

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

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With all the gardens going in all over town it is absolutely necessary that chickens and dogs be kept confined and not allowed to ruin the efforts people are making to raise food. There are city ordinances forbidding the running at large of animals and birds which are a nuisance to neighbors, and this is the time of year when the police make more of an effort to stop their marauding than they do in the fall and winter.

Fragments of Fact and Fancy

Possibly it is less majestic to criticize the schools and their curriculum but in a recent column by Walter Lippmann, college work for boys of fifteen was urged in order that they might receive that education before being drafted into the army at eighteen years. He suggested that high schools could streamline their courses and condense the essential studies into three years instead of four; also that the elementary schools might turn out better educated youngsters in less time if emphasis was placed on fundamentals and less upon unproved social theories.

The three R's are still important. Mr. Lippmann quotes an experienced schoolman as saying that many college men do not "read well enough or write well enough or handle simple mathematics well enough to make good officer material." That is an indictment of our present system of education.

The above indicates that the trouble starts in the grade schools. In fact, the person nowadays who can write a clear, legible hand is the exception rather than the rule so far have we abandoned pride in handwriting, forgetting that the child who toils to perfect the form of his letters will later tackle his adult task with painstaking care.

In "readin'" the same trouble is encountered as in "ritin'" and the careless child reader becomes the easily-swayed adult radio-listener who believes what he wants to hear and lacks mature judgment to sift the false from the true.

As for "rithmetic," we must confess we are rather a fatalist, either you are born with a liking for figures or without it. This should mean that good grades in that study are not a badge of great honor, instead the medal should go to the plodder who does not like mathematics at any stage of schooling but by diligence masters its problems. No one can doubt its importance in modern life; not only do chemists, engineers and aeronautic pilots need to understand and make use of the intricacies of higher mathematical formulae but the day-laborer must know his way around an income-tax blank now.

Education of the young will never be static and please everyone. It is a good thing this is true for we advance only by experimenting and the trial and error method of choosing subjects winnows out the poor from the good. Thirty or forty years ago manual training was heralded as the cure-all for past mistakes. We believe a dextrous hand is as essential to a well-educated man as a disciplined mind for the two go together and balance each other.

Today the accent is on social living. Possibly the child who has not yet learned to understand all that he reads is the one to worry about human behavior rather than the seasoned adult who has a knowledge of history and an understanding of men and their motives, but it's like asking a handlubber unacquainted with the science of navigation to sail a vessel across the sea.

We will admit that the outlines of education should be decided upon by the young and vigorous thinkers. The older men grow the less confidence they have in the natural intelligence or ability of young people and a few mistakes would be preferable to iron-clad rules of training without flexibility for introduction of new ideas.

The gardens which have been started this past week! Not only the man with the hoe but the woman with the spade have been very much in evidence during the spell of warm weather we've just enjoyed. Flower

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, February 23, 1923)
 The New Hotel Now Assured—Forty-two Men and Women of Coquille Have Subscribed Stock to the Amount of \$25,000 and Put the Project Over the Top.

Coos county warrants on the general fund will no longer be made out "to bearer." The county court is having the new issue made payable to the person to whom it has a debt to pay and must be indorsed by the payee.

Tuesday was naturalization in Circuit Court here and five were accepted and made citizens, among whom was Maude Myrberg, of Coquille.

President Harding is quoted by that well known syndicate correspondent, David Lawrence, as saying that he thinks the fight for the enforcement of prohibition under the 18th amendment has only just begun and that it will take 20 years to form a matured judgment as to whether it could be fully enforced and as to the effects of the law. Well some of us old fellows can hardly wait that long to hear the verdict.

Our genial recorder, John S. Lawrence, yesterday celebrated his 71st birthday, still hale and hearty and apparently good for lots more birthdays.

Gardens may be neglected but everyone recognizes the need for a home vegetable garden this spring. The government could not have chosen a better time to start rationing of canned goods. We are all having to face the facts of life as the war teaches them and the most evident one just now is the realization that the thrifty and industrious sower of seed will eat better this summer and next winter than those who fail to heed the call of Mother Nature to delve in the black soil.

The urgency to make a garden springs from an inherited desire, inherited from ten billion ancestors who kept the race alive because they did turn the sod in the spring and then harvested their crops in the summer and fall. Gardening is such fun, too, and is one healthful atavistic longing that may be indulged to the heart's content.

If the canned foods we personally do not eat the next few months keeps one Russian soldier advancing toward Berlin, more power to rationing! It is said the Russian armies are performing a miracle of supply in keeping their troops fed as they rapidly move forward in victory. Also it is rumored that American food is playing a larger part in this amazing military achievement than is generally known.

