

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.

Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office Corner W. First and Willard St.

Member
OREGON NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

THE FACTS ON PROFITS

The Axis partners have some active American allies who because of ignorance of the actual status of war profits are, unintentionally and unknowingly, serving as very effective demolition squads to attack American morale and carry on campaigns started in the propaganda bureaus of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. Unwittingly, these individuals who lack accurate facts accuse American industry of excessive profits and thus help the enemy's work along.

To show what the facts really are, J. Cheever Cowdin, chairman of the national association of manufacturers' committee on government finance, recently made public a study of the corporate finances of four thousand manufacturers. He described the report as "the most authoritative study of corporate finances, as affected by the war, yet undertaken."

Mr. Cowdin, revealing a marked decrease in income available for dividends and profits in contrast to billion dollar increases in volume of production, asserted that "there is less danger of creating war millionaires than of impairing the ability of industry to cope with post-war problems under the present tax proposals. Although net profits before taxes have risen from a billion and a half in 1940, to an estimated three and a half billion in 1942, net income after taxes has declined from a over a billion to something under a billion."

As Mr. Cowdin points out, there are much graver concerns than war millionaires today. In addition to merely being an echo of radio propagandists in Berlin, popular sloganizing against "profiteering" has become a futile occupation and should be replaced by efforts to develop a sincere public concern with the development of industrial stability and financial resourcefulness.

Fragments of Fact and Fancy

This war is accomplishing things for the northwestern corner of United States that peaceful exhortations and pamphlets by Chambers of Commerce never could effect. Wealth and population are shifting from the northeast to the northwest. It is found that the northwest is leading the nation in new factories and in the developing of those already established; probably due to the proximity of the mineral output for war necessities.

It is doubtful, however, that all this hubbub of activity and growth will make the residents any happier. The old adage has it that happiness comes from within and it is possible that those who liked this coastal region because of its mossback proclivities may have to adjust themselves to a faster tempo of living and find they did not "get away from it all" by coming west.

Among the Dead Sea fruit which Japan is acquiring in the conquest of Netherlands East Indies is quinine. Ninety per cent of the world's supply of cinchona bark formerly came from those islands. At present a chemical company in the United States is marketing enough Atabrine, which is synthetic quinine, to treat over twenty-six million malaria patients and soon this company expects to manufacture enough for all the world outside of the axis domain—at one-half the cost of the same amount of quinine.

The use of cinchona bark in the treatment of intermittent fever cases dates from the seventeenth century when the wife of Count Chinchon, the viceroy of Peru, was cured by the use of the bark. On her return to Spain she did much to spread its use and her name was given to it.

The Smithsonian Institute is authority for the statement that more than 45 per cent of the Russian people, numbering upwards to two hundred million souls, are under 19 years of age.

Why this is so we do not know. Possibly it is because of the loss of men in the last war or the purging of whole classes of adults following the revolution. The starving of those unregenerate toward collectivism may have played its part and doubtless

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, August 11, 1922)

The Coquille Jubilee, celebrating the 50th birthday of this city, will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 30, and will be in the nature of a pioneer's reunion and a picnic dinner for everyone, to be held in the Myrtle Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Walker are getting settled in their new home at the south end of Coulter street—the former Riley Clinton place.

Lena May Parrish was born August 20, 1889; married to Robert Henry Bryant on June 11, 1911; died at her home on the Middle Fork near Bridge, July 31, 1922.

Coquille now has 200 paid up members of the Coos county Health Assn.

Without saying anything to anyone, except possibly their relatives, Arthur L. Hooton and Miss Vera Kelley left for Bridge last Tuesday. Arthur had previously provided himself with a marriage license and they expected to have Rev. T. M. MacDonald, of Myrtle Point, perform the ceremony that evening.

The Sunnyside Woman's Club held their annual dahila show at the Terres Groves Wednesday, Aug. 9, and it was a very successful affair. The prize winners were: Mrs. Chris Terres, Mrs. M. D. Sherrard, Mrs. C. Vernon Smith, Melba Varney, Edna Johnson, Rachel Sumner, Lyle Varney, Carlton Smith and Orville Clinton.

the soviet policy of child hygiene and care has resulted in saving many children.

Statistics show that in the last war 1,700,000 Russian soldiers were killed or died; 4,950,000 were wounded and that two and a half million were prisoners of war and missing. The percentage of total Russian casualties was the second highest of any country engaged in that struggle, amounting to 76.3 per cent of the 12,000,000 mobilized forces. Austria-Hungary's percentage was highest, it being 90 per cent; United States' rate was eight per cent and next to the lowest, which was Japan's twentieth of one per cent.

The fellow who used to cheat at solitaire is now peeking at the answer in the back of the book when filling out the magazine quiz questions.

Did you know? That paratroops and submarines were American inventions although Russia and Germany were the first to make use of them in warfare?

That it is expected next year's shipments of chrome concentrates from Hell Roaring Mountain in Montana will be 420,000 tons and that ten years ago all the chrome mined in the world did not amount to 500,000 tons a year?

