

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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Pointing to a heap of paper and trash which had evidently just been swept out from a place of business yesterday morning, Mayor R. F. Milne asked, "How can you keep a city clean when a business man will sweep out into the street with all the parked cars it's almost impossible to sweep the streets and keep them clean."

Nor is it the province of the street department to handle the garbage or sweepings from a place of business.

Fragments of Fact and Fancy

Who is your favorite news interpreter? We vote for Raymond Gram Swing. He is earnest and one feels that he is unbiased, sincere and extremely well informed.

Wythe Williams is entirely too pessimistic. No matter how correct he may be he leaves us with the feeling that all is hopeless. Notwithstanding how many times he may have been proven right, which he takes pains to tell you every time, we prefer occasionally to hide our heads in the sand like the ostrich than to always look on the dark side of international affairs.

Dorothy Thompson could not be our choice because a Hitler fixation obscures her judgment on every other issue. Possibly being feminine, she is too undependable.

Of course, Fulton Lewis, Jr., is an admirable domestic news commentator but his very perfection makes him a little dry.

John B. Hughes "News and Views" are well liked and we might award him second place.

As for Walter Winchell, we agree with the British opinion that his is pretty low grade stuff—and yet we listen to him if we don't forget it.

As for news reporters, we like a score of them. There are Bob Garred and the Richfield reporter, both good. Sam Hayes is an old favorite, as well as Glenn Hardy, whose "Thank you friends for listening," leaves us in a happy frame of mind.

When we can we sneak in on a nine o'clock in the morning short-wave broadcast from Treasure Island at San Francisco. It is addressed to the Antipodes, South America or Malay, any where but Oregon and listening gives us a pleasurable sense of eavesdropping on the world-wide ether waves of news.

During the election campaign it was learned that Wilkie stewed the country with hats, vests and whatnot. In England he has no better luck with his steel helmets. After borrowing one on this side for his visit in England and being provided with a couple over there, he turns up during air-raids minus a tin hat. Incidentally how proud we are that the British generally agree with 22,000,000 Americans that Wilkie is a real man.

The very great majority of Americans are against this country entering the war but do favor all aid to Britain. How long we can continue favoring both of these policies is doubtful. The time is approaching when we must decide on one or the other. Right now it seems to be the height of folly to bend every effort to manufacture munitions for England only to have them sunk at sea by German torpedoes. Our sacrifices are wasted if the supply ships from America do not reach Great Britain, yet the people of this country are not ready to allow our navy to act as convoy.

The question is one which will have to be answered soon. Either we will have to assume the task of delivering war material to the English or let it be destroyed en route. To choose the latter role would be more foolish than buying and mining all the gold in the world only to bury it again at Ft. Knox.

There is one other alternative but that would likely land us in a war with Japan. If we tried to take over the naval duty of the British in the Pacific to release their vessels for service, we would probably have a quarrel with the Japanese over the apore immediately.

We do not want a war with anyone. The teachings of Christianity have made war repugnant to us. We

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from the The Sentinel of Friday, February 4, 1921)
Menace to Milk Business—Diseased Cows and Impure Milk Are Obstacles That Must Be Overcome Before Dairies Can Do Their Best—Double Column Head to two column article.

An advertisement for bids for the construction of the Coquille river bridge at Coquille was ordered published in the Coos county official papers this week.

Wednesday being the birthday of Mrs. Sara Snyder, her daughter, Mrs. H. L. Johnson, celebrated the occasion with a pleasant afternoon party.

Clay Knowlton and wife are expected from San Francisco on the Elizabeth which left the city Monday.

From the returns made by the Sunday Schools of this city, it appears that over 400 are attending in the various churches. The Methodist and Christian churches have over 100 each.