What France has suffered by German occupation is revealed in the following sentence written by a Frenchwoman seventeen months after the fall of Paris: "One time Petain embodied the country, he still was Verdun; but since, everyone has lived his own Verdun."

Competing With The Kaiser Yards

Mrs. Pearl Ellingsen has received the announcement below from her niece, the former Effie Sweet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Art Sweet, of Sixes River:

News Flash

This is your station announcer bringing you the latest news of the day.

Information has just come through that a launching took place January 24th at 9:40 a. m. This was fully two weeks ahead of the schedule that was previously planned.

She is one of the destroyer-cruiser combination types with all the latest improvements added. Her tonnage is an even 7 lbs. 6 oz. She is equipped with brown portholes, and forepeak, has an overall length of 21 inches, and is painted a baby battleship red.

The fuel tank has a capacity of ¼ pint and must be refueled every 2 hours for top performance. The whistle is of the long-ear-piercing type and works best when the fuel tank is empty.

She was christened Patricia Ann by Effie Parsons, also the production manager of the ship, with her mother, Dora Sweet as patron of honor and was launched under the able direction of Dr. Jack L. Stein of Albany, California.

Designing engineer was Jim Parsons, Burner Leaderman at Richmond Shipyards No. 2.

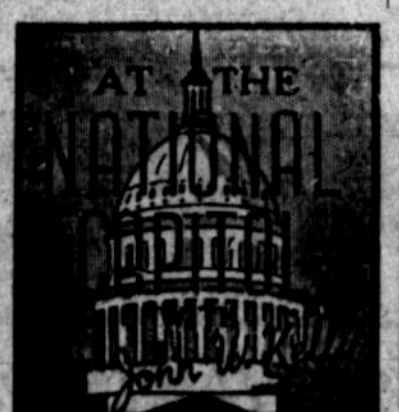
The Patricia Ann was sent immediately to the fitting out dock and from there she will sail to her home port at 1692 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California, where she will be on display to friends of the Production Manager and the Designing Engineer.

An electric alarm bell was received at the local Southern Pacific depot last Friday for installation at the bridge crossing on Ferry street.

Mrs. F. L. Greenough was hostess to the Episcopal Guild Wednesday afternoon. At the close of the afternoon's sewing, dainty sandwiches and tea were served to the following: Mesdames C. C. Eiland, Bert Folsom, G. Earl Low, H. W. Pierce, Thos. White, J. S. Barton, L. H. Hazard, H. W. Miller, A. W. Bell, Geo. Leach, Sarah Wickham and C. J. Fuhrman.

The Coquille High School five never played a harder nor faster game of basketball than they did against Myrtle Point last Friday evening up there for the first half but they weakened in the second section and permitted Myrtle Point to come from behind and tie the score in the last minute of play 12 to 12. In the five minute play-off the Myrtle Pointers won, the total score being 16 to 13.

The skating craze has struck Coquille's four hundred, or six hundred—at least it seemed like that many to auto drivers on the street north of the court house last Saturday evening. So far the fad is confined to the ladies and children, but there is no telling how soon the men may be bitten with the same bug. We hear that several prominent Coquille ladies were unable to walk to church Sunday morning.



Washington, D. C., Feb. 24—Next year there would be 10,000 acres ready to farm on the Deschutes project in central Oregon if congress would make an appropriation of \$1,000,000 and war production board would revoke its order prohibiting construction work of all kinds. There would be an additional 35,000 acres ready for the plow in 1945, and so on to completion of the project. This project is one of a number of reclamation jobs which have been held up by WPB, but since this stop order was given the question of food for soldiers, lend-lease and the civilian population has assumed serious proportions.

In a land of plenty, food will be scarce this year, the next and on through to the duration's end, and thereafter, for following the war the policy of the United States is to feed several hundred millions of starving peoples in the countries comprising Europe and in north Africa. Shortage of manpower and shortage of machinery is handicapping farmers of this country and there is no assurance that they will raise as much food as they did in 1942, although the orders of the administration are to exceed the harvest of last year.

Married men with children will be marshaled into the army sometime during the summer. Selective service declares that the unmarried and married men without children will be exhausted within a few months, the exceptions being those in key positions in war industries and those not physically fit. All the calculations of selective service show that if the army is to have 11,000,000 men at the end of the year they must draft the fathers, if they are less than 35 years of age. What this will mean in Oregon is uncertain, as statistics are not available.

Everything is "set" for two shipyards near Astoria to build wood boats, barges or other wood vessels, provided contracts are obtainable. The Astoria yards are part of a group of some six to be located in Washington and California. The promoters have an abundance of capital and skilled executives and are trying to obtain contracts which smaller companies have tried and failed to receive. The project is actually a combination of small companies. Navy and army procurement officers have selected all wood yards and favored only the large ones. This policy has been denounced on the floor of the senate but Donald Nelson, chief of WPB, says that small enterprise must succumb.

