

# The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN  
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## Fatuous Fragments

**BY FERNANDO FABRICATUS**  
"We think our fathers fools so wise we grow.  
Our wiser sons will doubtless think us so."  
Though Alexander Pope lived a couple of hundred years ago, he certainly knew his onions when taking a poke at human nature. To paraphrase a better saying, human nature is the changeless thing in this changing world.

Ripley's Sunday page recently pictured a sow with a litter of 24 pigs, all of which were said to have lived. It may be true but nevertheless we are reminded of the four-year old who was watching the new batch of puppies at her home. All eight were appearing their hunger in the normal way when she exclaimed, "It's a good thing there aren't any more, for there are only eight faucets."

It seems so foolish to continue to uphold a federal administration which, through hidden taxes and otherwise, finances projects which, if put to popular vote by means of a proposed bond issue, would receive a thunderous "no" from everyone.

The claim of Clearwater, Wash., to having the greatest rainfall in U. S. A., with more than 156 inches a year, has been disputed by the residents of Valdez in this state, whose records show 168 inches—14 feet! If that ever happened in Coquille, we'd never brag about it; probably would be too busy trading off our webfeet for a few sets of fins.

President Roosevelt demanded that the huge new relief appropriations "be flexible in administration." This was granted and thus the purse-strings were turned over to him when the \$3,000,000,000 bill was passed. That's just fine and dandy for Oregon. We are among the doubtful states and in the light of past experiences, funds for relief and recovery will be lavished on us. We have already received \$323.22 per person in the state from March 4, 1933, to Dec. 31, 1937, for pump-priming. Only ten states have received more per capita. The more fight shown by the republicans, the greater our reward in dollars and cents; in other words the wheel that squeaks gets the grease.

In May the Japanese yen was pegged, largely by assistance from British banks. And all the time we had thought England an undeclared ally of China. Are the British buying protection for their large property interests in China or is it just one more blunder on the part of their statesmen?

How we love our country and its founders! The morning firecrackers at five o'clock these days make us feel like—singing psalms of praise to their patriotic descendants.

So far all democrats don't sneeze when Hopkins takes snuff even though they may when Son James takes Pepper.

### NEW JERSEY LEADS OFF

The New Jersey State Senate has unanimously passed a bill forbidding sit-down and stay-in strikes in the State.

Designed to curb the unchecked violence sponsored by labor racketeers, the bill provides a 15-year prison term for persons instigating such strikes or violence. A three-man board, composed of a representative of labor, one of management and one neutral member, would enforce the law.

Labor unions would also be required to furnish the board with a list of officers and to register the locations of union headquarters.

The outstanding primary of the week was in Iowa where Senator Guy Gillette, democrat, won over his New Deal-blessed opponent, two to one for renomination. Although Roosevelt carried the state in 1936, \$620,000 to 488,000 for Landon, the republican vote at the primary was considerably in excess of the democratic.

## "Let Airplanes Sow Money," Said Tommy

The Sentinel reprints below a portion of an open letter, written by Amos Pinchot to the president of the United States analyzing the New Deal's latest pump-priming efforts. The whole letter is a severe indictment of the New Deal policies of the party in power, and is written by a man who says he was a supporter of Mr. Roosevelt at the last election.

The Sentinel will probably use more of the letter next week, but this week confines its extract to the part which tells of "Tommy-the-Cork" Corcoran's idea that free money should be scattered from an airplane, in the same manner that logged-off land was seeded to grass in Coos county a few years ago.

Mr. Pinchot, a brother of ex-Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania, wrote:

My first close-up of the big spending, or pump-priming theory of recovery, came at an early date in your first term of office, when I was a warm admirer of your administration, and of the aspirations and policies of what was then the New Deal. It was at that time that Mr. Thomas Corcoran, who had not reached his present state of eminence, and was a comparatively obscure member of your official family, asked me to meet him at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City.

There, Mr. Corcoran told me of a vacancy had occurred, or was soon to occur, in the Board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. And he added that it had been proposed that I should be tendered this post. He did not offer it to me, but he inquired whether, if offered, I would be inclined to accept such an appointment.

Business conditions were almost as bad then as they are now, and I told Mr. Corcoran it would be difficult, if not impossible, for me to leave New York. Also, I pointed out that it did not seem to me that I was fitted for such a responsibility either by training or experience. The conversation which ensued is one which I shall not soon forget.

Mr. Corcoran replied that, so far as training and experience were concerned, I need not worry. All that was required was an obstinate man who would stand up in the meetings of the Reconstruction Finance Board and oppose the policies of the Chairman, Mr. Jesse Jones, who, he explained, was disposing of government funds in a stingy fashion. And, in particular, he was refusing to part with public money unless he believed there was a fair chance of getting it back.

