

# The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN  
H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES  
Publishers  
H. A. YOUNG, Editor

### Subscription Rates

One Year .....\$2.00  
Six Months ..... 1.00  
Three Months ..... .50  
No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This rule is imperative.



### Advertising Rates

Display advertising, 25 cents per inch; less than 5 inches, 30 cents per inch. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents. Readings notices 10 cents per line. No reading notices or advertisement of any kind, inserted for less than 25 cents.

Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office Corner W. First and Willard St.

### UNITED STATES FOLLOWING HISTORICAL TREND

C. C. Chapman, in the Oregon Voter, is a clear-thinking editor who knows how to express his thoughts on current affairs in a forceful manner, and his views on democracy and the recent election, on the future of our democracy are so true and inevitable that we produce the article in full which appeared under the heading "Election Confirms Attitude" in last Saturday's Voter:

Democracy seldom surrenders power except to dictatorship. The recent Oregon special election again confirms the political maxim that democracy will not vote itself out of political powers which it has felt the thrill of exercising, and it will not vote taxes onto itself.

Democracy is ever ready to vote taxes onto minorities. It will vote taxes onto property with ruthless disregard of capacity to pay, and onto incomes with all the greed that comes from gratification of envy. But it does not vote taxes onto itself. The sales tax was construed by Oregon democracy as a tax on the people, so they massacred it with grim joy.

Democracy dislikes two-thirds rules as safeguards against voting tax and debt onto minorities. So democracy defeated the measure requiring two-thirds vote to authorize bonded debt on property.

Democracy dislikes granting authority to public officials, so it defeated the county manager plan. The big vote against the measure cannot be explained by county officer opposition. It is due to the jealousy of mass voters lest they be betrayed into setting up new powers over themselves.

Democracy is a reality. We do not complain. We do attempt to help it become efficient in government, but as good citizens we must bow to its verdicts save as they violate sacred rights that are worth dying for to preserve.

Democracy is a period in the life of a people. A people, young and virile, conquers an enemy or a wilderness, and establishes itself in strength, usually under a form of government in which the strong and efficient are the rulers. But the strong and efficient are human. They make mistakes. Among them are the tyrants and the greedies. Slowly the people take authority away from those who abuse it. Gradually democracy takes over powers, fighting each step of the way to extend its powers, never yielding what it has taken if it can hang on to it. Often exploited, frequently outwitted, democracy is dogged and determined.

But democracy is inefficient. Its period wanes because government under its control makes many more failures and mistakes than it makes under the control of the strong and powerful. With the waning of democracy confusion comes, followed by crisis, then dictatorship. And, after the failures of old age under the submission to imperial rule for the sake of order, comes either a complete disintegration into medieval darkness, or a conquest by another young and virile people who make a new start. The great drama of peoples is enacted over and over again as are lives of individuals. Youth, vigor, boldness, middle age, the growing control of women and children over man (corresponding with democracy in its growing control over government) and finally old age—and the replacement of the old by the new.

Oregon is merely true to form. At that it is a wonderful state, with a fine people, and we love it. There is no locality and no people where or among whom we would prefer to live. We came here by choice; here we will stay; as a part of this Oregon democracy we will do our best for good government.

The County unit plan for school operation was defeated in Douglas county last week by nearly a two to one vote, 1,346 for to 2,459 against. That system is like the sales tax; it is

difficult to get people to accept it but after the advantages are once experienced the taxpayers are not willing to give it up.

### C. H. S. RANKS NEAR TOP

In the annual report by Earl R. Cooley, state supervisor of Smith-Hughes work, the total labor income of the Coquille high school boys taking this agricultural education course, of whom there were 54 last year, is \$5,654.76, by far the largest income reported by the 35 schools in Oregon which co-operate in maintaining a Smith-Hughes department. The number of boys taking the course in Coquille High is equalled only by the school at Woodburn, and yet the average labor income per pupil here, reported at \$102.80, is nearly twice as much as the next highest at Coos River where the average is \$68.85 per pupil.