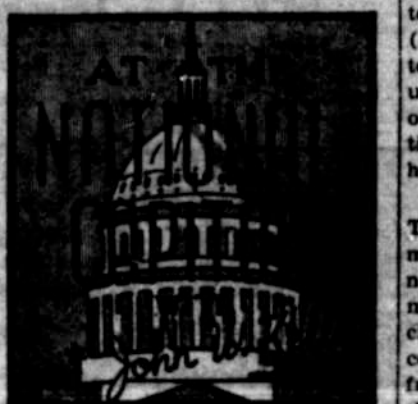
Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, which doesn't usually go off half cocked, says that 84 per cent of the 120 failures occurred among firms which do not advertise.

are unprepared for the idea we may have to fight the forces of evil physically as well as morally. We feel no anger against the common soldier in the German army but against the political system which takes him from his home and peaceful occupation and sends him forth to destroy his fellow men of other nations, we do have a just and righteous anger.

Our hearts burn with hatred and contempt when his leader, with hands dripping with the blood of thousands of innocent people, calls upon God to grant him victory.

In the current issue of the Readers Digest is published a symposium on "Why I Go to Church." The most interesting letter in it was by an American woman who had lived in Berlin recently. She states so clearly what many of us have not wanted to believe—that the forces of evil still exist in this world. Following is a portion of her letter.

"Few of our generation were churchgoers. We prided ourselves on our emancipation from all dogma. We did not believe in the Devil. But our five years in Germany were never free from a constant and peculiar strain. Slowly it dawned on me that I was face to the face with the Devil and all his works—the Devil at which I had always scoffed. Then, with despair in my heart, I turned to Berlin's American church. The congregation was small, the service unpretentious, yet we took it as a hungry man takes food. . . . Thus, in a hostile, sinister environment, I went back to the religion of my ancestors because life had lost all its meaning without it."



Washington, D. C., Feb. 5—If Sidney Hillman, co-director of OPM, can manage it he will unionize every shop in the United States with a national defense order and wherever possible it will be a CIO union, for Hillman is vice-president of CIO. All over the country there has developed a rash of strikes which are holding up the defense program—they range from trucks and parts for airplanes to powder plants and shipyards, and in each instance the demand is for more pay and minimum hours.

Where there is competitive bidding of losing, as he bids on the prevailing wage at the time; he has to build on the terms of the contract and give a performance bond. With the cost-plus fixed fee, the government negotiates with a contractor, agrees on the cost prices and gives a fee for supervising the job. But the fixed fee has been based on prevailing wages and any increased rate is an upset.

Hillman, born in Russia and donor of \$1,000,000 to Lenin from dues of a union he controlled, is now the big shot in the Office of Production Management, with special attention to labor. He is working to compel unionization through a provision he has insisted be written into the contracts. If the low bidders refuses to accept

The rainfall since Sept. 1 has been 54.8 inches. The annual average at McKinley, based on 20 years' observations, is 67.2 inches.

The Commercial Club held its annual meeting in the city hall Wednesday evening at which time the officers for the ensuing year were elected: L. L. Turner, president; C. W. Endicott, vice-president; H. A. Young, secretary, and L. H. Hazard, treasurer.

We have read something in an old book about the sins of the parents being visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation, and when Tom T. Bennett, our representative in the legislature is asked to get a bill through the legislature to have the Irish furze growing on the beach below Bandon put under the ban as a noxious weed and destroyed, it seems almost like a case of that kind. When Tom's grandfather, Lord Bennett, who emigrated from Ireland some time in the last century, founded a town at the mouth of the Coquille and christened it Bandon, after his birthplace, he wanted something more than a name to remind him of the seld sod and so imported a few shrubs of the Irish gorse, or furze, and planted them about the house he built there.

the labor clause, Hillman directs the army or navy to give the job to the next man, if the latter agrees. This system is costing the American people more money for their national defense.

The next step of Hillman (and he has the support of the president) is to have the government take over plants where there are labor disputes. The president and Hillman have discussed this matter. The industries would be regarded as not co-operating; as holding up the program. Hillman does not contemplate drafting labor, however, and compelling labor to work.

Mr. Roosevelt and others have said: "You can not strike against the government." There has been a strike in navy shipyards where warships were under construction. There are now, in Washington, delegates from the yards throughout the country demanding that all navy yard workers be given more pay. Every industrial plant where there has been a strike or where a strike will be called is working on defense orders, and these strikes are against the government for they are delaying the production of every important essential for the national defense.