Such a policy, Mr. Corcoran maintained, dictated as it was by business considerations, was precisely what the situation did not demand. He said that the right way to restore buying power and bring recovery, was to pour money into circulation in the greatest possible quantities and at the highest possible speed. And to illustrate his point, he remarked that the ideal thing would be for fleets of airplanes to fly over the country discharging money as they went, so that anyone needing cash could pick it up from the ground.

I do not know whether Mr. Corcoran desired his words to be taken literally, or merely as an illustration of his attitude toward recovery finance. Nor is it of consequence. But what is of consequence is that, since 1934, when the spending program really got under way, we have tried to squander ourselves out of depression instead of work and produce ourselves out, with the results which we have already noted.

When Mr. Corcoran saw that I was unable to swallow his money dumping theory at one sitting, he departed in haste to keep another engagement. And the words he spoke on that evening at the Roosevelt Hotel, were the last I ever heard from that cheerful gentleman, Mr. Tommy Corcoran, who has since become bill drafter extraordinary and adviser plenipotentiary as well. I understand, as official guitar player—for that curious mixture of error, energy, and ambition known as the Third New Deal. "Lucky," said a French historian, "is the ruler who has a minister with imagination."

### Co-operation of Counties Asked

The co-operation of all counties will be sought by the state board of agriculture in a state-wide campaign to eliminate contagious abortion from beef and dairy herds, it was announced following a meeting of the board at Salem this week. Federal indemnities of \$25 for each animal condemned to death as a reactor will be discontinued after June 30, 1939, the board pointed out in urging an intensive drive to eradicate the disease within the next year if possible.

Dr. C. G. Stem, chiropractic physician, foot correctionist, electric therapist, 292 Moulton St., phone 96J. tf

Buy local bread and support home industry.

## Communists Seek A World United Front

The following article was written by the Moscow correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor and was published by that paper three weeks ago. It goes to show the "boring from within" policy which has been quite noticeable in the United States the past few years. "If you can't lick 'em, jine em," is the policy which the communists are following with the labor element in the United States as typified by the Jno. L. Lewis organization.

International Communism, under the direction of Soviet Russia, is making vigorous attempts to widen its "united front" with all other "anti-Fascist" organizations by joining into one great organization the trade unions of Russia and all other non-Fascist countries.

Thus far, every Communist move in this direction has been blocked by the British Trade Union Congress and in particular by the British trade union leader, Sir Walter Citrine, who has twice visited Russia and fully understands the position of Soviet trade unions.

[Soviet affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions was rejected by the Federation, meeting at Oslo, Norway, earlier in May.]

The writer possesses a whole library of Communist literature published in several languages. At Moscow before 1935, in which such men as Sir Walter are held up to ridicule, scorn and contempt as "traitors to the working class." All moderate socialist organizations are thoroughly denounced.

But one finds no such comments since 1935. For three years all orthodox Communists have been under orders to make friends with moderate Socialists or with any other group, including even Roman Catholics and other religious groups, which are not downright Fascist.

Have the Communists changed their views? There is no evidence that they have. In fact, the general secretary of the Communist International, G. Dimitroff, told a Communist congress at Moscow in 1935 that the strategy of the "united front" was comparable to that of the "Trojan horse," and assured Communists that they would find it easier to conquer other groups once they had been admitted to their organizations. The writer read this statement, published in the Soviet press.

The Communists have since done very well with the "united front." They have helped set up governments in France and Spain, and to aid such labor movements as the C. I. O. in the United States. One of the most interesting illustrations of Communist strategy is the International Peace Campaign, which is at present conducting an anti-Japanese boycott from its headquarters in Geneva.

The International Peace Campaign is a highly respectable organization, under the titular leadership of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Pierre Cot. Hundreds of thousands of persons in the United States and Great Britain are affiliated with it. How many of these are aware that the Communist International is one of the most active member organizations of the International Peace Campaign?

Through the "united front," Communists have penetrated dozens of such international organizations, and it is doubtful if many large international so-called peace groups, which have a complicated variety of affiliations, are not in one way or another co-operating with Communists.

In all such movements, Communist influence is out of all proportion to their numbers, because Communists are rigorously disciplined, and obey the orders of a compact general staff with headquarters in Moscow. No Communist group in any country will make an important move without first consulting their leaders in Moscow.

Unquestionably, all orthodox Communists have a greater sense of allegiance to Russia, the "socialist fatherland," than to their own countries. They are a potential source of immense strength to Russia, for that reason, in case of war.

