

Coquille Valley Sentinel

Dedicated to the Development of Coquille Valley

An Independent Paper

Ralph P. Stuller and M. D. Grimes, Publishers
RALPH P. STULLER, Editor

Published Every Thursday at
Corner W. First and Willard, Coquille, Ore.

Entered at the post office at Coquille, Oregon, as 2nd-class matter under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates
One Year \$2.00
Outside State \$2.50
All Subscriptions Strictly in Advance

NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION
1946 Active Member

Oregon Grange Sets The Pace

This week on another page readers of The Sentinel will see the eighth in a series of rather remarkable advertisements—the Oregon State Grange advertisement with the heading, "Grangers Grow Social Crops that Benefit All Oregonians." It's a familiar catch line to readers of the 68 Oregon newspapers with a total circulation of over 3,664,000 who have been privileged to carry the message of Oregon's respected 72 year old Grange.

That a group of farm folk would take the time to awaken the consciousness of the Oregon public is not so remarkable as is the fact that they have done it so well. True, the Grange has a record of achievement that needs little added to the bare facts—but then lots of other organizations have many things to their credit also.

The Grange took the best method possible in going to a recognized advertising and public relations office, that of Simon and Smith in Portland and telling them to plan a campaign.

Accordingly the men who make up Simon and Smith, working with Grange leaders and with the rich background of material in the 72 year history of Oregon Grangers, did just that.

It has been our pleasure to watch the unfolding of each month's advertisement. R. F. D. routes to make sure mail delivery; direct election of senators for better government; cooperative marketing for economic security; better roads to make the farm and the city aware of each other; education and the backing of our great state colleges by an intelligent group of farmers; power and Bonneville and the grange's work on getting cheaper electricity; improved marketing, a story of a 50 year campaign to grade farm products which has meant millions of dollars more to our farmers; and now the income tax in its graduated form, started and helped into enactment by the grange.

That leaders all over the world, the country, and the state have written hundreds of letters to the Oregon State Grange on the campaign of education they started is not surprising to us.

That membership has increased 48 per cent since a campaign of promotion and education was started is not surprising either.

The Grange deserves the best for they have given of the best of their men and women to the cause of a better state for all of us.

We are proud of the fact that The Sentinel was chosen to help carry this latest thoughtful, fascinating, and informative series of advertisements in the good cause.

The World Is Still Hungry

By Patricia Smith
Emergency Assistant, Home Demonstration Agent

A world crippled and strewn with wreckage of war was hard put to feed its hungry. There were great droughts in Australia and other Southern Hemisphere countries in 1944, but generally speaking the world's weather had been reasonably normal during the war. In North America it had even been especially favorable for several years.

Then, as the war ended in exhaustion of resources in much of the world, weather fortune changed decidedly. Europe had a poor 1945 season, getting only two-thirds of the prewar (1935-39) grain harvest, and total food production 25 per cent per capita below the prewar level.

Drought had settled over the Mediterranean area. North Africa, which usually had exported grain, did not have enough to feed itself.

In the Northern Hemisphere, only the United States had above-average crops. Canada had a smaller wheat crop.

Meanwhile, and before the crisis was apparent, the war-weary and hungry people in Europe had been eating their stocks of food at a faster rate than could be sustained for the entire year, expecting that larger post-war imports would supplement their supplies. In the United States, reserve stocks of grain had been consumed at a higher rate than anticipated.

In the deficit countries, the difficulty of equitable distribution grew with the shortage. Farmers who have food are naturally reluctant to sell it, for there is little to buy with money. Inflation adds to this difficulty. Available food is hard to move to cities because of disrupted transportation.

In India and the Far East, the fear of famine also began to grow slowly. These countries are more dependent upon rice as the staff of life than is the western world upon wheat. Almost everywhere, the East's rice crop was poor. The "rice bowl" countries—Burma, Siam, Indo-China—which usually export rice to supplement the supplies of other big rice-growing and rice-eating countries had for export only small surpluses from previous crops. In addition, India suffered drought, and other areas lost by typhoon.