That the Free French fighting force now numbers 60,000?

That, in spite of all our lease-lend to everyone, it was necessary for the British to rush anti-aircraft guns to Panama canal immediately after Pearl Harbor? In 1941, instead of equipping the world, United States was not producing as much war material as Great Britain.

With the fighting in Solomon Islands and in India, starting this week, gradually more and more of the world comes to know the conflict which is burning to the far corners of the earth. Instead of World War II or War of Survival, "The Global War" may be the name for it.

In less than two years, one war material manufacturer has placed 3,800 subcontracts with 725 companies in 151 cities.

By the end of 1943, U. S. production of aluminum will be approximately 2.1 billion pounds—six-and-one-half times 1939 production.

Gems of Thought

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures, consists in promoting the pleasure of others.

Pleasure is very seldom found where it is sought. Our brightest blazes of gladness are commonly kindled by unexpected sparks.—Sam. Bruyere.

A life of pleasure is always a poor and worthless life, not worth the living; always unsatisfactory in its course, always miserable in its end.—Theodore Parker.

The pursuit in which we cannot ask God's protection must be criminal: the pleasure for which we dare not thank Him cannot be innocent.—Richard Fuher.

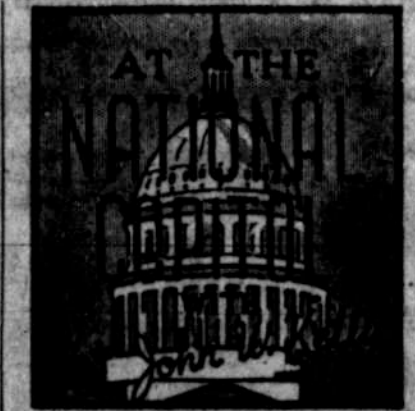
He who can at all times sacrifice pleasure to duty approaches sublimity.—Lavater.

Mrs. Mary M. Randelman, treasurer of the Sealed Drainage District, was in town from Lewes, Monday. She says that McLeod Bros. are doing excellent work in the marsh over there and have the 12-foot ditches fifty per cent completed. The North Bank road is nearly all graded and as soon as a couple of short bridges are built the road will be open to Riverton.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Danielson, of Parkersburg, mourn the loss of Baby Beatrice, who was born to them July 27th, and died August 6th.

The county court suggests to the Coquille Commercial Club that it would be the logical thing to do to have the postoffice department route mail for Fairview, Dora, McKinley and Sitkum out of Coquille instead of out of Sumner as at present.

Tuesday evening, we met a couple of prominent Coquille citizens, of the grandfather class, who said they were going up to plch horseshoes with Lou Hazard and Sam Nozler for the championship of Coquille. "If we win we want some publicity," they added, "and if we lose don't say anything about it." Evidently they took in too much territory for they were beaten three straight games. They claim now that the other fellows had all the luck, so we won't mention their names, but their initials were Frank Leslie and Rube Mast. Where do Harry Oerding and Ed Lorenz come in when mentioning the quiet champions of Coquille?



Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Farm security administration is providing nine camps in Oregon for migratory workers, FSA advises Rep. Homer Angell. One camp is stationary and eight are mobile. The mobile camps are moved to three locations during the season, being shifted to where the migrants are needed to attend to the crops. In the permanent camp there are 267 family dwelling units with an individual capacity at any one time of 1148. The eight mobile camps have family dwelling units for 1428 with an individual capacity at any time of 6140. Grand total of family dwelling units 1695; total individual capacity 7288. Despite this number of migrants there is a large shortage of labor for the farms.

Lt.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army air force, plans to settle in Oregon, somewhere in the Willamette valley. The general used to fly at Eugene and is still enamored of that section. As the war is occupying all of his attention, he has sent Mrs. Arnold to Oregon to survey for a home.

The tenant-purchase loans in Oregon are eligible in Clackamas, Coos, Deschutes, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Malheur, Marion and Walla Walla counties. There were 66 loans made as of June 1, with a total of \$594,909, and there were on hand applications for loans from 489. For each loan made for the 1941-42 fiscal year, there were 23 applications for each of 21 loans made. There are 3858 families known to the government agency who are eligible but are not receiving rehabilitation assistance.

After a year, filled with obstructions, the plant site board has finally approved the Oregon electric steel rolling mill plant at Portland. The plant will have a capacity of 30,000 tons a year. To date only private money has been invested—not a red cent of taxpayer funds—amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. Plant site board raised many reasons against authorizing the plant; said there was no electric power, no labor and, finally, that the scrap the plant would require was needed at the steel mills in California and it should all be shipped to San Francisco. The plant will use about 124 million tons of steel a year.

Henry J. Kaiser pulled the lid off a military secret when he proposed that 5000 70-ton carriers be built. Already under contract for cargo and transport purposes are 20 per cent of the army's multiple engine aircraft production and a confidential report of a special committee of WPE was made a month ago recommending an elaborate cargo plane program. It also came into the glare of pub-

licity that tons of cargo have been taken to England in the planes operated by the ferry command; important freight, such as medicine, spare parts. Another military secret was that troops have been sent by transport planes to various parts of this country and its possessions. When Kaiser made his proposal army officers explained that they were already using and having made large planes for freight and transport, but not the size of a 70-tonner.

