

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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Publishers
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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.

Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office Corner W. First and Willard Sts.

ORIGINS
PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Fragments of Fact and Fancy

We like Coquille. But what is Coquille? A town of over four thousand people with a big mill as its mainstay? No, Coquille is not a mill town in the usual sense of the word. It is much more and, furthermore, we liked Coquille before the big mill developed. Coquille is a dairy center, which means our roots spread out to all the farms roundabout. All wealth comes from the ground, it has been said, and the logging and dairy interests prove that is true here at least. However, Coquille is a highway junction, also, and that, with the railroad, ties the town to all the rest of the vast transportation facilities of the country and the commerce of the seven seas. In addition, cars from the south, east and north bring the outside world to this one small town as they pass through our midst.

All this might be said of many small cities but Coquille stands apart. It is individual and, hunt the world over, you'd never find another place like it. Coquille has fine school buildings but so have other towns. Probably not many have as beautiful ones as the new landscaped Washington school. The high school and Lincoln school buildings merit the pride of the citizens also.

The court house lawn with its spreading myrtle trees is unique and a beautiful sight. The old-fashioned court house with its turrets, cupola and what-nots is more pleasing to the eye than its plain box-like annex. Its painted clock with hands at 8:22 for years had reminded us of Lincoln, once having heard that was the hour of his death. It was disappointing to learn recently that the hour of Lincoln's death was 7:22, not the 8:22 found on all clocks with stationary hands.

The residential sections give character to Coquille. From the large houses with shrubbery and spacious lawns to the two-room cabin with a car at its door, we like them all. They are the homes of our citizens. A lengthy dissertation could be written on this subject. Each home is a castle for those who dwell therein. It is the lodestone for the laborer, where rest, relaxation and recreation awaits him. It is here the children find security, sympathy, guidance. Home is the mother's domain and her ideals of love, service, unselfishness and right conduct mold the characters of her children, not as concrete sets within confining frames, more like the hardening wood of a vine or shrub trained against a wall.

However, there are homes on this whole round globe. Coquille has no monopoly on them. We do think, though, our children are better trained than those in many places. Watch the young folks on the street, they can give the older ones pointers in obedience to traffic laws. This is one case where impatient youth waits for the passing car, while adults too often move blindly into traffic. We like the children of Coquille, too, because of their open, happy faces. What little authority they have felt has directed, not subdued, them. Though intent on their own childhood pleasures, a smile from us is usually answered with a smile.

We like the ten churches of Coquille. That sounds like too many but if all four thousand of our residents attended church on the same day, the buildings could hold no more than half of them. Too many denominations, possibly? No, we do not agree with that, either. Human beings have not all been poured in the same mold. They vary in their environment, tastes and understanding. Some respond to musical overtures, others to the eloquence of the spoken word, still others to the quiet sanctuary of the house of worship. The God they reverence is one and immutable but until men are as all-knowing as the divinity, they will vary in their comprehension of Him. God is too big to be confined in one man's intellect. We do not mean there should be division and schism among Christians. Instead all should recognize that they worship the same God and that attendance at some church is more important than at what church. Yes, we like all ten of our churches.

We believe they have had much to do in making Coquille the city it is. If other towns have schools and homes they also have churches. What is it that makes Coquille win our affection? It is not the river, though our town would never have been without the river. Possibly the river does have much to do with the recollections of the old days before the railroad and highways connected us with the "outside," when the boats were as real as people to us and whose passing we first acclaimed as the goal of "good roads" was reached but now we mourn in a sentimental melancholy for other days. The river has much to do with the industrial life of the city even today and also with the avocations of its citizens. High-water in winter time gives us a breath-taking view of an immense lake stretching from town to the foothills. The higher the water the more pleasurable the excitement, except to those whose buildings and cattle are menaced. In times past when flood waters cut off the town by rail and road, the town's isolation has caused many a thrill and history dates from the two times the river was frozen over in the memory of the white man. Fifty years apart they were.

If it's not the river, the schools, the people or the business life we like in Coquille, maybe it is the combination of all of them plus a dash of the best climate on earth. We are wondering what you, our townsmen, like about Coquille. Does the town have one special attribute that endears it to you? How we'd like to know what you like best in the place you choose to make your home!