On the floor of the house of representatives denunciations of the strikes are daily made and new bills keep appearing to solve the problem. Several bills would prohibit strikes, others would provide for compulsory arbitration. Nothing will be done with these measures, but they do enable the indignant members to blow off steam. What burns up various members is that American citizens are compelled to join a union to work on the defense program; others protest that the initiation fee is too high, (Mrs. Roosevelt holds that opinion, too), especially since after joining a union a worker is frequently laid off before he completes his initiation payment and he cannot recover his money from the union.

In the otring is more labor trouble. The 200 freighters ordered by the maritime commission must be manned and, under the American laws, must have 100 per cent American crews. Unions insist that crews, except licensed personnel, shall come from union hiring halls and that a skipper must take the crew that the hall sends. An association of ship masters, meeting in Washington this week adopted resolutions that a captain has the right to pick his own crew. As matters stand in the American merchant marine the skipper has practically no control of his crew. The government is now training sailors for junior officers, but most of these have been compelled to join a union before getting a job.

Under the guise of national defense a small group in the interior department is planning a bill to be introduced to make one vast authority for Oregon, Washington and Idaho handling all power, public and private. It would also take in northern California, where Shasta dam is now under construction. A congressional fight is expected over whether it shall be a three man commission, operating like TVA, or a one man administrator, reporting to the secretary of the interior. The president is "for it," but he has not said whether he wants three men or one man.

Northwest delegations are still striving to have a pilot plant established to see what can be done with the quantities of chrome ore and other native ores. After long delay, shipyards are appearing in Portland and will employ about 10,000 men; in the first world war 47,000 men were employed in shipyards in Oregon.

Man's Struggle For Economic Security

(By GEORGE PECK)
 Recently in this column, we discussed the struggles of early man for economic security. This week, let's talk of his struggle in more modern times.

Empires always have been built on the simple formula of controlling large colonial populations which can be made to fight for you and buy things from you. This has been the only solution for an over-populated nation to overcome its lack of natural resources.

Spain, England and France were the first three modern nations to enter the colonization business on an extensive scale. The ruler was that the first fellow to conquer the so-called unlighted nation, could raise his flag and receive title to the territory. The invention of gunpowder and big ships made this a pleasant, lucrative and relatively safe undertaking. As a result Spain, France and England prospered mightily.

Russia, backward and fully occupied with millions of square miles of undeveloped land, paid little heed to this program. Germany was very slow to see the real economic advantage of this colonization business, and when she finally did see the light, all the good claims had been staked out. By this time, England and France and to a lesser degree Holland, had garnered the cream of the crop.

As time went on, Germany felt the pinch. Finally she demanded that England and France move over and make room for her. Meeting with a firm refusal, matters came to a head when the Kaiser decided that Germany was ready to challenge the French and British Empires. She almost got away with it. In fact, only America's entrance into World War, Number One, made the blockade airtight and Germany was starved into submission.

Don't make the mistake of believing there were any ethics or ideals mixed up in that picture. There were none involved. Of all the nations that were dragged into that war, America alone can be suspected of having been motivated by lofty ideals and there is even a doubt about that. Wars always have been and always will be, strictly business.

The Treaty of Versailles supposedly ended the war of 1914-1918. Keen students of the situation knew that it simply set forth the terms under which Germany would recuperate and prepared for another war. This became apparent immediately the League of Nations turned into a travesty. The treaty was either too severe or not severe enough. Ger-

many should have been exterminated or taken into the Anglo-French firm. Neither was done and the war of 1939 is the result. If Germany is whipped again, there probably will be another war about 1959.

If Germany prevails, we are warned that she will attack us. Whether this is true or not makes no difference to our plans because SOMEBODY else will, sooner or later. Our course is clear. We must maintain armaments so impressive that any ambitious would-be conqueror will shudder at the mere mention of invading America.

Next week in the third instalment of "Man's Struggle For Economic Security" we will discuss Japan and her struggle for economic security.

Social Security is Britain's War Aim—My war aim is the motive of our life, social security, and if this old country is beginning to weave that into its economic life, now, even while the struggle is going on, is not that the answer of Hitler?—Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, in a speech to the London Rotary club, reported in the February Rotarian magazine.

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