A postal star route running from Baker south to Ontario needs a large truck, for all the goods shipped in comes via parcel post. The contractor's present Ford is too small. Rep. Walter Pierce went to the priorities board to see about the contractor being authorized to buy a truck. He was told that no priority would be given and the ranchers along the route could drive to town and pick up their parcels. "You wish to save rubber and gasoline," said the congressman. "Instead of wearing out one set of tires on the mailman's car you think it better to have 20 or more farmers wear out their tires driving as much as 100 miles."

In the government printing office (the largest in the world) the proofs have been taken for a universal rationing book. When these books have been distributed Leon Henderson can, over night, announce rationing of any article and it will come with such suddenness that no one will be able to rush to the stores and stock up.

The book will have pages of various colors and all Henderson will have to do is to announce rationing of something and designate the green, or blue, or red page. Such is the machinery being set up for the rationing to come. One book will serve for the rationing of any article, even clothing.

There was so much confusion and criticism over the sugar rationing that this will not be repeated once the books are in the hands of the customers.

Wooden-soled shoes, designed to conserve war essential leather, are now being produced by a Midwestern shoe manufacturer. Hard maple and sugar pine are the woods used.

Four-motored bombers are rolling off the assembly line of an American aircraft manufacturer six months ahead of schedule.

Calling cards, 50 for \$1.00.

A House Divided

By George Peck

"A house divided against itself must fall." The same is true of nations. We have had considerable to say about the minorities in the ranks of industry, labor and politics who are using the war for their own selfish benefits.

As we get deeper into the war, Government is buying an ever-increasing proportion of our industrial output. The American people are footing the bill for this. It is axiomatic that the higher the profits made and the higher the wages paid on this war production, the greater that bill is going to be.

Now, inasmuch as we are paying the profits and the wages, surely our interest lies in holding both down. Profits, so far, with few exceptions have been fairly well restricted by taxation but should be much more so. The great majority of business executives agrees that this is a sound economic policy.

We believe that with profits further restricted and stabilized, the rank and file of labor, both union and non-union, would be satisfied to have a ceiling put on wages. It is too much to expect that the racketeering element in labor's leadership will concur in this. But then, who cares about that?

These greedy labor leaders tell of the great profits industry is making. They pick out the isolated cases. The industrialists are not simon pure for they recite the faults of labor, too, picking out the isolated cases. Adding fuel to the fire, certain politicians who are more concerned about votes than patriotism and truth, drive a further wedge between capital and labor. It is a vicious circle, certainly not conducive to the unity so essential of winning the war and the peace to follow.

In 1941, profits of stockholders of General Electric Corporation increased but 2 per cent while wages advanced 17 per cent. The experience of General Electric parallels that of most of our large corporations. In not more than 5 per cent of all cases do excessive profits and excessively high wages obtain, but the people of this country are getting the impression that all businessmen and all workers are greedy and selfish.

Labor is being told by its leaders that business is exploiting it, using the war as a smoke screen. A great hatred is being unjustly engendered in the minds of the workers against all businessmen. Industrialists smart-

ing under this false accusation are just as unreasonable in their criticism of workers.

Class hatred is un-American. It is the stuff that breeds civil war. We don't want class hatred in this country; that is most of us don't; unfortunately there are a few who do. The fundamental interests of business and labor are identical. If we are to win the war; if we are to have peace in this country after the war; if we are to rebuild and rehabilitate, we must have a united people. We will not achieve these things if industry is at daggers drawn with labor and vice versa.

Hitler got his start by stirring up the hatred of his people against a minority. We must disabuse our minds of the erroneous idea that all businessmen, workers and politicians are selfish and unpatriotic. We must keep our heads. The great bulk of the laboring people and the great bulk of the men engaged in big or little business merit our respect. Stabilizing the profits of industry will restore confidence on the part of labor in the integrity of industrialists. By the same token, stabilizing wages will restore confidence on the part of industrialists in the integrity of the workers. Both these things can not happen too soon.

One large U. S. ordnance plant has 120 miles of railroads or enough to service a city of 100,000 people.

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Are you included in this list?

• ARE YOU directly or indirectly engaged in the production of war materials or the prosecution of the war?

• ARE YOU a physician, surgeon, nurse, veterinarian, clergyman or farmer?

• DO YOU use your car in public service, such as fire or police, public health, highway maintenance work or the like?

• ARE YOU owner of a taxicab or other vital means of public transportation?

• ARE YOU a newspaper wholesaler, or a salesman in essential fields connected with war work?

• THESE ARE the broad groups who are eligible under present rationing rules to buy new automobiles. There are other details of eligibility, of course, but if you are included in the above, it will pay you to see your Buick dealer now and get full information. Get the facts before you assume either that you can't or shouldn't buy a new car now!