Plans are under way to register inmates of Oregon state penitentiary for the draft. At present an inmate must register with his local board within five days of his release. It is estimated that there are about 175,000 inmates of penal institutions in

Industry Plans For Post-War Period

(By GEORGE PECK)

The first concern of every American today should be the putting forth of every effort to win the war as speedily as possible. That we are going to win is practically an assured fact; as to when is still a matter of conjecture. Every hour until our enemies lay down their arms will cost this nation lives and money. Therefore, now that we are sure we are going to win, let's have at it with everything we have, bend every energy, make every necessary sacrifice to hasten the day of victory.

In doing this, however, we should not lose sight of the fact that when the peace finally comes, America will face another great problem, that of converting back from war to peacetime activity. It is not a moment too soon for industry, business and agriculture to begin plans of procedure for when the peace is won.

It is encouraging to know that industry is fully conscious of the tremendous task with which peace will confront it. To this end the Committee For Economic Development has been organized and is on the job. This committee is a private, non-profit corporation, completely independent and self-perpetuating, and is financed by contributions from individual businesses. It is neither an official or semi-official agency of government, but it has the active support of Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, and has been assured hearty co-operation by every government agency concerned with the problem of post-war economy.

Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, is chairman of the Committee For Economic Development. He has stated the enormity of the problem in apt and understandable language. He says: "The future of American enterprise is now in the making. For some time we have been engaged in passing from a peacetime to a war economy, and certain basic facts flowing from this transition are mapping out the pathways of tomorrow. In our last full peacetime year of 1940, the nation's gross output of goods and services totalled 100 billion dollars, of which only two billion dollars represented production of war goods. Gross output for 1943, it is estimated, will be approximately 160 billion dollars, of which more than 85 billion will go into war output. These figures are in terms of the 1941 purchasing power of the dollar.

"Employment figures are equally significant. In 1940 approximately 46 million 900 thousand people were gainfully employed. Of these less than one million were engaged in the manufacture of war goods or were in the armed forces. It is estimated that by the end of 1943 more than 62 million will be employed—with some 20 million directly engaged in war manufacture and an additional nine million in the military services. The nation is just beginning to feel the drastic dislocation in production and marketing which this shift from a peacetime to a war economy has made inevitable. A year from now we will realize that total war involves a substantial liquidation of our normal civilian activities.

It is against this background that the picture of our country's future must be drawn. The coming of peace will create perhaps even more staggering problems as the nation turns back from a wartime to a civilian economy. Our government will no longer be in the market for 85 billion dollars' worth of war goods. A minimum of seven million men then in the armed services and most of the 20 million persons now in war

Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson has been advocating curtailment of long hauls for motor trucks, although a few months ago an army officer announced that the army is in favor of long hauls because the trucks are transporting such quantities of material for the army, such as supplies for cantonments, air bases and other installations. If Patterson's proposal is adopted it will practically paralyze the interior points in Oregon, which receive their supplies by truck. Office of defense transportation and Rubber Director Jeffers are both opposing Patterson's idea.

industries will be returning to peacetime pursuits, eager for productive work. To provide employment for those millions of war workers and returning soldiers, we quickly will have to offset the 85 billion production of war material with an equivalent of peacetime goods and services. Theoretically and perhaps factually a total output of 150 billion dollars will be required. Perhaps this can be shaded by as much as a ten per cent because of the high cost of war goods but, even after making such an allowance, we are faced with the necessity of achieving a 135 billion dollar output which is more than 35 per cent over that of 1940, a record peacetime year. Furthermore, we have got to reach that new high level quickly—at most within two years after peace—unless we are to have millions of people walking the streets looking for jobs. It is the toughest assignment commerce and industry ever tackled."

This committee has engaged the services of some of the nation's most competent economists and industrial engineers to tackle the peacetime planning problem. However, it will welcome, in fact, asks for suggestions from people in all walks of life. If you have some constructive ideas as to coping with our post-war problems why not send them along to The Committee For Economic Development, Room 3311, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

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THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...

"Judge, there's been quite a bit of talk going around about prohibiting liquor in various spots around the country... around the Army camps for one thing. What do you make of it?"

"Well, Henry, I size it up about like this. It looks to me like the folks who are doing the talking are shooting a little bit higher than most people seem to realize. Sort of like the salesman who gets his foot in the door and before you know it he's sold you a bill of goods. Wouldn't surprise me a bit if what they're really aiming for is to take in the whole country again. We all know it didn't work the last time. All we got was bootleg liquor instead of legal liquor... plus racketeers, gangsters and the worst crime wave the country ever saw."

"Seems to me we've all got our hands full to win this war without starting up an argument we just got through settling a few years back."

Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries, Inc.