The Southern Hemisphere's crops come to harvest in our winter. These harvests were expected to contribute considerably to the world's food supply. But drought again swept much of the Southern Hemisphere. Argentina's wheat crop fell to two-thirds of the expectation. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—the Southern British Dominions—produced 14 per cent less food in 1945-46 than their prewar average. Australia and Canada were called upon to help their British Empire companion, India.

What had seemed in the fall and winter likely to be a lean enough season for most of the world, became a spring of actual famine for millions.

This is a summary of it: When the world's bins and pantries were already swept bare by war, the world's harvests of 1945-46 brought forth one-eighth less food per person than in the average year before the war.

This was more serious because the failure of production was greatest in the countries which must even under normal conditions import food. Europe's 1945 harvests were not one-eighth, but two-eighths, less per person than before the war.

The most critical period has been the first half of 1946, until the new harvests begin to relieve the situation. While production of important food crops will undoubtedly increase in 1946-47 unless another very unfavorable season is experienced over large areas, it is certain that production will still be somewhat below prewar levels, especially if allowance is made for the expansion in population.

Moreover, reserve stocks will be low, and food crops will necessarily continue to provide a larger than usual part of the diet in many areas, as the expansion in the production of livestock products will occur much more slowly than the expansion of crops.

It is unfortunately true that in some of these countries there are always people who are hungry even in normal times. It is fortunately true that in the present emergency, not all of these one and one-third billions of people are starving. But the total of death and misery from hunger is enormous.

"Starvation" is a word of various meanings, from death due directly to lack of food, to long, extreme hunger which may not kill its victim, but leaves him too weakened to resist death from disease or cold. Every great famine also leaves its mark for at least a full generation in broken health, shortened lives, and stunted growth, especially of children.

This has been the picture of the situation. The goals still have not been met. The world is still hungry. The Food for Famine Program is as important this month as it was at its beginning. Let us not be too hasty to forget.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday June 11, 1926)
Rev. Horatio Gates, the new vicar of St. James' Episcopal church here, arrived in Coquille last Friday.

The city's water superintendent has been posting notices which limit irrigation and sprinkling to two hours a day, between 6 and 8 p. m.

Street improvements for seven blocks near the grade school building will soon be made if present plans of the city council go through.

The Southern Pacific is moving their old depot building east about 75 feet, cutting down its height a couple of feet and will build a new platform.

Alice Oerding, living with her brother, Harry Oerding, and his wife at Kelso, Washington, has won a high school letter since entering school here at Christmas time.

On Sunday morning, June 6th, at the parsonage of the Pioneer Methodist Church in Coquille, Mr. Clyde Minard and Miss Alma Oden were united in marriage by Rev. N. D. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lawrence have become grandparents for a second time. He received word Tuesday that Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Lawrence are the parents of another son, born that day at their home in Oakland, Calif.

The Coquille Auto Park is the name selected by W. H. Wilmer & Son for their camp grounds on the Marshfield highway a mile out of town. The camp site has been graded, a building with four apartments erected and they expect soon to have their service station and repair shop up.

A Court of Honor was held at the city hall here Wednesday evening at which time ten Boy Scouts successfully passed tests for advancement.

Timely Topics

By HON. R. T. MOORE

The threatened maritime strike will be primarily against the American taxpayers who own about 80 per cent of the merchant marine through the Maritime Commission. The latter has leased many of the vessels to shipping firms on terms presently competitive for off-shore trade and for a portion of the coastwise and intercoastal domestic trade. Any substantial upward revision of labor costs will be reflected in taxpayer contributions to the Maritime Commission for the maintenance of the merchant fleet. Instead of the consumer it will be the taxpayer who must foot the bill of added labor costs. And because many of our ships are working in foreign service the deficits from operation will constitute a subsidy paid by American taxpayers for the privilege of hauling goods for other nations on American ships.

The war has shown how essential a large merchant fleet is to the national defense. Lacking such tonnage we were forced to build a great many ships at very high cost. They were built primarily for war and the design is only moderately well suited to peace time commerce. In the future this will detract from the advantage we now enjoy in superior tonnage. Other marine powers are gradually placing new, well designed craft in service and our war-time ships will have a very hard time competing.