Another item which Mr. Cooley's report mentions is inches of publicity given Smith-Hughes activities during the past year. Coquille ranks third in this feature, Newberg and Imbler alone of the 35 schools exceeding it.

### TABLOIDS

By W. S. Sickels

Did you ever read the contract terms and conditions of a railroad bill of lading? They are still being printed, in the finest of type, on the back of the document, which is uniform for all railroads. The wording probably hasn't been changed for a hundred years. The printed word still proclaims that the railroad is not liable for any damage caused by the "act of God;" also that a freight car is just a warehouse on wheels, and the liability of the carrier shall be that of warehouseman, only—etc., etc., for about three thousand words. If a railway train is blown away by a cyclone or washed away by a flood the shipper is obliged to look to providence for relief. Doubtless this is as it should be, and our courts decided these matters many, many years ago.

The U. S. treasurer has announced two new borrowings aggregating \$850,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 will be bonds drawing 3 1/4 per cent and \$350,000,000 treasury notes drawing 1 5/8 per cent. The people will promptly subscribe, as the issues will be non-taxable, except for estate, inheritance, and surtax levies. It seems inevitable that greater issues will follow in order that RFC, NRA, HLB, FR, CCC, FDQ, XYZ and other relief programs may be carried out. Money with which to buy the bonds will be savings withdrawn from banks. Money withdrawn from banks means that much less capital available for loans to local industry—the little fellows that need help, in the same proportion as do the big fellows—but it is the big fellows in the large cities that will get the money. And generations yet unborn will pay and pay and pay.

A short while ago—it seems only yesterday—any small town could have as many banks as it wanted. All that was necessary was for a few good citizens to get together and produce fifty to one hundred thousand dollars of real money with which to set up the capital structure. Now the organizing of new banks is much restricted. A real need must be shown. But a greater change than that has taken place within the last few months. A large city bank can go into a small town and start a (branch) bank without putting up any additional capital. All it has to do is rent a building, throw open the doors and begin taking in your money. It doesn't have to print in the local newspaper at certain intervals a statement showing how much of the community's money it has on deposit. It all goes into the big pot where the parent bank is located. Deposits of all the branches are consolidated into one statement issued by the parent bank, and will be published in the city where that bank is located. Under this system no community can possibly know how much wealth it may have, as represented by bank deposits, and no parent bank has ever been known to give out such information.

The new system may be all right, but I would rather take my troubles to a country banker, in a real bank, than to an office manager who will hand me a blank application to fill out with my personal history, and then inform me my application will be sent in to Portland for consideration and that he will let me know about it in a few days. He will only have enough money on hand to make change with, anyway.

Roger Babson, nationally known statistician, says there is a tendency in this country to go back to the rearing of larger families. The old-world custom was to have many children in order that the parents might depend upon them in old age. All continued to live in the locality where they were born and so it was in our country in the early days of its history. For the many succeeding generations, however, the reverse has been true. Par-

### FIREWEED

I sing of the fireweed, she who walks  
As an angel of beauty thro' logged off  
lands,  
Hiding the murdered fir-tree stalks  
With the veil of grace in her outflung  
hands.

Of the wind-swayed movement of  
slender stems  
That rise from the ashes, and curve  
as they rise.

Lifting ever their diadems  
Of pink-winged blossoms nearer the  
skies.

Of the seed-filled fingers whose ashen  
blush

Pink-blurs the skirts of the alder  
trees,  
And blends September's golden hush  
With lingering springtime memories.

And oh, I sing of the moment when  
To the sun she opens her slim, shut  
palms

To set the white-winged seeds therein  
Adrift on the current of autumn  
calms.

And I still do sing of the coming hours  
When the rains of winter will drown  
her breath,

Yet still the sodden ghosts of flowers  
Cling to her finger-tips in death.

Of the gallant spirit that rounds the  
year

With its banner high in its stiffened  
hands,

That spring shall yet find fireweed  
here

When her green returns to the logged-  
off lands.