There is one aspect of Coquille that we have not touched upon, yet for us it is as important as any. We refer to its surrounding hills. We love these hills as only the prairie-born can love an adopted country. We have seen some of these hills denuded of their beautiful timber. In our early, yes, homesick, days here, the blackened stumps and the whitened spars of ghost trees left after logging were as depressing as monuments to death and destruction. Now look to the east—the hills are green again! The points of the fir trees outline the horizon, their green spires point heavenward and the intermingling alders dapple the hillside with soft tones of green. As the psalmist of old said when he looked upon the Judean hills:

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills: from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth."



By PAUL DUNHAM

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20—Start of work by the government on the irrigating of 69,700 acres in the Grand Coulee area waits only on signing of contracts with irrigation districts for repayment of the costs. Negotiations for the contracts are now in progress. This is the first step toward reclamation of the 1,200,000 acres in the project, and it is estimated that about 1968 all the irrigable land in the area will be watered. First start will be made on 15,800 acres in the south district; 27,000 acres in the Quincy-Columbia district, and 27,000 acres in the east district. On these three areas water is expected in three years, the bureau having authority to spend \$2,000,000 on the initial program, the building of a pumping plant and an equalizing reservoir.

Examination has been made and blueprints drawn for a dam and reservoir in the Potholes, south of Moses lake, to recapture water after it had been used for irrigation. The Potholes are sand dunes which cannot be reclaimed. The public lands bureau has withdrawn 11,500 acres for the dam and reservoir and those will be constructed later. Somewhere in the Grand Coulee program there will be a write-off of part of the construction charges to lighten the load on settlers.

Senator Wheeler's use of his frank to distribute one million postcards calling, in effect, for a referendum on war, recalls the opposition to prevailing extensive use of this privilege so frequently voiced by Jim Farley while he was postmaster general. Mr. Farley insisted he could save the government a vast sum of money if the congressional frank was used legitimately for official mail of members. (One congressman used his frank to send his laundry home each week.)

The presidential order fixing a ceiling for raw sugar prices is prob-

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, August 19, 1921)
The deer season opens at daybreak tomorrow morning, continuing open for two months, or until Oct. 20th.

E. G. Perham, superintendent of construction at the bridge here, says that they will begin pouring concrete for the pier on this side of the river tomorrow.

Mrs. John G. Ekblad (nee Ada Newell) was over from Marshfield Tuesday for a short visit with friends.

O. C. Shindler is at Myrtle Point for a few days conducting the Harlocker Pharmacy while Charley attends the Elks' convention.

C. A. Gage and Irving Lamb left Tuesday morning for Mr. Gage's mining location in Curry county where they will do this year's assessment work and probably do a little hunting.

The Ralph Nosler and H. J. Dunham auto party returned from their trip to the McKenzie river last Tuesday.

The Robison family held their annual picnic and reunion at the old S. L. Robison ranch on Fishtap last Sunday, every one of the hundred and more present being relatives, either direct descendants of the pioneer Robison or by marriage. When S. L. Robison located in Coos county back

by the first of others to follow until such time as congress provides a price restriction set-up by enactment of one of the several bills now being considered, and it is expected that discussion of these measures will furnish the real riot of the session. Neither of the measures so far proposed is satisfactory, but the administration intends to prevent inflation and some kind of price fixing will be necessary. What OPM does not like is OPAC's stepping in and curtailing production. Office of Production Management insists the price fixing function belongs to it.

Indicative of improved conditions on the farm, the Farm Credit administration reports that about one-fourth of all farms held for sale by the banks as a result of foreclosures in the past seven years were sold in the first six months of this year. An increase in farm sales also is reported by Federal Farm Mortgage corporation for which Federal Land banks have handled first and second mortgages during the past eight years. For the first time since 1934 the Federal Land banks are now holding less than \$100,000,000 worth of farms, or 19 per cent less than their holdings one year ago.

Illustrative of the time required to manufacture major electrical equipment is the announcement that of the three additional generating units which have been ordered for Grand Coulee, delivery of the first turbine is not promised until 500 days from date of letting the contract, the second in 530 days and the fourth in 620 days. The three units will not have been installed and in operation before the fall of 1943, at which time the plant capacity at Grand Coulee will be 648,000 kilowatts. The ultimate installation planned is 18 units with a final capacity of 1,974,000 kilowatts, making it the largest hydro-electric development in the world.