Government trade monopolies seem to be the rule in Europe and commerce is on a political rather than economic basis. Private enterprise faces a hard fight to maintain footing in maritime commerce against such competition. All of the ingenuity, ability and efficiency that our maritime industry can bring to bear will be needed in holding our own. In the face of this, it is very unfortunate that past history of marine labor practice reveals a steady trend toward higher costs and lower efficiency. This trend must be reversed, and quickly, if our maritime labor is to have steady work.

One can not but note the advantage in discipline and professional skill possessed by the average foreign crew over Americans of the same class. This advantage is quickly translated into lower costs with resultant loss of business by American ships.

Another disadvantage to American shipping is the delay in servicing vessels in port. Lack of stevedoring capacity due to scarcity of labor is partially responsible. Closed membership lists in local unions has also contributed to the delays. The unions protect their membership at cost of shipping delay, a practice of doubtful benefit in the long run because it destroys shipping business.

The present intense shipping activity occasioned by the urgent need for food and materials aboard tends to give our maritime workers a false sense of security in their jobs. But as soon as the emergency is past and commerce has receded to normal levels the American merchant marine will suffer greatly from foreign competition unless drastic steps are taken to build up efficiency and lower costs. The business will inevitably go to the lowest bidder.

They were Neal McGilvery, Denton Ellingson, Billie King, Randolph Lorenz, Carlton Smith, Leroy Swinney, Sherman Morris, Menalks Selander, Tallant Greenough and Earl Morris.

The Ladies Guild of the Episcopal church realized nearly \$100 from the chicken dinner with which they opened their new Guild Hall Wednesday evening. The hall is very well arranged with kitchen, tables and platform and is a credit to the ladies who sponsored it and carried the plans through to a successful conclusion.

Coquille hammered North Bend's kid pitcher, Paulson, last Sunday and drove him off the mound with a barrage of solid blows which would take the heart out of any tosser. Doubles by Fortier, Mulligan and Pulford, a three-bagger by Gilbert, and a single produced five runs. One of the brightest features of the game was the twirling of "Penny" Sturdivant.

This afternoon, tomorrow and for some days thereafter are "moving days" for the Sentinel, and the next issue of this paper will be made from our new home. Commodious and well-lighted, this home will be sufficiently large for all the expansion the Sentinel will need to keep step with the progress Coquille is going to make in the coming years.

Judge R. H. Mast received word from Senator Stanfield the first of the week informing him that the bill for deeding five groves in the county, to be used as public parks, had passed the house of representative and had been favorably reported out of the public-lands committee of the senate. The tracts include 120 acres at the falls on the North Fork, 80 acres on Middle creek, 80 acres east of Dora, 80 acres east of Brewster valley, 160 acres between Fairview and Lee on the North Fork. All but one of the tracts has a myrtle grove on it.

Probably no other class of workers enjoy as heavy a capital investment per worker as the maritime industry. The taxpayers have spent enormous sums in harbor improvements and freight handling facilities. Then they have provided a huge fleet of ships for industry use. If these great expenditures are to yield public benefits commensurate with their scope the maritime unions must administer their stewardship well. The public will insist on efficient performance and the elimination of the feather-bedding and make-work tactics that have forced up shipping costs.

Letter To The Editor

June 4, 1946

Coquille Valley Sentinel
Coquille, Oregon

Gentlemen: Your editorial of May 9th, entitled "California Beats Us Again," has just been brought to my attention.

I agree with your comment that we must have increased propagation of fish and wild life to meet the ever increasing demands.

Might I point out, however, that the statements of California's distinguished Governor, which you quote, emphasize what California should do in the future.

Oregon, on the other hand, has had its post-war wild life program ready for some time. It is a far-sighted, comprehensive program of development and expansion of hatcheries, game farms and other facilities backed by a post-war fund of \$2,000,000.00 of cash on hand. Actual work and construction, in fact, have been under way for some time. Furthermore, Oregon has obtained the services of scientists and biologists whose reputations are recognized throughout the nation. Their contributions will be most valuable, particularly in long-range development programs.

Perhaps we are at fault in not talking more about these things. However, the final answer rests with action and results.