—Frances Holmstrom,  
McKinley, Oregon

ents make every possible sacrifice for their children, only to see them fly away to other states and great distances, to be followed by an occasional bank draft to assist the young people in "getting established." The old folks have remained at home to fight poverty and the infirmities of age. If it wasn't for bringing children into the kind of a world we now have, returning to the old custom might have talking points in its favor.

The Oregon Journal states editorially, and complainingly, that formerly in America there was one government employee for each 1000 of population and that now there are 100 government employees for each 1000 population. We don't know where the esteemed Journal got its figures. That would mean that every tenth person you meet is on a public payroll. The city of Coquille, for instance, would have 250 such employees within its gates, which is not the case, even though were included the postoffice, county court house and state highway department. Neither would it be true of Coos county, even if the boys in the OCC camps were counted. Neither is it true of the state of Oregon. It is true, however, that we have a plentiful supply of tax-eaters, but not to the extent of ten per cent of the population. The Journal should be more specific, definite and certain—as my lawyer friends would say.

In the business of retail distribution of milk one of the largest items of expense is providing the bottles. They cost ten cents each and the loss of bottles is tremendous. People who wouldn't steal a dime will steal milk bottles. Others deliberately throw bottles into garbage cans, and the dairymen recompenses the garbage collectors for returning them, which is proper. Of course, this cussedness on the part of trashy people enters into the price of milk—one of the costs of doing business. Thus the honest and competent housewife who cleanses and returns all of the bottles pays as much for milk as the other kind—to whom reference has just been delicately made—and it seems nothing can be done about it.

"If it please the court," said the witness who was about to take the stand, "I prefer to be affirmed and not sworn. I am not an atheist or an unbeliever. God has had nothing to do with the proceedings here, and I prefer not to bring him into the case." Was this contempt of court?

A friend of mine has on his ranch, in captivity, three does acquired from the wild. A game warden is going to supply him with a buck. All will, of course, remain the property of the state, but the increase from the herd will be his to do with as he pleases, and he can take venison to market, in season or out of season, if he chooses. Will Lans Leneve please state in his column in the Sentinel whether or not this can be done legally? This little item came to mind as I write, and I have no opportunity to look up the law.

In spite of all the agitation pro and con revolving about the sales tax and prohibition fewer than one-half the registered voters took the trouble to vote at the recent special election, according to a tabulation by election clerks in the state department here. Out of a total registration of 434,791 fewer than 210,000 voted, the figures show.

Calling cards 100 for \$1.00.

# ANOTHER NEW REFRIGERATOR

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10



### The New GE Model HX-70

- Full Family Size
- 7 Cubic Feet
- 1 New Monitor Top
- 2 New All-Steel Cabinet
- 3 New Stainless Steel Freezer
- 4 New Temperature Control
- 5 New Defroster
- 6 New Interior Lighting
- 7 New Sliding Shelves
- 8 New Foot Pedal Door Opener
- 9 New Hardware
- 10 Baked Glyptal Enamel Exterior

MOUNTAIN STATES POWER COMPANY

### State Capitol News Letter

That Governor Meier will convene the legislature in special session some time next winter is now taken for granted. Experience with beer parlors throughout the state at many of which liquor more potent than 3.2 per cent beverage has been dispensed, has demonstrated the necessity for regulation. Appointment by the governor of a commission to make a study of the problem indicates that he is preparing to act. The call, however, is not expected to be made until after the repeal of the 18th amendment which the "wets" predict will be accomplished before Christmas.

When the session is convened there is little likelihood that its deliberations will be confined to liquor control. Truck operators, hard hit by the new law passed by the last regular session have already committed a number of legislators to an amendment of this act at the first opportunity. Small truckmen, particularly, are clamoring for relief from fees which they claim to be prohibitive. Any attempt to amend the act, however, can be expected to meet with opposition from the state highway commission whose funds would be jeopardized thereby.

Then, too, unless the unemployment situation has righted itself by that time the state can hardly afford to longer ignore this problem. So far Oregon has done little or nothing as a state for the unemployed. Uncle Sam, however, has served notice that he is through doling out funds to the states which make no effort to help themselves and the lawmakers will probably have to go through the motions of producing relief although at this time no funds are in sight for any substantial appropriation for this purpose.

