Portland, who was runner-up. Troeh has been three times champion trapshooting marksman of the United States, and twice world champion at the Olympic games, so "Pete" has the honor of being both state champion of Oregon, with the A. T. A. medal which entitles him to a trip back to Dayton, Ohio, this summer for the national shoot, and of defeating as world-renowned a marksman as Troeh. Pete broke 197 pigeons to Troeh's 196. Earl Graham won the cup for the Class A

shooters, with a mark of 191. Coquille's five-man team—Pete Miller, Earl Graham, Fred McNelly, and Drs. S. C. Endicott and R. V. Leep of Bandon—tied Portland for first place in the team shoot at 237 out of a possible 250.

Coquille meets North Bend here next Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at Athletic Park. . . With Gilbert in fine shape now, "Lefty" Brown back on first and Luckey Bonney in the outfield with Bill Zosel and Penny Sturdivant, Manager Wm. Fortier thinks he has got a team which can beat any of them.

An event, presaged by the presence of a diamond ring on the finger of Miss Ruth Nissen on the last day of school last week, took place at the

Timely Topics

By HON. R. T. MOORE

Two weeks ago this column posed the question of whether there is right to strike against the public. The answer has come dramatically and very emphatically in the overwhelming public approval of the President's stand in the matter of basic industrial disputes. The people have declared that there is no right to strike against them. This mandate will govern future labor relations policies and will guide labor legislation.

The courageous act of the President has probably cost him the support of radical groups whose political loyalty bears a price tag. But it has earned the respect and support of the vast majority of the electorate who had become discouraged over the industrial outlook and had despaired of getting the leadership needed in overcoming this crisis. The whole industrial structure of the nation has been energized with a new hope and a renewed confidence. The rapid acceleration to full production is in immediate prospect, a reason for rejoicing at home and abroad.

Labor leaders have long made capital out of the nominal winning of strikes. But if the term "winning" means gaining of particular advantage by one group of workers over all other groups as represented by the public, then no strike is ever really won. Our economy is such that no one group can hold special advantage for long and any gains made at the expense of the general public in basic industry strikes are very short-lived. No gains can be permanent unless enjoyed by the entire working public. The experience of the past few months proves that strikes, especially in the basic industries, result only in serious loss to both workers and the public. They have become obsolete and useless in obtaining economic gains except in rare instances.

However, there is definite profit in strikes from the viewpoint of the average labor union politician. Union politics are like the regular kind in that those elected to union office must constantly mend their political fences and must periodically demonstrate dynamic qualities of leadership to keep in favor with the radical elements who alone are faithful in regular attendance at stated meetings. Strikes are obviously an excellent medium through which to prove worth as a leader and ability to earn the salary paid. Attendant publicity is bread and meat to headline hungry union executives. This probably explains why strikes with no apparent economic base are called and why the chronic trouble-maker seems to invariably rise to the top in labor unions. It also indicates the basic reason for industrial turmoil, an apathetic attitude on the part of the great majority of industrious, reasonable, conservative union members permitting control to be vested in the militant radical elements.

There was a time in the early days of organized labor when militant leadership was probably advantageous. But our economy has now become so complex and interdependent that a new type of leadership is called for. It is one with tact, diplomacy, and integrity required to command the respect of both employers and the public. Such a leadership will maintain the current favorable position of labor as well as improve it in step with the general progress of the nation. It will obtain merited concessions from all responsible employers as a matter of course and without resort to strikes. By winning the confidence and loyalty of employers and public it will immeasurably aid in developing our industries to the point of full use of all employables. By policing its own membership and insisting on efficiency and square-dealing it will eliminate maintenance of membership troubles. Workers will be proud to remain as members and employers will be only too glad to hire them in preference to non-union labor.

The President's drastic action should point the way to elimination of the gangster type of labor leader in favor of the altruistic, inspirational type demanded by present conditions. The autocratic arrogance, the class hatred mongering, and the selfish intolerance that characterizes many of labor's present brass-hats are utterly out of place in America. Its members should take immediate steps to move organized labor from quarters in the back alley to its proper place of respectability on the avenue of economy among other basic American institutions. The dignity of labor is the cornerstone of free enterprise. Let it be maintained and cherished free of degrading contamination and worthy in the eyes of all the people.

home of Fred Belloni Tuesday evening when J. P. Beyers, Coos county assessor, and Miss Nissen were united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

The Rev. W. A. Bell family left last Saturday morning for a two day visit in Marshfield before departing for their new home in Toledo, Oregon. The F. L. Greenough family immediately moved into the vacated property, which they recently purchased.

W. C. Rose received a radiogram from George A. Robinson Tuesday morning stating that he and Mrs. Robinson were off the coast of Nova Scotia bound for England. They sailed from Montreal last Friday.

The Sentinel building is so rapidly nearing completion that it is expected the work of moving will begin next Friday afternoon as soon as the paper is in the postoffice.

Miss Georgianna Johnson received two prizes at O. A. C. last week for proficiency in typewriting. One of the prizes was a portable Remington machine.

Mr. Lawrence D. Haughton and Miss Maude E. Pierson, of Coos county, were married Wednesday, June 2nd, in Roseburg.

Secretary Mellon, has at last convinced Congress that the more taxes on incomes are reduced the more money the government will receive on income taxes.

Letters From Our Subscribers

403 N. S., Woodland, Calif.
May 27, 1946.

Coquille Valley Sentinel, Coquille, Or.
Dear Sirs—My son, Henry Belloni, gave me the most welcome present for my birthday, a subscription to the Coquille Valley Sentinel.

I was a subscriber for years and years when my home was in Coos county and you can imagine how I felt. It is like a letter from home and the family and I all read it and enjoy it.

It's interesting to see the names of old friends as candidates coming up for office. I can see good men are being considered as the leading men of Coos and Curry counties and I am happy of the good selection.

Thanks for taking up your time. With much success and best wishes from an old friend.—George Belloni.

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