You are perfectly at liberty to print the contents of this letter.

Again extending appreciation for your interest and assistance in making Oregon the greatest recreational and inspirational playground in America, I am
Sincerely,
Earl Snell, Governor

Examiner Here June 21

A drivers license examiner is scheduled to be on duty in Coquille Friday, June 21, 1946, at the city hall between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., according to an announcement received from the Secretary of State's office. Persons wishing licenses or permits to drive are asked to get in touch with the examiner well ahead of the scheduled closing hour in order to assure completion of their applications with a minimum delay.

Sentinel Classified Ads will sell it.

Sisters Rejoice Farm
The Sisters of Mercy of North Bend have rejected the first proposal to take over the Coos county farm and hospital, it was announced last week by the county court. New plans are being studied now as to disposal of the property.

PAINTING CONTRACTS
BRUSH or SPRAY
Darrell L. Cox
Coquille, Oregon, Since 1926
Telephone 605-MM
PAPERHANGING
ENAMELING
ESTIMATES and
COUNSEL

Don't

Worry About Needed Expenses After It Happens

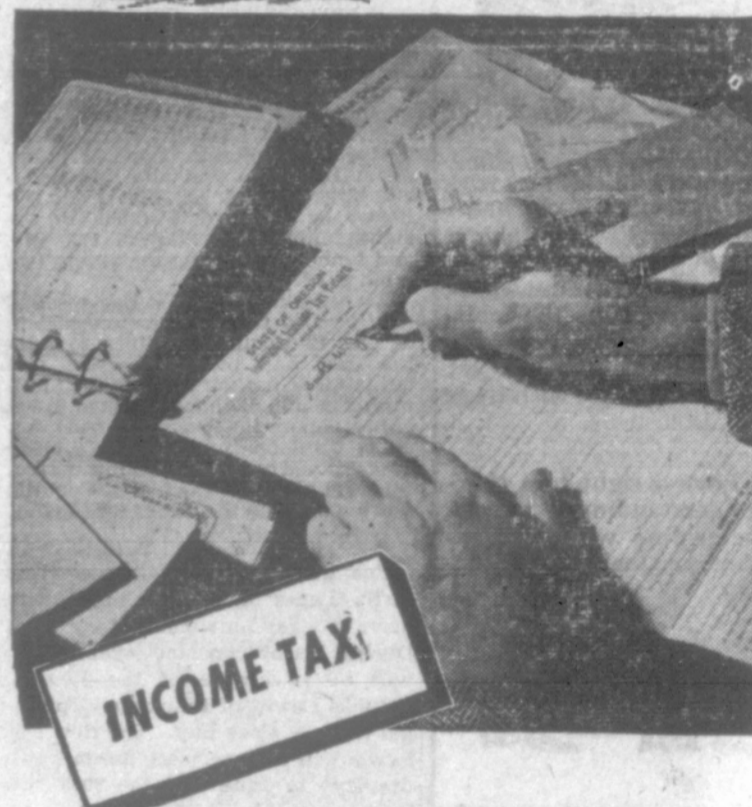
Do

Come In and Talk Over Your Insurance Problems Today

ERNE SMITH

Roxy Building INSURANCE AGENT REAL ESTATE BROKER Phone 97

Grangers Grow Social Crops that benefit all Oregonians



THE GRANGE labored for many years to have the graduated income tax enacted (in 1930) as an amendment to the State constitution.

Reasons: The Grange believes that taxes should be levied in direct proportion to ability to pay; that the major cost of government should not be borne by real property.

Results: Many millions of dollars have been saved farmers and others through direct relief from property taxes.

Projects of this nature are as vital a part of Grange activities as better agriculture itself. That is why 28,000 progressive farmers belong to the Oregon State Grange — why membership continues to grow — why the Grange is a dominant force for social progress.

Information about the purpose and accomplishments of the Oregon State Grange is contained in a booklet "Let's Look at the Record". Contact your local Grange for copy, or write direct.



OREGON STATE GRANGE

1135 S.E. Salmon St., Portland 14, Oregon

72 years OF SERVICE TO OREGON FARMERS