But the Communists, despite their successes in the political field in some European countries, and their admission to many naive middle-class "anti-Fascist and anti-war" organizations, have not been able to break down the opposition of British and American trade-union leaders to a "united front" of Soviet and other trade unions, or even of Communist trade unions in other countries.

The Soviet trade unions were sponsored by the French trade unions for membership in the International Federation of Trade Unions, whose tone is definitely moderate socialist. The Soviet unions had agreed to join the international federation which they have been criticizing so bitterly for years, if certain conditions are accepted.

These were rejected by the executive committee of the I. F. T. U., which is headed by Sir Walter. He remembers Dimitroff's reference to

the "Trojan horse," a reference which the Communist International's leader has never revoked. Such was the background of the refusal of the Oslo session of the I. F. T. U. to admit the Soviets.



Governor Martin will not be a candidate for public office in the forthcoming campaign, predictions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not that the governor has yet eliminated himself from consideration but that is the only logical conclusion that can be reached in any honest analysis of the political situation in Oregon today.

Political prognosticators who have been indulging in speculations as to the governor's entry into the fall campaign for office have been merely indulging in some wishful thinking. As a defeated candidate for the democratic nomination the governor is barred by law from becoming an independent candidate for that office. Even without this legal barrier, political advisers of the governor would not permit him to take a step which could only end in another defeat.

While there might be no legal bar to Martin's entry into the senatorial race, or even the congressional race—state laws being ineffective in their effort to set up qualifications for federal officials—it is doubtful if the governor would consent to try for either of these posts. As a candidate for United States senator, Martin could be expected to attract largely from the same bloc of voters who would most naturally gravitate toward Rufus C. Holman, the republican nominee. Inasmuch as Holman refused to enter the gubernatorial race largely out of consideration for Martin, it is unthinkable that Martin would now permit himself to be used in an effort to defeat Holman.

Probably the most forceful argument against Martin's entry into the political arena this fall is to be found in the fact that the governor does not crave further political honors. It is pretty generally understood that he permitted himself to be persuaded to try for a second term as governor out of a sense of duty to the people of the state who have supported his law and order program and out of a further sense of responsibility for the welfare of his appointees. Now that the voters have turned him down for the nomination, it can be pretty safely assumed that he will be content to quit the public service, resting content with the laurels that he has garnered in his past service and devoting the remaining years of his life to a well earned vacation.

Peter Zimmerman, Yamhill county farmer, has eliminated himself as a possible independent candidate for governor. In Salem this week Zimmerman told newspapermen that he had no intention of running.

First of the numerous proposed initiative measures to reach a place on the November ballot was the so-called Townsend Plan bill which, if passed next November, will make it mandatory upon the legislature to memorialize congress to call a national convention for the purpose of amending the federal constitution to provide for an old age pension embodying the principles of the Townsend plan. More than 25,000 certified signatures were contained in the completed petitions filed with Secretary of State Snell.

Sewage disposal needs of a number of state institutions are to be studied by a committee consisting of Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, secretary of the state board of health; C. E. Green, staff member of the board, and C. E. Stricklin, state engineer. Their findings will form the basis for appropriation requests to be presented to the next legislature, according to Wallace S. Wharton, state budget director.

The Oregon Guard this year is at the greatest strength in its entire history, according to Major General George A. White who expects 3602 officers and men to attend the 15 days of field training at Camp Clatsop, which starts next Tuesday.

The Board of Control has approved an application to the Public Works Administration for a federal grant to help finance construction of a heating plant for the capitol group of buildings. Cost of the building and equipment is estimated at \$125,000 but some of the equipment in the present plant will be salvaged to re-

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abused, according to officials here. Many ballots have been found to contain a dozen or more names written-in, many of them the names of fictitious characters. The practice is said to slow up seriously the work of counting ballots and to clutter up the tally sheets.

Thirty-five persons out of every 1000 in Oregon were on direct relief during April, according to a report of the State Relief Committee to Governor Martin. Baker county, with 49 persons per 1000 on relief, topped the list. Sherman county had the lowest relief ration, nine out of every 1000.

More than 100 law school graduates have signed up for the state bar examination to be held in Salem July 19 and 20, according to Arthur S. Benson, clerk of the supreme court.

duce this cost. The state will finance its share of the cost of this project out of the appropriation for the new library building.

An appropriation of at least \$100,000 will be asked of the next legislature for needed improvements at the state prison, according to Warden James Lewis. Included in the improvements under consideration are the replacement of the cells in the old wing with more modern equipment and the construction of a new cell block. It is also planned to enlarge the space within the walled enclosure, Lewis said.

Election officials at Salem are giving consideration to possible restrictions for the privilege of writing in the names of candidates on election ballots. The privilege, designed to serve a useful purpose, is being badly

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