Defeat of the sales tax puts the tax problem in this state back to where it was before the last legislature met with property bearing the big end of the burden. In the light of the experience with the sales tax, however, it is hardly probable that the special session will attempt any further legislation unless the demand should come from the local units, many of which are hard hit by heavy delinquencies.

Predictions are that a special session, once convened, will not adjourn for at least three or four weeks.

Board of control meetings are now being held piece-meal. When the secretary has any business that requires the approval of the board instead of calling a meeting as was formerly the custom he waits on the individual

members in their respective offices. The plan at least has the advantage of avoiding possible friction between the board members.

State employees are wondering what effect, if any, the National Recovery Act will have on their hours and pay. In fact the problem has been put up to Attorney General Van Winkle by one department head. Under the circumstances, with appropriations already fixed for the biennium, it would be almost impossible either to increase the pay of public employees or to reduce their hours of labor which would necessitate the employment of additional help and, incidentally, increased expense.

Reports from The Dalles where Secretary of State Hoss is recuperating are to the effect that he is showing substantial improvement and will probably be back on the job again in another month.

Tillamook county has again voted to create a Peoples' Utility District, for the second time in two years. Unless something happens to interfere again with the plan Tillamook county will be the first to organize a power district under the act passed by the 1931 legislature.

Approximately 45,000 boys and girls attend the 272 standard high schools in Oregon, according to a report compiled by C. A. Howard, state superintendent of public instruction. There are 82 union high schools in the state with an aggregate enrollment of 9,388.

Reports compiled by the state department of agriculture show that fresh fruits and vegetables imported into Oregon in 1933 would have filled 121,845 box cars.

Oregon's death rate from automobile accidents is 21.7 per 100,000 of population compared to 18.4 per 100,000 for the nation as a whole. In California the rate was 33.1 and in Washington 18.5. Nevada has the worst record with an accident rate of 38.2 while Montana has the best record with 4.5.

Justice Campbell, of the state supreme court, in a recent opinion, said that from a practical standpoint stockholders in savings and loan associations have about as much to say over the management and control of the policies of the company as a "jackrabbit would have at a convention of coyotes." Which simile should give the statistically minded something to chew on for awhile.

Ask for Cow Bell Dairy cream and milk, the only milk and cream made safe by pasteurization.

### Getting Ready for School

(Oregon State Board of Health)  
Now is the time for the family physician to look over his families and examine the preschool children so that they will be fit to enter school in September. All children entering school for the first time should have a physical examination. County medical societies should urge every practitioner of medicine to examine children in a manner that will meet the physical needs of school life with the object of correcting defects discovered. The community can be best served by the examination of children in the office of the private physician. The physicians of this state are asked to make this contribution to the maintenance of health. To make this contribution in a manner that will retain personal relationship between the family and the physician may require examinations on a specially reduced fee and in other instances the postponed payment of fee. Each individual physician is asked to do his part.

The future of our children depends upon the opportunities for adequate health which we are able to give them today. Children should receive a thorough physical examination by a competent physician before they are sent to school. This means that a child should be stripped and gone over thoroughly. The examination should include at least hearing and vision tests, relation of height to weight, examination of the teeth, nose, throat, heart, lungs, spine, posture, feet, urine, blood, nervous condition, mental and emotional state and general tone. It should also include inquiry and advice concerning diet, exercise, sleep and personal habits.

Examinations of thousands of preschool children have shown that over 25 per cent of them have defective nutrition, defective nasal breathing and enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Over four per cent have defects of hearing and vision and over one per cent are mentally defective. Most of these defects can be corrected by early recognition and treatment. Preschool health examinations will lessen the need of many sick examinations in school.

Is your child ready for school? Parents should see that their children are in the best physical and mental condition. Too many boys and girls start the school year with defects that might early be corrected; defects that interfere with their health, their happiness and their progress in school.

If your child has not already been examined by your family physician be sure to attend to this at once. If defects are found don't neglect them. Correct them at once.

Give your child the opportunity he deserves. You wish your child to succeed in school—do your part to help him attain that success.