Contract for the three additional 150,000 horsepower turbines is at a price of \$1,880,000 and for the three governors with pumping equipment to regulate the speed of the turbines the price is \$82,992. Of the initial three-unit installation one goes into operation this month, the second in December and the third in March, 1942.

Impatiently awaiting approval by the senate and signature by the president, the navy department wants to rush building materials and supplies to two small, rocky islands in Alaska for weather stations. One will be on Kanaga island, the other on Kiska island. These stations are to be completely equipped with scientific instruments two officers, barracks for the small personnel, mess, laundry, etc. It will cost \$85,000 to establish each of these lookouts, and this is regarded as dirt cheap, for reports from these stations may save a navy seaplane costing more than the installation. The department has not much time to build the outposts, for winter will soon set in and observations from the stations will be required at the earliest possible moment.

If you have any photographs you wish to frame, now is the time to do the job. Norton's have gold and silver plated frames in several sizes for only \$1.00. These frames will be at least one-quarter higher on today's market.

In 1871 he had one grand child, Mrs. Chas. I. Kime, besides his own children. The family and connections now number 151.

Wanda Moomaw, the 17-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Moomaw, died at Hubbard, Oregon, last Tuesday.

E. R. Campbell, a resident of Coquille for the past fourteen years, died at his home in the east part of town last Sunday.

The residence on the Thompson-Bradley ranch at Fairview was destroyed by fire just before midnight last Monday night.

Capt. Walter Panter, of the Myrtle Point Transportation Co., said this week that they had no clue yet as to how the Norma was set on fire a week ago last night. The value of the Norma is placed at \$5,000.

That Coquille has the best team in the Coos County League at present was the unanimous opinion of those who witnessed the ball game with North Bend last Sunday over at the Bay. Berg, the U. of O. pitcher, who is working for the Mountain States Power Co., had the North Benders eating out of his hand, and the beauty of his work was that when they threatened, or Coquille bobbled, he tightened up just enough to stop anything like a rally.

What Is America's Stake In The War

(By GEORGE PECK)

Whether we enter the war or not on an all-out basis America's basic stake is the continuance and improvement of our American standard of living—in other words, the realization of the greatest good for the greatest number of our citizens.

During the 165 years of our history we lifted our standard of living far beyond the level ever reached by any other nation, and the major reason for that achievement is our democratic system of competitive free enterprise.

Therefore, any threat to our economic system is necessarily a menace to the welfare of our people. As we see the picture, there are two such threats today, one from abroad and the other from within. The almost incredible developments of transportation and communication have created a world-wide economic interdependence, and we would be foolish indeed not to recognize the fact that we are an important political entity of the world in which we live. It behooves us then to protect our economic stake in the world.

We should be concerned with the post-war threat of slave labor abroad which would flood our home market and demoralize our foreign markets with goods so cheap that the products of our labor could not compete with them.

We are concerned with the danger of physical attack by Mr. Hitler and have taken drastic steps to guard against it. Hitler has promised to rule the world—he has a bear by the tail and dare not let go—he has to go on conquering nation after nation or lose those he has already taken. We must dismiss the hope that we can live successfully as a nation and maintain our high standard of living in a world which, aside from us, is ruled by ruthless bandits.

The dictators have given us every evidence of their inhumanity, not only toward other nations but to their own peoples as well. Until Hitler is finally defeated, we live in constant danger of attack.

Our greatest fear, however, should be that the triumph of totalitarianism abroad will nurture the seeds of totalitarianism here in America. Already, some of our people have been misled into losing faith in the very principles which have made this nation the richest on earth, and are seeking security through the destruction of the one economic system which provides liberty and at the same time promotes the general economic welfare.

We deplore the imminence of war. It is horrible to contemplate, but we would rather risk temporary warfare to secure liberty and permanent restoration of our economic stake in the world than to bow supinely before the fear of losing some of our bread as the price of retaining liberty itself.

Our stake in this war, as we see it, is to prevent a dictatorship in America and to avoid a permanent sacrifice of our standard of living.

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